

T H E

ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

For APRIL, 1790.

ART. 1. *The History of the public Revenue of the British Empire. Part Third.* By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. 4to. p. 412. Cadell. 1790. Price 15s. in boards.

In our third volume, p. 475, we noticed an appendix then published by this author to his former volumes. The contents of this third part are as follows:

Chap. 1. Of the progress of the national income since the revolution 33 pages.—2. Progress of the public expences since the revolution 72 pages.—3. Of the present state of the public revenue, and of the different branches of which it consists 60 pages.—4. Of the national resources 69 pages.—5. Analysis of the present national debt, with some observations on the nature and real amount of the burden, and the means of discharging it, together with a state of the public income and expenditure, compared to that of France 72 pages.—6. Of the revenue of Scotland 54 pages.—Additional observations with regard to the erection of a stamp-office in Scotland 4 pages.—Foreign property in the English funds 4 pages.

To this is added an appendix—No. 1. An account of the disbursements of the civil list for the year ending the 1st Jan. 1786 12 p.—No. 2. An account shewing how the money given for the service of the year 1788 has been disposed of, distinguished under the several heads until the 8th day of May, 1789, and the parts remaining unsatisfied, with the deficiency thereupon 8 p.—No. 3. Tables of the progress of the most important branches of the public revenue, 8 p.—No. 4. An account of the excises and other taxes levied in the provinces of Holland and Utrecht 16 pages.

To these particulars Sir John informs us, that 'it was intended to add a chapter on the revenue of Ireland, and another on the political circumstances of the nation. But the former was found to be too extensive a subject for a single chapter; and the latter could not be entered into with any prospect of success, whilst a minister continued in power, so unwilling to disclose any information to the public, that does not originate

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with himself, and so peculiarly indisposed to furnish the least assistance to the author of this work.

It is with regret that we observe the spirit of party pervade works of such respectability, as it prevents that impartial review of the state of affairs and the measures adopted by administration, which the public in general would wish to read. Why Mr. Pitt should be peculiarly indisposed to furnish any assistance to the author, we are not informed; but are left to suppose it to arise from his being of the opposite party. Indeed the epithets which he makes use of wherever he has occasion to mention the present minister, are not such as would render any man very conciliating or ready to put himself or his friends to trouble which would be otherways unnecessary.

Prefixed to the work is a general view of the progress of the public revenue since the conquest, as follows:

			£.	s.	d.
William the Conqueror	—	—	400,000	0	0
William Rufus	—	—	350,000	0	0
Henry I.	—	—	300,000	0	0
Stephen	—	—	250,000	0	0
Henry II.	—	—	200,000	0	0
Richard I.	—	—	150,000	0	0
John	—	—	100,000	0	0
Henry III.	—	—	80,000	0	0
Edward I.	—	—	150,000	0	0
Edward II.	—	—	100,000	0	0
Edward III.	—	—	154,139	17	5
Richard II.	—	—	130,000	0	0
Henry IV.	—	—	100,000	0	0
Henry V.	—	—	76,643	0	0
Henry VI.	—	—	64,976	0	0
Edward IV.	}	—	100,000	0	0
Edward V.		—			
Richard III.		—			
Henry VII.	—	—	400,000	0	0
Henry VIII.	—	—	800,000	0	0
Edward VI.	—	—	400,000	0	0
Mary	—	—	450,000	0	0
Elizabeth	—	—	500,000	0	0
James I.	—	—	600,000	0	0
Charles I.	—	—	895,819	0	0
The Commonwealth	—	—	1,517,247	0	0
Charles II.	—	—	1,800,000	0	0
James II.	—	—	2,001,855	0	0
William III.	—	—	3,895,205	0	0
Queen Anne (at the union)	—	—	5,691,803	0	0
George I.	} including	{ Scotland	6,762,643	0	0
George II.			8,522,540	0	0
George III. anno 1788			15,572,971	0	0

In treating of the progress of the national income since the revolution, the author observes, that

‘ Among the various political problems which it would not be a little desirable to have satisfactorily explained, there is none more curious in itself, or more truly interesting to this country, than a statement of the means which have enabled it to bear its progressive weight of taxes; but more particularly the heavy burdens to which it is now subject. A century has scarcely elapsed, since a revenue of about two millions was supposed to be fully equal to its utmost ability; nor since D’Avenant, the most intelligent writer of his time on public questions, openly asserted, that the commerce and manufactures of England would sink under a heavier load. Whereas now, England alone supplies the public treasury with above *fifteen millions*; and any popular clamour that is heard, is more owing to the manner in which our taxes are laid on, than to the quantum which is levied.

‘ In endeavouring to account for this singular political phenomenon, it is natural to consider as the most efficient cause, the great addition that has been made to the general wealth and capital of the kingdom. The income of England at the revolution was usually calculated at forty-three millions. On that sum the inhabitants of this country lived; and, besides furnishing themselves with every article necessary for the sustenance and comfort of life, supplied the public treasury with two millions per annum. Whereas at present, in consequence of the various improvements which have taken place in *agriculture, manufactures and commerce*, the general revenue of the whole island cannot be less than 120 millions, and hence it is enabled to contribute so much greater a sum than heretofore to the coffers of the public.’

The annual value of the improvements which have been made in agriculture, Sir John has not attempted to estimate; but observes, that ‘ in no country perhaps of equal extent has it been carried to such perfection.’ The value of the grain alone which has been exported, he states at nearly forty millions of pounds. And in its manufactures, England now supplies itself, and actually exports, various important articles which were formerly furnished from other countries.

‘ The general commerce of the nation has also been materially augmented. Anno 1697, the imports amounted to 3,482,586l. 10s. 5d. the exports to 3,525,906l. 18s. 6d. and the balance in our favour only to 43,320l. 8s. 1d. Whereas anno 1787, the imports, including those of Scotland, amounted to 17,804,824l. 16s. 1d. the exports to 18,296,166l. 12s. 11d. and the balance to 492,141l. 16s. 10d.* This is partly to be attributed to the en-

* * The apparent balance is not so considerable at present as in former years, particularly anno 1750, when it amounted to 7,359,964l. 10s. 8d. But the commercial prosperity of a nation depends less upon the balance in the books of the custom-house, than upon other circumstances.’

creased industry and commercial exertions of the nation, and partly to the great value and opulence of our colonial possessions, which, notwithstanding the independence of North America, still continue of immense importance. Our commerce and settlements in the East, in particular, cannot be the means of importing into this country less than five millions and a half per annum.*

The following is a statement of the addition made to the public revenue by King William.

'The income of England, anno 1701, the year preceding this monarch's death was as follows :

Customs	—	—	—	£ 1,539,100
Excise	—	—	—	986,004
Post-office, &c.	—	—	—	110,399
Land tax at 2s. in the pound	—	—	—	989,965
Various small taxes	—	—	—	249,737

				£.3,895,205
Income at the revolution	—	—	—	2,001,855

Total additional revenue at the death of } William	—	—	—	£.1,893,350
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In this reign, the foundation of the national debt was laid; loans to the amount of 13,348,680l. 5s. 10d. $\frac{1}{4}$, being left unpaid at his demise. The extra charges of the ten years war carried on against Lewis XIV. are estimated at 26,596,727l. and the expences for the reduction of Ireland, 3,851,655l. in the whole 30,447,382l.

The greater part of the reign of Queen Anne was passed in carrying on an expensive war against the house of Bourbon; and the same system, which had been begun in the former reign, of borrowing money and imposing taxes, merely to defray the interest, was persevered in. The revenue of England, at the union, is stated to have been 5,691,803l. an increase of 1,796,598l. having been made to the public revenue during the reign of Queen Anne. The loans borrowed amounted to 59,853,154l.

During the reign of George I. from 1714 to 1728*, the revenue was encreased 1,070,840l. per annum; and as it was a period of great tranquility, the loans amounted to only 2,832,093l. The amount of customs and taxes at his death was 6,762,643l.

The reign of George II. from 1728 to 1760, was much more expensive; the revenue was encreased 1,759,897l. per annum, and loans to the amount of 59,132,472l. were borrowed. Since the accession of George III. the revenue has

* In Sir John's account, a year of this reign is lost, as Queen Anne died August 1714; and he begins the statement of the revenues of George I. from Christmas 1715.

been encreased 7,050,431*l.* per annum, and the loans borrowed in 28 years to Michaelmas 1788, amount to 133,753,545*l.* to which, adding the unfunded debt and sums received from the East-India Company, &c. the total of loans and extra receipts appears to be 142,233,818*l.*

Abstract of supplies since the revolution.

Supplies during the reign of king William (13½ years)	£.72,047,369
Queen Anne (12½ years)	122,373,531
George I. (14 years)	79,832,160
George II. (32 years)	276,349,773
To Michaelmas, 1788, George III. (28 years)	450,041,321

100 years £.1,000,644,154

Sir John having thus accumulated the various sums which have passed into the exchequer for this century past, next proceeds to explain in what manner the nation has contrived to spend in that period above a thousand millions of English money, equal to 24,000,000,000 French livres. The particulars of these expences take up 72 pages, and afford much curious information; but are too long to admit of analysis.

The following are estimated to have been the expences of the several wars since the revolution.

Expences of war during the reign of King William	£.30,447,382
Queen Anne	43,360,093
George I.	6,048,267
Expence of the war begun in 1739	46,418,689
— of the war begun in 1756	111,271,996
— of the American war	139,171,876
— of the late armament	311,385

£.377,029,598

These expences are estimated, by taking the peace establishment previous to the commencement of the war, and setting all the charges above that sum in each year to the account of the war. In estimates of this kind, where such large sums enter into the calculation, minute exactness is certainly not to be expected; but independent of this circumstance, the mode of computation seems to be liable to objections, and indeed, many of the articles may be disputed. In the instance of the American war, for example, the supplies granted from 1775, the commencement of the war, to 1788, five years after its conclusion, are added together, amounting to 138,073,491*l.* to which is added the navy debt of 17,869,993*l.* and the excess of the unfunded debt in 1788, above what it was in 1774, about 7,750,000*l.* to which is further added, a sum of 23,400,000*l.* for an artificial debt incurred by the additional capital given to the public creditors when the debts were funded: from these sums, amounting to 187,093,484*l.* the author deducts 47,921,608*l.* as the peace establishment for

fourteen years, at 3,422,972l. per annum, leaving the sum of 139 millions as above stated, for the expence of the American war. This computation seems liable to the following objections: the peace establishment is taken so far back as 1770; whereas, it appears from the author's statements, that in 1774, the year previous to the war, the navy, military, ordnance, and miscellaneous expences, must have amounted to upwards of four millions per annum. From considering the various circumstances of the times, it will also appear, that a larger peace establishment than what then existed would have gradually become necessary, and therefore the whole encrease of expence that took place during the war, and since its conclusion, ought not to be placed to its account. The amount of the naval, military, ordnance, and miscellaneous expences of these fourteen years, as separately stated, are also considerably below the 187 millions, but the loss incurred by borrowing money is of course not included; and the accounts are throughout so imperfect, that it would be in vain to expect accuracy. The author observes, that 'since the reign of Queen Anne, the national accounts are far from being distinguished for their regularity or precision. No complete statement has ever been made up, either of the total income and expenditure of one reign, or even of any one year.' And, 'from such a chaos, it is easy to perceive, that minute exactness cannot be expected; but considering the immense sums which have been expended since the accession of the house of Brunswick, it is not easy to commit a mistake that can be of essential importance.'

The system of colonization the author condemns in the strongest terms; and to shew the mischiefs that may arise to the mother country from settling colonies, he estimates the amount that North America, to its being *fortunately lost*, has cost this country. These expences, exclusive of the charges of at least two wars, which were entered into principally on account of those colonies, amount to upwards of 40 millions, and the two wars cost above 240 millions more.

As our readers may be desirous to know how the 450 millions expended from 1760 to Michaelmas 1788, has been disposed of, we shall subjoin the author's statement.

The civil list	—	—	£.25,849,511
The navy	—	—	116,725,948
The army	—	—	96,565,762
The ordnance	—	—	17,079,011
Miscellaneous expences	—	—	4,466,508
			<hr/>
			260,686,740
In payment of the principal and interest of the public debts	—	}	189,354,581
			<hr/>
			£.450,041,321

And

And the manner in which the thousand millions, since the revolution, has been disposed of, he estimates as follows :

The civil list	—	—	£.80,347,361
The navy	—	—	244,380,685
The army	—	—	240,312,967
The ordnance	—	—	29,959,345
Miscellaneous expences	—	—	14,723,303

609,723,661

Principal discharged and interest of the }
public debts paid since the revolution }

390,276,579

Grand total £.1,000,000,240

In the disposal of such immense sums, small mistakes are not of much consequence ; nor does the author pretend to minute exactness ; otherwise it should seem, that in making up this total, some sums must have been twice taken. The principal of the debts discharged, whatever it was, is probably included in the expences it was contracted to defray ; and, on the other hand, by taking the debts contracted as a receipt, and also the whole of the supplies raised, part of which was appropriated to discharge some of those debts, the total of the receipts is, perhaps, made to appear greater than it really was : but we know not whether materials exist for discriminating these particulars, and specifying what has been the amount of actual receipts and actual expences.

Sir John concludes this subject with the following observations.

‘ It is impossible for any one to consider the preceding accounts for a moment, without demanding in what respects the nation is bettered, and what objects it has attained in consequence of such enormous expences. True it is, that we have still some provinces in North America, some colonies in the West-Indies, some settlements on the coast of Africa, the fortrefs of Gibraltar, and extensive possessions in the East. But these acquisitions, however great or valuable, can never compensate for the waste of treasure and of blood which has taken place in consequence of that system of political conduct which, since the revolution, has been pursued.’

The author next enters into a short sketch of the measures to be adopted to prevent such expences in future ; these consist of a close connection with France, on terms mutually advantageous ; or a general emancipation of our colonies, and forming a confederacy to oblige France and Spain to emancipate their colonies ; and ‘ his breast glows at the idea, that a time may possibly soon arrive, when the ships of Denmark, of Sweden, and of Russia, of Holland, of Austria, of France itself, and of Great Britain, shall no longer be debarred from sailing to the coasts of Chili and Peru, or be precluded by any proud monopolist from exchanging the commodities of Europe

for the riches of America; and when every state, in proportion to the fertility of its soil, and to the industry of its inhabitants, may be certain of procuring all the necessaries and conveniencies of life.'—As speculations of this kind are merely visionary, and the good they hold forth more to be wished for than ever expected; and as the remarks relative to France were written so far back as 1785, before the revolution took place in that country, they require no observation, we shall therefore pass on to the next chapter of *the present state of the public revenue*, &c. This is stated under the heads of temporary and perpetual taxes: the temporary taxes are those on land and malt; the perpetual consist of customs, excise, stamp duties, and miscellaneous taxes. In considering the land tax, it was impossible not to advert to its great inequality in different districts.

'It was originally intended merely as a temporary regulation; but it has continued, so far as regards the rate imposed upon each district, uniformly the same. So that in places which, from various circumstances, have risen to a flourishing state (for instance, the parish of Marybone in London), when the tax is at the rate of four shillings in the pound, the inhabitants do not pay perhaps six pence. Whereas in other districts which have not been equally prosperous, when the tax is at four shillings, perhaps six shillings is demanded by the collector*.

'Nay, the tax is not only now unequal, but was so from the beginning; every city and county being in a great measure allowed to assess itself, without any check or controul upon their proceedings. Hence those who wished well to the revolution, and the government that was then established, gave in a fair state of the property they possessed; while others were happy to shew their zeal for the exiled family, and to gratify their selfishness at the same time, by reducing their income to as low a rate as could possibly be stated.'

The land tax at 4s. in the pound, is stated at 1,989,673l. 7s. 10d. $\frac{1}{4}$ for England, and 47,954l. 1s. 2d. for Scotland, making in all 2,037,627l. 9s. 0d. $\frac{1}{4}$; but it is uniformly deficient. These deficiencies are some years very considerable, and amounted on the average of 1782 to 1785 inclusive, to 235,746l. 14s. 9d. The charges of collection are stated at only 53,574l. These charges, the pay of the militia, some bounties, and the interest on the exchequer bills, by which

* The same inequality subsists in many parts of the country, and even in adjoining parishes, for each parish being taxed with a fixed proportion of the amount demanded from the county; those which have made the greatest improvements, or were least attached to the revolution, pay least in proportion to the rent of the estates. In speaking on this subject, we have often heard the inhabitants or proprietors of land, in the heavy assessed parishes, wish their predecessors had not been so loyal,

money

money is borrowed on the credit of this tax, as soon as it is voted, occasion principally the deficiency. Omitting the pay of the militia, Sir John estimates the nett produce at 1,910,000*l.* but in 1788, it amounted to 1,950,000*l.* The author recommends the equalization of this tax as a very useful regulation; but to which the treaty of union with Scotland is unfortunately, in a great degree, an insuperable bar: he thinks, however, 'that it might be adviseable to give to Scotland, for a renunciation of that stipulation, such advantages in regard to the duties of the customs, as, by encouraging its trade, might prove still more beneficial to that country.' As to the plea, 'that it would be objected to by those who have lately purchased estates, with an idea that the faith of the public was pledged to admit of no alteration in the rate of assessment,' the author proves it to have no weight, as 'parliament has never given any real foundation for such an idea.' He however proposes, that to prevent unpopularity and clamour, the equal assessment should not take effect immediately, but be fixed for the beginning of the ensuing century. But the greatest objection to such a measure, is certainly its tendency to prevent improvements in waste lands, &c. which may be attended with so great an expence, as to require some years before the common interest of money is received. In such cases, and particularly where the event was doubtful, the idea of the drawback of 4*s.* in the pound on the success of the experiment, might prevent its being made. To obviate this objection, Sir J. proposes that a new valuation should take place every fifty years, to allow deductions where the rents had fallen, and where they had risen in consequence of real and expensive improvements, to lay a tax only on one-half of the additional income for a certain number of years, &c.

Before quitting this subject, the author examines an idea which some have contended for; namely, 'that as the real income of every country originates from the land, all taxes therefore should be at once imposed on that species of property.' Although such names as Locke and Voltaire appear in support of this opinion, we think the objections to it are so evident in a great commercial country, as to render it unnecessary to detail them.

The other temporary tax is that on malt at 6*d.* per bushel, which was originally calculated at 750,000*l.* per annum; and from 1716 to 1724, it exceeded that sum. It has since fallen much lower; and in 1786, produced only 500,228*l.* nett; but in 1787 and 1788, the produce was 608,281*l.* per annum.

The perpetual taxes are next considered.

'For some years after the revolution, when any duty was laid on, it was only granted until the money borrowed upon the credit of the tax was paid off, and then it ceased of course. About the
year

year 1710 a very different system was adopted, perpetual taxes were imposed, and the duty was continued, though the loan borrowed should be repaid. The surpluses, it is true, were reserved for the disposal of parliament; but in a constitutional view, that is far from being a sufficient check.

In treating of these taxes the author enters into many judicious observations respecting their nature and extent, and points out such as are objectionable, or which, in his opinion, ought to be commuted for some others. The first in order is the customs, which in 1787-8 produced, in the gross, 4,546,918*l.* and the expence of bounties, drawbacks, and charges of collection, was 757,644*l.* leaving nett 3,789,271*l.* A table is given of the several articles that produce this sum, of which, sugar 1,195,116*l.*; tobacco 427,285*l.*; Port wine 352,504*l.*; tea 335,047*l.*; coals carried coast-wise 536,287*l.* are the principal large articles. The duties on salt carried coast ways, the author states to be truly exceptionable, and concludes that there is hardly any other tax that could prove equally detrimental.

The next article is the excise: the produce of which for 1787-8 was 6,751,727*l.*; of which the beer, malt, and spirits from barley, produced 3,503,422*l.*; foreign spirits, wines, &c. 972,279*l.* The total excise on liquors, including hops, &c. was 4,537,310*l.* besides 167,138*l.* for licences to retailers. On candles, leather, soap, and starch, 933,752*l.* Tea from the commutation tax 436,610*l.**; glass 132,111*l.* and printed linens 200,737*l.* and paper 68,136*l.*

The author enters into a discussion of the propriety of these taxes, particularly of those which fall heavy on the poor, or on manufactures, as those on glass, paper, and printed linens, &c. the latter of which he considers as detrimental to the country at large, as the art of printing in regard to beauty is falling off considerably, which may be partly attributed to the high price of paper; and perhaps nothing but the high duties on glass prevent our supplying the greatest part of Europe with almost every species of that article; and the duty on printed linens discourage a very elegant and important manufacture. His arguments on these subjects we must recommend to the perusal of those whose province it is to redress such grievances.

The tax on bricks, which is condemned as tending to 'check the population and improvement of the country,' if we may judge from the appearance of the environs of London, does not appear to have had that effect.

The origin of raising a revenue by means of stamps, is related as follows.

* These two sums of 335,047*l.* customs, and 436,610*l.* excise, with 13,523*l.* paid for licences by the tea-dealers, amount to 785,180*l.* the revenue from tea in 1787-8.

* In the wars which the Dutch carried on for maintaining their rights and privileges against the House of Austria, they were reduced, as might naturally be expected in so unequal a contest, to the greatest difficulties and distress. Not knowing in what manner to raise money, they offered, by public edict, a considerable sum to any one who should discover the most useful and least burdensome mode of adding to the revenue. Such an offer naturally produced many proposals. Among the rest the *veelgigal chartæ*, in the Dutch language called *Impost van besegelde Brieven*, was suggested, and the idea being approved of, the individual by whom it was proposed received the reward due to his talents and invention.'

The stamp duties were 'first established in this country in 1671: but so many acts have since been passed upon the subject, that a mere enumeration of the duties fills a volume.' The produce from Michaelmas, 1787, to ditto, 1788, was 1,278,214*l.* of these the post horse duty is one of the most considerable articles, being 219,164*l.* The miscellaneous taxes consist of salt duties (356,533*l.*), post office (311,000*l.*), houses and windows (516,199*l.*), shop-tax in 1787-8 (52,050*l.*), the taxes on coaches, carriages, carts, waggons, horses, &c. &c. amounting in the whole to 1,803,755*l.* In this place, as well as under the head of customs, the author animadverts particularly on the hardships and impolicy of the salt duties as falling heavy on the poor, and preventing the improvement of the fisheries. These *unfortunate* duties he calculates as preventing the creation of wealth in the kingdom to the amount of three millions per annum.

On the commutation act several arguments both for and against the measure are stated. Sir John considers it as a *wanton and unnecessary experiment*; that the duties as they stood in 1750, would have yielded a much larger revenue, and yet have been low enough to prevent smuggling. These duties were 14 per cent. at the custom house, one shilling per pound inland duty, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* excise; and on '16,200,000*lbs.* weight of tea (which was under the quantity sold in the year ending September 1787), the income produced would have amounted to the enormous sum of 2,235,600*l.* and no *commutation act* could have been necessary.'

It is surely carrying speculation to a high pitch, to compute seriously on such a sum as this, or on 1,506,811*l.* stated in a note on this passage, as the lowest revenue that ought to be drawn from tea. Under the old system the company sold about 5,500,000*lbs.* per annum, for home consumption; if, therefore, the annual consumption were 16,200,000*lbs.* there must have been supplied by other means 10,700,000*lbs.* But it appears from computations made previous to passing this act, that only about 7,500,000*lbs.* were smuggled from the continent; and consequently upwards of 3,000,000 must have been manufactured in this country from
ashen

ashen leaves, sloe leaves, and the other articles used in the composition of *smouch*. The immense profits derived from this composition, which was made from four pence to nine pence per pound, as mixed with the real teas, together with one shilling per pound, and 25 per cent. on the selling price, would certainly have held out such a prospect of gain, as would have left but little chance of this illicit traffic being given up; especially when it is considered that even with the low duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the smuggling of tea is still carried on to some extent.

The author concludes this subject with a general censure on the present minister, whom he considers as *prematurely thrust forward*, &c. to which he adds an unqualified eulogium on the opposition. We have before remarked, that violent partiality degraded the performance; the epithets of *obstinacy*, *ignorance*, &c. &c. seem rather the expressions of a man in anger, than the cool dispassionate arguments which ought alone to have place in a work of reasoning on the affairs of a great empire.

The total amount of the revenue for 1787-8, free of all charges, is stated as follows:

Temporary Taxes.			
Land tax	—	—	£.1,950,000
Malt ditto	—	—	600,000
			£.2,550,000
Perpetual Taxes.			
The customs	—	—	3,789,274
The excise	—	—	6,151,727
Stamps	—	—	1,278,214
Miscellaneous taxes or incidents	—	—	1,803,755
			£.15,572,970

The number of officers employed in the collection of this revenue, is stated to be 11,468, or taking those occasionally employed about 12,500.

The expence of collecting the revenue, including fees paid by individuals, is estimated at 1,379,872 l. and the bounties paid in Great Britain in 1788, are stated at 536,180 l. : so that adding these sums to the revenue above, the whole gross produce appears about 17,400,000 l. per annum: the expence of collecting which being, as before stated, 1,379,872 l. it follows that the whole revenue is collected at an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Besides the gross amount of the revenue, Sir John observes, that there are various other sums levied in these kingdoms for public purposes. These consist of poors rates, and charitable donations to the poor (estimated at 2,359,297 l.), hospitals, turnpikes, canals and ferries, lighting and watching in different towns, income of corporations, civil establishment of Scotland, &c.

&c. all which he estimates at about 4,300,000*l.* making the income of Great Britain 21,725,349*l.* to which adding the income and taxes of Ireland, about 2,000,000*l.* the whole is 23,725,349*l.* ' This multiplied by 24 makes, in French livres, 569,408,376. The taxes of France, according to Mr. Necker, amount to 585,000,000 of livres, or 24,375,000*l.* sterling. The difference is 649,651*l.* in sterling money, or 15,590,624 livres.'

The author requests that it may not be imagined he has any desire to exaggerate in these accounts the burdens with which this country is loaded, and concludes with the following just remark.

' The more the people are loaded, the less they can bear in addition; the struggle therefore between the rival nations, and the boast and glory of their statesmen, ought to be, not who pays the most, but from whom the least is exacted. May such be the great source of competition between France and England: may the rulers of both kingdoms contend, for the future, whose administration shall prove the lightest and least burdensome; and may the rivalship never cease, until both countries attain such ease and abundance, that in the memorable words of Henry IV. of France, "Le plus pauvre pût tous les dimanches mettre une poule au pot;" or, in the plain language of this country, until the poorest labourer can enjoy a comfortable dinner with his family on Sunday!'

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ART. II. *Mathematical Memoirs respecting a variety of Subjects.* By John Landen, F.R.S. 2 Vols. 4to. Vol. 1. consisting of 331 pages, pr. 18s. Vol. 2. of 112. 8s. sewed. Nourse.

THE first volume of this work was printed in the year 1780, before the commencement of our Review; but on account of the learned and curious matter it contains, we shall give our readers a brief analysis of it. The 1st memoir treats of the mechanical powers, as far as relates to equilibriums, in which there is a new demonstration of the property of the straight lever, and some other articles, well deserving the notice of those who are partial to such disquisitions. Memoir 2, is on the ellipsis and hyperbola; the most curious part of which is a discovery of the author, by which he has been enabled to assign the length of any arc of any conic hyperbola, by means of two elliptic arcs; a property which does not appear to have been thought of by any former writer on these curves, and of whose use he has given a number of instances, particularly in the summation of certain series, and the calculation of fluents. Memoir 3, is on the descent of a body in a circular arc; and Memoir 4, on the centrifugal force of the particles of a body, arising from its rotation about a certain axis, which passes through its centre of gravity. In each of these the subject is treated in a new manner, and to such as are already acquainted with what has been done in this way, by other authors, must prove highly acceptable.

The

The 5th Memoir contains a new method of obtaining the sums of certain series, which for its elegance and facility, cannot fail of engaging the attention of every intelligent analyst. Memoir 6, is on a remarkable property of the cycloid, which suggests a new method of regulating the motion of a clock. Memoir 7. On the motion of a body keeping always in the same given plane, whilst acted on by any force, or forces, urging it continually to change its direction in that plane; and memoir 8. On the motion of a body on a spherical surface, on which it is retained by some force, urging it towards the center of the sphere, whilst it is continually impelled by some other force, or forces, to change its direction on that surface. Memoir 9, is on the motion of a body in any variable plane. In each of these the subject is treated in a manner, which does Mr. Landen great credit as a very learned and able mathematician; but as the theorems, in general, are of the most abstract kind, and the algebraic analysis extremely difficult and complicated, they can afford pleasure only to those who have been long accustomed to such enquiries.—To this volume is also subjoined a table of fluents, by way of appendix, which is the most complete and extensive of any one that has hitherto been offered to the public. Besides containing most of the useful theorems of this kind, which have been given by other writers, it is enriched with many new ones of the author's own invention; and on this account must be highly acceptable to mathematicians.

The contents of the 2d volume are as follows :

Memoir 10. Of the rotatory motion of a body, revolving with a flat surface upon an horizontal plane, about a vertical axis, after having been struck by a ball moving upon the same plane. Memoir 11. Of the compound rotatory motion of a sphere. Memoir 12. Improvements in the theory of the rotatory motion of bodies. Memoir 13. Of the precession of the equinoxes. Memoir 14. Of the initial spontaneous axis of rotation of a body impelled to revolve in free space. Memoir 15. Of the rotatory motion of bodies revolving in free space. Memoir 16. The rotatory motions of bodies of different forms compared. Memoir 17. Of the roots of a cubic equation.

In the first volume, the author has treated of the *progressive motion* of bodies, by which they are carried along some right or curve line; but in this he has considered the subject in a more extensive manner, adverting also to their *rotatory motion*, or that by which they are made, at the same time, to turn about some axis, passing through their centres. The doctrine of mechanics, in Sir Isaac Newton's time, was not sufficiently extended to comprehend the latter of these two motions, and the little that has since been published on the subject, by our English mathematicians, is far short of what was requisite to be done towards settling the principles upon which it depends. Some of the most eminent foreign mathematicians have, indeed,
written

written more largely upon this theory ; but many of the conclusions deduced by them are unsatisfactory, and founded upon erroneous principles. This is what Mr. Landen has endeavoured to shew in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of these Memoirs, and as we conceive, in a manner perfectly clear and unexceptionable. His reasoning appears to be founded on the true principles of mechanics, and his conclusions fairly derived from the premises, without the assistance of any doubtful or fallacious argument. They likewise contain many curious theorems relating to the doctrine of motion in general, in most of which our author displays his usual ingenuity, though we cannot help observing that several things, both in this and the former volume, are more learned than useful. The Memoir on the precession of the equinoxes is well deserving the attention of the analyst, being treated with great precision and judgment, but in the last Memoir, on the roots of a cubic equation, we find little either new or interesting. No one has yet been able to solve a single example of the irreducible kind, when the answer does not come out in whole numbers, and without this could be done, we perceive no use that can be made of particular series, which are neither more simple, nor elegant, than those already invented.

We lament that death has lately deprived the mathematical world of receiving any further improvements from the labours of this learned writer.

ART. III. *A Sea Manual, recommended to the young Officers of the British Navy, as a Companion to the Signal Book.* By Sir Alex. Schomberg. 8vo. 130 p. Pr. 3s. Robinsons. 1789.

THIS performance is well calculated to afford useful information to such young officers as are desirous of obtaining both a practical and theoretical knowledge of their profession. It is written in an easy familiar manner, and the mode in which the subject is illustrated is perspicuous and concise. But the utility and design of the work will be best understood from the author's preface, part of which we shall lay before our readers.

' A profession, upon which the existence of an empire depends, must be as important as it is honourable ; and the necessity there is for order is too evident to require much to be said on that subject. An officer who has not attended to the evolutions of fleets, will not be qualified to command, or to act in a squadron, with any good effect. The least change of wind, deranging the position he may have taken, will disturb him ; the appearance of an enemy's fleet will disconcert, and the manner of its approach, may defeat him. Conscious that some step is necessary to be taken, and not sufficiently informed in what manner to signify his intentions, or to adjust his movements, his serenity abandons him, and he is no longer in possession of himself. His ships cross, fire into, and perhaps fall on board each other, and contribute to their own defeat.

' The knowledge of naval tactics obviates all these difficulties. The evolutions are evident when considered ; and very little attention

is necessary for the information of such officers as are already supposed to be good practical seamen, in order to manage a Squadron to advantage; and it is by no means sufficient to be acquainted with the method of working a single ship only.

• Naval evolutions have advantage over those practised in armies; the former are framed on more decided, or at least on less complex principles; while those of the land service are subject to the fancy of any general officer who is disposed to make alteration. This is easily accounted for, when it is considered that all naval evolutions are included in the compass; whereas those of the army depend upon the legs of the troops, and the good opinions, and often the immethodical conceits of experienced and able generals. Ships must obey the wind; the wind must be referred to the compass; and the necessary movements, resulting from these considerations, must be more fixed and determinate.

• It is remarked, and shrewdly remarked, by the great MONTECULLI, that men are often admitted into armies, and entrusted with charges of some importance, without much previous information in the profession of arms. To this observation the naval service is not subject; as a time is prescribed before our naval candidates can offer themselves for examination. And, until that examination is successfully gone through, they cannot attain the rank, nor be enrolled among the lieutenants.

• In short, “the naval, like every other science, is the production, or fruit of art; it can neither be effectually learned by accident, nor usefully exercised by starts: and as few things more immediately require, so none more loudly call for, an uninterrupted application.”

• I will only add, that it is much to be wished our young officers might have frequent opportunities of seeing the following evolutions carried into practice. For, although there may not be occasion to use them *all* in the face of an enemy, yet the previous knowledge of them may be the means of eventually contributing much to the address and precision of officers, in executing such orders as are, or may be deemed necessary, towards the security of the respective ships in the variety of their movements, and consequently to success in action, and the national reputation.

• It is not to be expected, that an officer can be *precisely* exact in all the bearings mentioned in the course of these evolutions, when at sea, engaged with an enemy in Winter and bad weather, or even when exercising a fleet in time of peace, floating in the sun-shine of a Summer season. Absolute mathematical correctness can neither be rationally looked for, nor possibly obtained, among ships in motion with each other, for various evident reasons: by adhering too scrupulously to a theoretical nicety in bearings, objects of much higher moment are doubtless liable to be overlooked: the management of the helm, and *adroitness* in that of the sail, must, and will, sufficiently compensate for the want of what may be termed an *unattainable minuteness* of manœuvre. But the practice, as well as theory, of the evolutions in question, appear to me of such importance, that I hesitate not to assert, the most skilful commander, without the former, may happen, in certain emergencies, to find himself greatly at a loss, notwithstanding his thorough possession of the latter. Whereas, captains well-trained, will at once meet the admiral's idea, and render unnecessary that profusion of explanatory-signals, which must otherwise

otherwise follow in detail, should his intention be, by any accident, misconceived.'

We have only to wish that the author had executed his design upon a larger scale, as we apprehend that a fuller detail of particulars would, in several instances, have proved more generally satisfactory.

II.

ART. IV. *Seconde Partie des Confessions de J. J. Rousseau.*

Second Part of the Confessions of J. J. Rousseau. 2 vol.

8vo. p. 1136. Geneva, 1784.

ROUSSEAU'S fate is the fate of genius—he is either enthusiastically admired, or sneeringly allowed to have some force of diction, by those who fear to have their taste called in question, yet have not an heart formed to beat in unison with his virtuous energetic sentiments. To speak of the literary character of a man, whose works have long since received the sanction of fame, would be impertinent in a review, that rather wishes to enable the public to form its own opinion of a production, than, in a dictatorial style, to say, which is good or bad.

These volumes have long been expected as a sequel to the two former, the last of which broke off abruptly; and we may probably, in process of time, be presented with another, for we are now left in equal suspense. Since the publication of the two first volumes a rumour has prevailed, that the continuation, by Rousseau's particular desire, was not to be published until the year 1800:—and whatever motive may have induced the editor, for a time to comply with his request, and afterwards disregard it, we are left to guess, for the book is not ushered into the world by any kind of prefatory address; but thrown unprotected on the wide ocean, with only its internal evidence to support it—however, that is sufficient. It is true the former volumes of the confessions have been treated with great contempt, and with that supercilious compassion, that affectation of candour and reason with which good sort of people are often puffed up, who have a little smattering of learning, and dabble in literature more through vanity than taste. Reading the effusions of a warm heart, cold critics have termed them the ravings of a madman, and the honest man has been pitied and ridiculed in the same breath. But this is not to be wondered at; people who have but one criterion of excellence, whose minds have a confined range, will ever be intolerant, equally so in religion and morality: each original must be measured by their insipid standard; and drawn into their focus, the volatile spirit, which united the mass, evaporates. However, those who admire Rousseau as a writer, respect his integrity, and love the foundation of his singular character, will not be extreme to mark the shades which throw it forward;—in short, without screening himself behind the pronoun *we*, the reviewer's *phalanx*, the writer of this article will venture to say, that he

should never expect to see that man do a generous action, who could ridicule Rousseau's interesting account of his feelings and reveries—who could, in all the pride of wisdom, falsely so called, despise such a heart when naked before him.

Without considering whether Rousseau was right or wrong, in thus exposing his weaknesses, and shewing himself just as he was, with all his imperfections on his head, to his frail fellow-creatures, it is only necessary to observe, that a description of what has actually passed in a human mind must ever be useful; yet, men who have not the power of centering seeming contradictions, will rudely laugh at inconsistencies as if they were absurdities; but their laugh is the crackling of thorns, the empty noise of insensible ignorance.

Rousseau begins these volumes with pathetically lamenting that a strange reverse of fortune obliged him to exhibit pictures very different from those which his imagination delighted to dwell on. The fate which, during thirty years, favoured his natural disposition, during the succeeding thirty thwarted them; and this continual opposition between his situation and inclinations, produced enormous faults. After lamenting the loss of some papers, he adds, 'I have only one faithful guide on which I can reckon; it is the chain of sentiments which has marked the succession of my being, and the events which have been caused or effected by them. I easily forget my misfortunes, but I cannot forget my faults, and still less my good sentiments: their remembrance is too dear to me ever to be effaced from my heart. I may omit facts, transpose them, commit errors in the dates; but with respect to what I have felt, I cannot deceive myself, nor concerning that which my sentiments have led me to do. The proper object of my confessions is to make my thoughts clearly known in every situation of life. It is the history of my soul which I have promised, and to write it faithfully I have not need of other memoirs; it is sufficient, as I have done hitherto, to enter into myself.' He further desires the reader never to forget, that his confessions are not an apology for his conduct; and then proceeds to give us an account of his journey to Paris, and of the airy castles which he built on his way, flattering himself that he should make a fortune by his system of music.

He arrived at Paris, 1741.—But as it is impossible for us to follow him with any degree of precision through the entangled scenes which he entered into during his residence in that metropolis; besides, as the narrative loses great part of its interest when it is not told in his own words, we shall only dwell on the passages best calculated to gratify the curiosity of the public, and refer the reader to the book itself, who wishes to hear what this extraordinary man has to say of himself, and his opinion of his contemporaries—for our meagre skeleton will not satisfy

satisfy them. The disappointment which he endured at the academy, when he presented his system of music, is well described, and the account he gives of the indolent life he led, when there were such strong reasons to impel him to exert himself, characterizes the man. In fact, he spent whole hours walking alone, and committing to his memory passages from Virgil's and J. B. Rousseau's poems, whilst his miserable pittance was melting away: necessity, however, soon forced him to form an acquaintance with some people who could push him forward, or at least enable him to live; he had before been introduced to Marivaux, Fontenelle, Diderot, &c. Musical compositions soon became his principal employment, or rather his amusement; for his employments ever deserve to be termed so. Going into the opera one evening, a fit of enthusiasm seized him; he returned home, went to bed, drew his curtains close, and giving himself up to the ardour of his heated imagination, he composed rapidly for seven or eight hours. This was a delicious night, and in the morning a small part remained in his head of what he had made; but this little, almost effaced by slumber and lassitude, did not fail to shew the energy of the *morceaux* of which it offered the ruins. But these studies, or reveries, more properly speaking, were interrupted by his accepting of the place of secretary to the French ambassador at Venice. There his taste for music was cultivated, and the opinions, with respect to that art, which afterwards drew on him such a torrent of ridicule and abuse, were at this period fixed. He says, 'I had brought with me the prejudice which they have at Paris against Italian music; but as I had received from nature that sensibility of feeling against which prejudices cannot stand; I had soon for this music the passion which it inspires those with who were made to judge of it.' His residence at Venice would furnish us with some curious anecdotes; but they must be past over with a cursory remark—that Rousseau felt what a man of feeling, conscious that he possessed superior talents, must feel at being obliged to endure the caprice of a selfish fool of rank. The resentment this man's behaviour excited, and the little attention the court of France afterwards paid to his complaints, first gave rise to that indignation against civil institutions, which for a long time fermented in his mind before it burst out.

Return to Paris.—He again began to work at the opera, which his journey to Venice had interrupted, determining to exert his talents and live independently for the future. At this time he first became acquainted with Theresa, the woman whom he married many years after. She was a negative character, which was, perhaps, the only character that he could live with comfortably; yet she possessed, by his account, that kind of instinctive good sense and simplicity of manners, which

frequently renders a weak mind, that no art can cultivate, an object of affection. She called forth all his tenderness, and quietly filled up the hours of lassitude, when his wearied imagination could no longer amuse him. His solitary flights of passion fatigued him, and the soft peace and unrestrained confidence, which he enjoyed in her society, was a necessary relaxation for a man who scarcely had need of a companion; but whatever might have been the negative goodness of her heart, her despicable relations involved him in various difficulties, and preyed upon his vitals, even while they betrayed him. Beside the painful knowledge of human nature, which poverty teaches, whilst it sours the temper, and either makes a man proud beyond all bounds, or humble till he becomes abject, Rousseau had many little private vexations to contend with, petty plots to disconcert, which gradually lighted that concentrated flame of suspicion, which death only could extinguish. The manner in which he disposed of his children, in the foundling hospital, though some circumstances might palliate, nothing could excuse; yet this crime, probably, produced his *Emile*—and his fellow-creatures may be content with such an expiatory sacrifice; especially when they hear that he felt the sincerest remorse for his conduct, and declared that nature did not intend that J. J. Rousseau should be an unnatural father.

The account which he gives of his emotions when Diderot was imprisoned, and of his constant walks to visit him, is an interesting part of the book. During one of these walks, he read the celebrated question respecting the effects which the progress of arts and sciences have had on society. At the reading of this question his blood grew warm, and by the advice of Diderot, who observed his violent agitation, he determined not to curb the ardour of his mind. His feelings mounted to the tone of his ideas, and every inferior passion was stifled by an enthusiasm for truth, liberty and virtue; and what is more astonishing, this effervescence was sustained in his heart during four or five years. The simple picture which he draws of his domestic felicity, is affecting, though the odium of vulgarity might be thrown on it by those, who not knowing in what true refinement of mind consists, could not be persuaded that a man of fortune and fashion, the slave of vulgar prejudices, deserves to be placed in that class, whilst a man struggling with all the inconveniences of poverty might be reckoned the ornament of human nature.

To secure his independance, and to endeavour to earn his daily bread, without prostituting his talents, made him first think of copying music. He sold all his superfluities, and made a reform in his dress, determining no longer to sacrifice to arbitrary opinions; and full of these plans of reformation, he was not content to prune the tree, but tore off the branches, as Martin did.

His

His extreme timidity and awkward bashfulness, which made him speak with difficulty in company, utter foolish things in his confusion, and behave rudely when he was abruptly roused out of his reveries, drew on him the reproach of misanthropy, which he certainly did not deserve; yet the excess of his affection for his fellow-creatures, his exquisite sensibility, and that panting after distinction, so characteristic of genius, all contributed to render his conduct strange and inexplicable to little minds; for experience seems to prove, that a man of genius is seldom respected by his inferiors, if they live within his vortex, nor are his moral virtues allowed to be pure, because he is a rule to himself. But there would be no end to these strictures, or to a mere citement of facts, they are so numerous—we must therefore hasten to the circumstances, which it is necessary to mention before we shut the first volume.

After the success of the *Divin du Village*, he made a journey to Geneva, where he determined to settle for life, the following spring, but before that time arrived several circumstances made him give up his plan, namely, the cool manner in which his fellow-citizens received his discourse on the origin of the inequality amongst men; the offer of a country retreat which he had long so ardently wished for; and above all, the residence of Voltaire, in the neighbourhood of Geneva; because he took it for granted that Voltaire would produce an alteration in the manners of the Genevese, and that he should find in his native country the tone, the airs, the manners, which chased him from Paris. He asks how he, timid and speaking ill, would have been able to contend with an arrogant, opulent man, supported by the credit of the great, and his own dazzling eloquence?

His settlement at the hermitage, in the year 1756, was a grand epocha in his life; and we perfectly agree with him, that he required more solitude than the common run of men. The bustle of society will ever harass a man accustomed to think or profoundly feel the vices and follies of mankind—such a man lives in a continual warfare, and the grand passions, which in solitude would carry him out of himself, only serve to torment him by having the contrary effect. Contending with the world, says he, I was no more that timid man, rather bashful than modest, who dared not present himself, nor speak, whom a sportive word disconcerted, and the glance of a woman made blush, who never could find the things which he had to say, or the word which he ought to use; but in solitude he became himself again.

However, he had not a mind calculated to remain long calm; domestic cares soon occurred. In solitude he found that it was necessary to have a companion who could think; there were few ideas in common between him and Theresa, and she grew tired of his conversation when they were often alone together. As he only looked for an intimacy of tender confidence with
her,

her, he did not expect to find her a companion ; but she, who could not think, must speak, and what were they to talk about ? Theresa, therefore, very naturally preferred her mother's conversation to his. He felt himself alone, his heart having no real object for his imagination to adorn—it quickly created one, and he peopled an ideal world with beings after his own heart. The trees shaded him, the birds sung, whilst he conversed with these charming phantoms, and so eager was he to return to their society, that he ate his meals in haste, and when any importunate visitor came to detain him at home, he could scarcely conceal his displeasure : it is almost unnecessary to say that this exaltation of his imagination produced the new *Eloise*. His plan was at first very vague ; but this fiction, by being so often reflected on, fixed itself in his brain under a determined form. Then the fancy seized him of describing some of the situations and of indulging the flighty desire of loving, which he had never been able to satisfy, and with which he felt himself devoured. Nevertheless, the letters were not written in the series in which they appear ; on the contrary, the two first volumes were all committed to paper during some happy hours of inspiration in the woods, and afterwards he had not a little trouble to put them into order, to connect the story, by arranging a mass of materials which had not been formed for the place that they were made to fill. While these eccentric transports agitated his heart, Mad. la Comtesse d'H—— visited him. Intoxicated with love, without an object, he saw his Julia in Mad. d'H. and soon only saw Mad. d'H.—but invested with all the perfections with which he had adorned the idol of his heart—so that J. J. Rousseau, long after the fire of youth was spent, nourished a flame in his imagination, and directed all the warmth of his heart to one imaginary object—but his senses soon finding a real one, he became the slave of a most violent passion—and now, for the first time, acknowledged that he felt love. The progress and consequence of this wild passion, and some anecdotes of Diderot, &c. &c. conclude the third volume.

The first book of the second contains an account of his leaving the hermitage, and of his removing to *Montmorency* ; but the account of his quarrel with Mad. D'——y, though it illustrates his character, is rather confused and tedious. A short time after his removal to *Mont-Louis*, he received a volume of the *Encyclopædia*, which contained an article respecting the establishment of a theatre at Geneva. This roused him out of his languor, and in a little open turret, at the end of the garden in which he lived, though it was in the midst of a hard winter, he wrote four hours every day, exposed to the wind and snow, and without any fire, but that in his heart, he composed in the space of three weeks his *lettre à d'Alembert sur les spectacles*.

He

He then gives a long account of his acquaintance and employments, and particularly of the commencement of his intimacy with M. and Made. de Luxembourg; and while his dwelling received some necessary repairs, he was prevailed on to take up his abode in a little *château* in their park.

In this delightful paradise he wrote the fifth book of *Emile*. It is well known that the publication of this book, and of the *Contrat Social*, obliged him to leave France, or he was persuaded to leave it to quiet Made. de L—g's fears.

Having already given a longer account of this book than our limits admit, we shall not dwell on his journey to Switzerland, or the reception he met with there; yet, we cannot omit mentioning, that after he was obliged to quit the district of Berne, where he thought of settling, he retired to Motiers, in the dominions of the king of Prussia, who sent twelve louis with his permission for him to remain there;—and Rousseau testified his joy, a short time after, when peace was concluded, by expending that exact sum in illuminations.

At this place he wrote the *lettres écrites de la montagne*. And the commotion raised by this work, and his exaggerated fears, made him take refuge in the island of *St. Pierre*, in the midst of the lake of Bienné, having first received a tacit permission from the inhabitants of Berne. In this island his fondness for the study of botany grew into a passion; he had always loved the water passionately, and the sight of it, he tells us, always threw him into a delicious reverie, though often without a determinate object. When he rose in the morning, he ran to view the delightful prospects which his island commanded, and found no homage more worthy of the Deity than the mute admiration which the contemplation of his works excites. In short, in this retreat he again tasted tranquillity, only troubled by the fear of not being allowed to pass his days there. But where did not Rousseau enjoy tranquillity? For by the perusal of this book we are confirmed in an opinion, which may sound paradoxical, that this man, who has ever been reckoned a miserable being, enjoyed more happiness than in general falls to the lot of man. His fears respecting his residence on his favourite island were not without foundation, for he was actually again sent to wander without any fixed place in view; the state of Berne having expressly ordered him to quit their little territories. At this period the fourth volume concludes; but he previously hints, that in compliance with the persuasion of his friends he soon after visited England.

We have passed over the last volume in a more cursory manner than the former, because it does not contain so many interesting anecdotes as the preceding one.

M.

ART. V. *Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus Count de Benyowsky; Magnate of the Kingdoms of Hungary and Poland, one of the Chiefs of the Confederation of Poland, &c. Consisting of his military Operations in Poland, his Exile into Kamchatka, his Escape and Voyage from that Peninsula through the northern Pacific Ocean, touching at Japan and Formosa, to Canton in China, with an Account of the French Settlement he was appointed to form upon the Island of Madagascar.* Written by himself. Translated from the original Ms. 2 vols. 4to. 822 p. and 29 plates. Price 2l. 2s. in boards. Robinsons. 1790.

THE volumes before us are introduced by a preface of the editor and translator Mr. Nicholson*, consisting of a number of testimonies from Capt. Cook's Voyages, and other publications tending to substantiate the authenticity of these memoirs. To so eventful and extraordinary a narrative, some proof was indeed indispensibly required; and we think the translator has succeeded in establishing the truth of the outline of the history, which probably indeed was all he intended. From a careful attention to the internal evidence, however, we are convinced that if we ought not to charge the Count with direct falsehood, the memoirs which he has left for the public are at least suspicious in many parts, and considerably exaggerated and embellished. We are led to this conclusion, not only from the nature and style of the publication before us, but from an attention to the character of the Count, as exhibited by himself, who appears on all occasions destitute of any regard to truth, or indeed to any principle of morality whatever. If, however, we cannot subscribe in the fullest extent to the authenticity of the volumes before us, it would be injustice not to confess, that we have seldom met with a more entertaining production; and apprehend we cannot better gratify the majority of our readers than by presenting them with a tolerably ample analysis.

Mauritius Augustus Count de Benyowsky was born at Verbowa in Hungary in 1741, of a noble family: at the age of fourteen he made choice of the profession of arms. He was present at the battles Lobositzs, Prague, &c. in 1756 and 1757, in the quality of lieutenant. Some time in the year 1758, he was invited by his uncle into Poland, and became his heir. Soon after this event his father died; his brothers-in-law opposed by force his possession of his Hungarian estates, but he had the address to arm a part of his vassals against them, and was fortunate enough to dispossess them. The delinquents

* Author of an Introduction to Natural Philosophy, in 2 vols. 8vo. and Outlines of Chemistry, in one vol. 8vo.

were, however, possessed of too strong an influence at the court of Vienna; and he was, by an unjust decree, not only dispossessed of his paternal estate, but banished the realm.

In July, 1767, he joined the confederation at Warsaw. He married the daughter of Mr. Henskey; and was presently called upon, unknown to his bride, to join the confederates. In July, 1768, he conducted a Polish regiment from Novitary to Cracow; and soon after, by very masterly conduct, defeated a body of Russians at Kremenka, who had just repulsed the prince Lubominsky. This advantage was followed by the reduction of Lendecroen, which the prince had in vain been sent to attack. By his great gallantry and address, he was the means of introducing supplies into Cracow, when besieged by the Russians; but while engaged in this service, he unfortunately, after receiving two wounds, fell himself into the hands of the enemy. After rejecting the intreaties of general Apraxin to enter into the Russian service, he was ransomed by his friends for 962*l.* and conceiving himself, by this transaction, released from his parole, he again entered Cracow. As this city was judged to be no longer tenable by the confederates, Count B. was commissioned to seize the fortress of Lublaw as a retreat for them; but by the imprudence of the officer who was to assist him, and who prematurely divulged the plan, it proved abortive, and the count was again seized and sent to general Apraxin. On his way to that general, he was however rescued by a party of the confederates; and after a variety of gallant actions performed by him, and great vicissitudes of fortune, he was overpowered by numbers, and taken prisoner a third time by the Russians, on the 20th of May, 1769.

The cruelties which he suffered from the barbarous Russians are almost incredible; the surgeon was not permitted to dress his wounds; he was loaded with irons; and he passed twenty-two days with eighty companions, in a dreadful subterraneous dungeon, without light or air, and in which the dead were left to putrify among the living. No constitution could long resist such hardships; more than five-sixths of the prisoners died; and the count suffered under a dreadful fever and delirium. The Russian commanders were not only destitute of all feeling, but some of them were actual thieves. While a prisoner at Cazan, a conspiracy was formed by a number of the Russian nobility to shake off the cruel and arbitrary yoke of the present Czarina, and overtures were made to the Polish prisoners to join them; the prisoners affected rather a neutral line of conduct; but one of the discontented lords turning informer, impeached his associates and the prisoners also. By a singular accident, Count B. was enabled to escape, and made his way to Petersburg, where he engaged to embark for Holland; but by the perfidy of the Dutch captain he was betrayed. He was loaded

loaded with irons; and after repeated examinations, he was prevailed on to sign an engagement never to serve against the Russians, on a promise of being set at liberty. This promise, however, was not fulfilled; on the contrary, he was immediately remanded to prison, and banished to Kamchatka.

In the single province of Tobolez in Siberia, it appears there are upwards of 22,000 exiles, who subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. Of the state of these unfortunate persons, the reader may form some judgment from the following extract.

‘From Berenowsky we departed on the 6th, and arrived very late in the night at Iurga, a village composed of about fifteen houses, inhabited by exiles; among whom I recognized an Hungarian, who informed me, that he had been major of one of the regiments of Massars in the Russian service, commanded by General Horvath; and that he had the misfortune to be banished for requesting his dismissal, in order to return into his own country. He assured me, that he was a gentleman of the family of Orosz. As I ran no risk in conversing with this unfortunate person in the Hungarian language, which was understood by no one present but him and myself, I asked him many questions, and among others, how it happened that so great a number of exiles, reduced to the most extreme misery, had not yet made some attempts to escape; to which he answered, that a considerable number of their companions had already attempted to escape towards Persia, but having been met by the Nogais Tartars, they were all slain, and that this event had intimidated the others, and prevented them from following their example.’

A spirit of humanity appeared to prevail among the people of the north, in proportion to their distance from the seat of despotism. In the course of his journey to Kamchatka, he met with several signal instances of kindness: at Tomsk, a dealer in furs offered to assist him in escaping to China, and to accompany him thither; and when he declined the offer, from the state of his wounds, the generous Tartar dismissed him loaded with presents. At Jakutsk he met with a surgeon, who was sent thither from Petersburg, with a salary of 1000 rubles; but considering this only as a species of exile, he proposed to the count to attempt their escape in a small vessel to China or Japan; and the count, on the other hand, very heartily entered into the measure.

‘The manner of travelling here,’ says the Count de B. ‘on sledges drawn by elks was very agreeable to us. The swiftness and agility with which these animals run can hardly be conceived, and their manner of subsisting is still more surprising: an handful of moss mixed with urine, enables them to support the fatigue of three or four days.’

‘On the third of September we passed the river Tola, and continued our journey without interruption thus far, excepting a difference which happened among our conductors, during the time
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our camp was pitched on the banks of this river, where they made a stop for the purpose of gambling, an occupation which they had strenuously followed ever since our departure from Jakutzk. One of the Cossacks having lost all his provisions in play against the chief, thought proper to indulge himself in some disrespectful expressions, upon which the commander ordered the Cossacks to tie him up and give him one hundred lashes with the whip. Instead, however, of executing the orders of their commander, the Cossacks took the part of the culprit, and after having stripped their officer naked, entertained him with more than three hundred stripes; an operation which, though we bore no part in it, nevertheless afforded us some diversion.

Their project of escape was dashed by the death of Mr. Hoffman, the surgeon, whom they had left behind at Jakutzk, among whose papers some hints of the design were found, which were sent inclosed to the governor of Ochoczk, by their conductor. This packet the count and his companions determined to seize, and to substitute in its place a letter to the governor, recommending them particularly to his favour. An opportunity soon presented, when they contrived to intoxicate their conductors with brandy, and to alter the dispatches. Their stratagem succeeded, and procured for them a very agreeable reception at Ochoczk, whence they embarked for Kamchatka, and arrived at Bolsharezk the capital of that country, on the 2d of December, 1770.

The following extract will explain the terms upon which the exiles were allowed their liberty, and will throw some light upon the nature of this species of banishment.

‘ 1. That we should be set at liberty on the following day, and provided with subsistence for three days, after which we must depend upon ourselves for our maintenance.

‘ 2. That each person would receive from the chancery, a musquet and a lance, with one pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a hatchet, several knives, and other instruments and carpenters tools, with which we might build cabins, and that we were at liberty to choose our situations at the distance of one league from the town; but that we should be bound to pay in furs, during the first year, each one hundred roubles, in return for these advantages.

‘ 3. That every one must work at the corvee one day in the week for the service of government, and that we might not absent ourselves from our houses for twenty-four hours without the permission of the governor.

‘ 4. That each exile should bring to the chancery six sables skins, fifty rabbits skins, two foxes skins, and twenty-four ermines per annum.

‘ After this information the secretary dismissed our guards, and caused provisions for three days to be immediately distributed, the whole consisting of nine pounds of dried fish. We then quitted the chancery, and went directly to the magazine to receive our arms and utensils, which were carefully delivered to us according to our choice, for the store-keeper permitted us to choose in consequence
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of our having promised him some furs. It was with the greatest pleasure that I again beheld myself armed; and my companions received equal satisfaction from the same circumstance. When we came out of the magazine we perceived twenty exiles, who had brought some sledges drawn by dogs to assist in carrying our charge, and who offered us the use of their cabins until we should have built our own. We accepted their invitation, and departed towards their home. Their repeated marks of civility were exceedingly fatiguing to us who were in a state of extreme hunger, but at length, about three in the afternoon, we arrived at their habitations, which formed a small village composed of eight cabins, and the same number of balagans, or magazines. In the center of the village we perceived a long square building, which our new companions informed us was their public hall of meeting.

In addition to the above they found:

* 1. That the ordinances of the Czar Peter enacted, that no exile could possess property; and that in consequence of this edict the soldiers of the garrison frequently entered the houses of the exiles, and carried away whatever they pleased, against which depredation the exiles had no remedy.

* 2. That in case an exile should have been so rash as to strike a citizen or soldier, though upon provocation, he was condemned to die of hunger.

* 3. That on account of their being declared exiles from civil society, every faithful subject was prohibited from receiving them into their houses.

* That their lives being granted them for no other purpose than to implore the mercy of God and the remission of their sins, they could be employed only in the meanest works to gain their daily subsistence.

From this gloomy prospect, the whole attention of our adventurer was directed to schemes of emancipation; and the first advance to this great object was made by forming a regular and orderly union and association among the exiles themselves, at the head of which the count himself was placed by unanimous consent. The count had afterwards the good fortune to be appointed master of languages to the children of the governor. He was soon afterwards waited upon by some principal inhabitants, who proposed to establish him in a school upon profitable terms. In the mean time, by his skill at chess, our author accumulated a considerable sum of money. A merchant of Kamchatka, who had lost a large sum to Benyowsky, and had received some intimation from the treachery of one of the exiles of their intentions to escape, endeavoured to poison him by a present of a loaf of sugar; but the plot ended in the ruin of the merchant himself, as soon as the governor was made acquainted with his crime. The pupil of the count, Athanasia Nilow, the governor's youngest daughter, received with too favourable an impression the instructions of her tutor, and the amiable girl, with all the simplicity of innocence, acquainted

quainted her father with her attachment ; and this circumstance induced the governor, with the other commanders, upon the ground of having discovered the merchant's conspiracy, to declare him free, according to a constitution of the Czar Peter.

The first use the count made of his freedom was to propose a plan to the governor and council, for the cultivation of grain in a certain part of the country, by employing the exiles. This he did with a view of facilitating their escape. He had now another instance of the easiness of evading laws ; since, according to the constitutions of Peter, every exile who performed a meritorious service, might be declared free ; and upon this ground Count B. procured the manumission of all his companions. The chief embarrassment which he now experienced, arose from the impatience of Madame Nilow and the governor's family, for the celebration of his nuptials with Miss Aphanasia. In the beginning of January, 1771, he accompanied the governor on a short tour : and the following short extract from his journal, will afford some idea of this dismal country.

' On the 20th we arrived at Chiakollautka, almost martyred by the impetuosity of the wind, and very near being swallowed up by the drifts of snow. We had scarcely entered the jourt of the tajon before it blew a perfect hurricane, and in the morning we found our dwelling buried under the snow. The country people exerted themselves to open a passage through the snow, in order to get out. Being desirous of taking a view of the country, I ascended through the hole ; but it was impossible to discover the least signs of any house, though I knew that our attendants were lodged in nine different adjacent jourts. The continuance of the hurricane, which considerably augmented the quantity of snow about us, compelled us to remain here till the 25th.'

There is no verdure here the whole year round, except between the months of July and September ; and in making the tour of Kamchatka, they found only five cows and two bulls, which were fed with the bark of birch nine months in the year. The soldiers are often found frozen to death on their stands ; and the long continuance of the snow occasions blindness and other disorders, so that the natives seldom exceed forty years of age. The only trees are cedars, willows, birch, and a species of bastard fir. Iron and copper are found here.

The following account of the animals is curious :

' The first rank belongs to the dog, which serves instead of draught horses, and, after it's death, affords a skin for the clothing of man. The dogs of Kamchatka are large, but active and laborious ; they are fed with opana, which is a composition of stale fish and the bark of the birch, but they are most commonly obliged to seek their own food, which they find in the rivers produced by the hot springs, where they find fish.

' The fox comes next after the dog ; its skin is glossy, and there is no fur in Siberia which can be put in competition with the fox-skin of Kamchatka.

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• The ram of Kamchatka is excellent food; its skin is highly valued, and its horns are likewise an article of commerce; but of late years the number of this species has greatly diminished.

• The sable is very common in Kamchatka, and the natives continually hunt this animal, as do likewise the hunters. The number of sables brought to market last year from Kamchatka, amounted to six thousand eight hundred.

• The fur of the marmotte is very warm and light.

• Bears are very numerous in Kamchatka; their disposition is gentle, and they do no mischief, except in their own defence. The hunters are obliged to hunt the bear for subsistence, but it often happens that they get torn, though the bear very seldom kills a man. It seems as if this animal spared the life of the creature it no longer fears: they have never been known to hurt women. These creatures are fat during the summer, and lean in winter.

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS.

• The manate resembles a cow in the form of its head. The females have two nipples, and hold their young against their bosoms. The French have named this animal lamenti, from its cry. It has a black rough skin, as thick as the bark of an oak, and capable of resisting the stroke of an hatchet. The teeth of the manate are preferred to ivory. Kamchatka affords annually of these between two hundred and fifty and three hundred. The flesh of the manate resembles beef when full grown, and veal when young.

• Kamchatka likewise affords beavers. The fur of this creature is as soft as down; its teeth are small and sharp, but its tail short, flat, and broad, terminating in a point. Beavers are caught here with the line, and sometimes they are shot under the ice.

• The sea-lion is of the size of an ox; its cry is dreadful; but, happily for navigators, it is one of the signs of the vicinity of land during the fogs, which are so common here. The sea-lion is a timid animal; it is struck with the harpoon, or shot with the musquet, or bow and arrow.

• The sea-calf is found in great abundance near all the islands and headlands of Kamchatka; it never goes far from shore, but enters the mouths of rivers to devour fish. The skin of the sea-calf is used to make buskins. The inhabitants of Kamchatka take this animal with the line.

• Kamchatka affords a large quantity of different kinds of fish, from the whale to the smallest species, but the birds of this country are few; and as I know of nothing new with respect to either, I shall here conclude this article.

The people have all the characteristics of savages; and place their only happiness in idleness and sensual pleasures: they suffer cruelly from the tyranny of the Russians.

On the 14th of March, Count B. with the other exiles, set out for their pretended new settlement, near Cape Lopatka, the place assigned for the cultivation of grain. From this excursion he soon returned, with a plan of the intended settlement, and was most kindly received by the governor and his family.

family. The discontent of the captain of the *St. Peter* and *Paul*-packet, who was under a process in the admiralty, for having excited a mutiny among the seamen, afforded our adventurer an opportunity of negotiating with him the means of escape. While affairs were in this promising train, however, Miss Nilow requested a private interview with the count. At this meeting he had the mortification to find, that the whole plan of the associates was betrayed by the imprudence of one of them, who, being attached to the maid of Miss Nilow, had entrusted her with the secret, and proposed carrying her off to Europe. Miss Nilow complained, in the most pathetic terms, that she was betrayed and deceived; but the count found means to persuade her, that it always was his intention to carry her along with him to share his honours and his fortune, and on this assurance she entered warmly into the design. On this, as well as on many other occasions, we cannot commend the morals of Count B. His treachery to this amiable girl, his ingratitude to a family, who had loaded him with favours, and his total disregard to truth on every occasion, demand the severest censure from every reader who possesses a spark of moral sentiment.

After a variety of adventures and disquieting vicissitudes, it appeared at length that the secret was of too great importance to be kept with fidelity by so great a number of persons. From several intimations, the government at *Bolszarezk* were led strongly to suspect the plot; and it became necessary to the exiles to use forcible means for their own preservation. By the fidelity of Miss Nilow, the count was informed of the means which were devised for his destruction. On the evening of the 26th of April, a strong detachment was sent from the fort for the apprehension of the exiles; but the bravery of the latter, and the good conduct of the count, enabled them to repulse the detachment, and, by taking advantage of the opportunity, to seize the fort. In this conflict the governor, who had grappled with the count, was killed by Mr. Panniow, one of the associates. After this important transaction, a treaty was concluded with the inhabitants. Madame Nilow retired; but her amiable and deluded daughter determined to follow the fortunes of the count: the jealousy and treachery of one of the associates informed her of the count's previous marriage; but with the utmost heroism of attachment, she declared, that as he could not receive her as a wife, he must accept her services as a daughter, and on the 11th of May the whole company embarked.

This narrative of the escape of our adventurer is followed by a short account of voyages and discoveries to the eastward of *Kamchatka*, and a more extended description of *Jakutsk*, the remotest town in *Siberia*, and other places adjacent to *Kamchatka*.

Kamchatka. Among other facts, we find that in 1771, no less than 125 officers had been exiled into the province of Ochoczka during the reign of the present empress. The following remarks are important.

‘ The exiles at Ochoczka are employed in sea affairs, and there is no year which is not signalized by some revolt. This disposition, which is maintained by despair, will open the entrance of Siberia to the first comer, and I can confidently affirm, that the arrival of the first foreign vessel will produce a revolution in Siberia: for from Ochoczka to Tobolsk there are at least one hundred and sixty thousand exiles, or their descendants, all bearing arms. The different hords of Tartars would join the common cause to overthrow the Russian dominion. This event cannot be far distant, and Russia will find herself, by a stroke of this nature, deprived of all that support which alone enables her to play a principal part in Europe, by virtue of the considerable augmentation of her revenue.

‘ Several vessels are dispatched yearly from this port: one to Idziga; one to Tigil, three to Kamchatka, and eight or ten to the Aleuthes islands. The cargoes of these vessels consist in tobacco, a small quantity of flour, brandy, gunpowder, and some toys. On their return they bring back the skins of fables, martins, beavers, foxes, roskomaks, bears, ermins, elks, and copper, which they have for some years brought from Beerings isle. The Russians have hitherto carried on this trade without interruption; but since the desertion of several exiles, who have fixed their abode in the Aleuthes islands, and entered into alliance with the savages, several vessels have been taken, and their crews cut off. Several others likewise have surrendered their vessels, and have established themselves in these islands, instead of returning to Siberia. The spirit of desertion being thus excited among the common people, vessels are no longer fitted out but with apprehension; and the parties concerned petition government to put troops on board each vessel, to keep their crews in subjection. But who can answer for the ideas of the soldiers: they likewise are men, and the love of liberty may have its influence on them as well as on others.

‘ Russia is indebted, for the peaceable possession of this trade, only to the distance and the secrecy it preserves respecting its advantages, and the indolence of the other states of Europe, which have not made sufficient enquiries into the sources of the power of this vast monarchy. The immensity and extent of its possessions appears incredible to them, and prevents them from adopting the opinion, that, with the slightest sacrifice and exertions, its force may be overthrown, and destroyed at pleasure.’

The whole country is deplorably depopulated by the extreme cruelty and tyranny of the Russians. The natives of Kamchatka, at the arrival of the Russians, amounted to 70,000; but in 1771, they were reduced to 11,000. Among other instances of oppression, they are obliged to furnish annually a number of slaves for the service of government. The account
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of the different islands south of Kamchatka is interesting, but will not admit of abridgment.

On the 12th of May, the count and his company, consisting of 96 persons, including nine women, sailed from the harbour of Bolsha, in the Curvette, Peter and Paul. At Beering's island they met with another adventurer, whose history, as it is short, we shall present to our readers.

Mr. Ochotyn was a man of family in Saxony, and served under the Empress Elizabeth, in the rank of Captain in the regiment of Smolenskoi, which he left for the employment of adjutant to General Apraxin. When that general was arrested, by order of the empress, he was himself likewise sent to prison, with Mr. Baron Klufewsky, who is still an exile at Jakutzk, under the name of Fiskin. Mr. Ochotyn was not delivered from prison until he was sent as an exile into Siberia. On his arrival at Jakutzk, he obtained the favour of being sent to Ochoczka, where he engaged himself on board a ship fitted out for catching beavers. He made two voyages in this vessel, but, during the third, having secured the attachment of fifty of the crew, he seized the vessel at the Aleuthes islands, with which he made prize of two others, whose crews joined his fortune. His party at first consisted of one hundred and thirty-four determined men, able to contend with the maritime force of Ochoczka. Eighteen months afterwards he had the good fortune to establish himself on one of the largest of the Aleuthes islands, where he formed connections, by means of the marriages of his companions with the girls of the country.

From Beering's island our adventurers proceeded on the 25th of May, with a view of steering northward of Kamchatka, in hopes of reaching the coast of America. This plan, however, was found to be impracticable, from the number of large masses of ice, some of which struck and damaged the ship; they therefore altered their course towards China. In the course of the count's journal, we meet with a satisfactory account of the Aleuthes islands, from which we extract the following observations.

Friday, June 24. I made an excursion, accompanied by Mr. Kuzneczow, towards the eastern part of the island (Urumusir). I passed over the beautiful plains, which are certainly susceptible of good cultivation, but I discovered no vestige which rendered it probable that these islanders cultivate the earth. Their food entirely consists in certain roots, fish, and the flesh of beavers and sea-cows. The wood which grows on this island is good, and proper for every kind of building. The habitations of the islanders, several of which we saw and visited, perfectly resembled the balagans of the Kamchadals.

About two o'clock, the father of the Tajon came with a present of sixty skins, and a canoe made of skin; the lightness of which surprized me, for two men could easily carry it, though it had eight oars. The keel only was made of wood, and the rest was whale-bone, covered with the skins of sea-wolves, with the

hair outwards, sewed together with twine made of the guts of beavers.'

During the voyage, they experienced the greatest uneasiness from the mutinous spirit of some of the associates, who proceeded such lengths as on one occasion to destroy the provisions and water, which was followed soon after by a dreadful want of those articles. They reached land at length, but their good fortune only gave rise to fresh mutinies. Nor could he allure his companions from this island of liquor (as they called it) but under the allurements of a voyage to Japan, with a view of seizing a number of women, and under a strict promise to return. On the 28th of July, they reached Japan. Contrary to the reports of most European travellers, his reception was very hospitable. Ulikamhy, the king of a considerable district, treated the count with the utmost kindness, loaded him with presents, promised to enter into a free trade with his nation, gave him a flag to be displayed when he returned with a view of trading, and entrusted him with a young man, whom he undertook to bring back with him on his return.

He found it no difficult matter to persuade his companions to relinquish the project of returning immediately to the island of liquor. They therefore set sail on the 2d of August for Canton, to dispose of their furs, with a view of proceeding to Europe, and returning under the protection of some European power, and forming a respectable colony. In their course they touched at several other parts of the Japanese coast, but did not meet with so favourable a reception. In one of these expeditions, like true pirates, they made prize of a bark richly laden; but were punished for their iniquity, for the bark, in boarding it, struck the vessel, which sprung a leak, and in endeavouring to tow her into the island of Usamay Ligon, one of the Lequeio islands, the count himself was overset in the yawl, and narrowly escaped with his life and with the loss of two of his associates, who were drowned.

(To be continued.)

ART. VI. *A full Inquiry into the subject of Suicide. To which are added, (as being closely connected with the subject) two Treatises, on Duelling and Gaming. In Two Volumes. By Charles Moore, M. A. Rector of Cuxton, and Vicar of Bougton-blean, Kent; and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. I. Quarto. 400 pages. Price of the Two Volumes to Subscribers 11. 1s. in boards. Rivingtons. 1790.*

It is a just complaint against many modern productions, that they contain nothing new; that they do not often afford the

the reader full and accurate information of what is already known; and that they exhibit evident marks of superficial knowledge, vanity, or that kind of listless, ineffectual labor, which is submitted to for the purpose of earning a subsistence. Much credit is due, therefore, to a writer who in discussing an interesting and important subject, lays before the public all the information that is necessary to illustrate it in different points of view; and exempts the curious from the tedious labor of turning over innumerable volumes, in search of scattered fragments and desultory thoughts, by collecting them together under one general and systematic arrangement.

To this distinguished praise, the author of the work before us claims the fairest title. His 'Inquiry into the subject of Suicide,' is full and satisfactory, whether we consider it as argumentative and declamatory; moral, religious, and philosophical; or historical, political, and controversial.

Mr. M. introduces his elaborate performance with the following just remarks; which will explain his motives and his views.

'The publication of the following work is not grounded on an expectation, that the hardened sons of dissipation and infidelity will be led to change their opinions and practices, on any thing that may be advanced in these pages; or that the votaries of fashion, with her numerous train of follies and vices, will bow the knee before the throne of reason. These were vain conceits and fond imaginations of the cloister, which when bid to go forth and prosper, would quickly return into the breast of their first retainer, because (like the bird of innocence in her flight from the ark) they could find no other resting-place. But it does not follow, that because a man cannot do 'all' the good he wishes, he is therefore to sit still, fold his arms, and attempt doing 'none.' The cause of virtue is not to be thus tamely resigned into the hands of her adversaries; neither is corruption, vice, and infidelity to be thus suffered to reign without reprehension, as well as (what a writer cannot help) without control. Such as have strong prepossessions in favour of religion, and are clearly satisfied of her just claims on the conduct of mankind, will not be content to mourn in 'private' the decay of her empire, but will boldly attend her 'public' service and warfare; and will always be seen at the side of her car, whether it be driving to victory or captivity. Though the greater number therefore of those, who are most materially concerned, will neither regulate their opinions nor practices by the dictates of rational and liberal reproof, yet a conscious rectitude of intention will support a writer under his disappointments of doing good, and will enable him to bear with resignation the contempt of some, the raillery of others, and the indifference of all. Not indeed but that a moral writer may flatter himself with some fruit of his labours, if his labours be at all deserving of the public eye; since though he fails of converting the professedly and daringly vicious, yet he may reasonably hope to instruct the ignorant, to persuade the wavering, to uphold the weak, to caution the unwary, to guard the avenues through which youth and inexperience

rience must pass, and to confirm and strengthen every previous good inclination to moral and virtuous habits.'

The present volume is divided into five parts, which are subdivided into chapters of a moderate length. We shall proceed to analyze its contents, and lay before our readers such extracts as appear to us most interesting, and such as seem best calculated to display the abilities of the writer.

Part I. 'Observations on the nature and causes of Suicide tending to establish its general guilt.'

The author begins by stating the different acceptations of the term suicide, and proceeds to shew its different degrees of guilt, or innocence, as arising from lunacy, violent depression of spirits, &c. A consideration of the causes which prepare the mind for the commission of desperate suicide, occupies the second chapter. Among these Mr. M. classes 'a defective mode of education,' inattention to moral character, the effects of luxury and indolence on the body and mind, unrestrained passions, and immoral books. The incitements to immediate suicide are then briefly stated, especially such as conclude a vicious life.

In the fourth chapter, the principles of false honor are considered, and their influence in promoting duelling, (which Mr. M. deems a species of suicide) gambling and other vices. The question is then debated, whether suicide be a proof of true courage or not. The author determines in the negative, and we think, with reason.

In describing the different circumstances under which suicide is frequently committed, it is remarked,

'One commits it, acknowledging its offence, and praying for pardon; but, being of a weak frame and constitution of body and mind, is overwhelmed by his misfortunes. Another persuades himself into an idea of his own unimportance to society, and therefore, with a solemn address to God to receive him, seeks to free himself from all present and future trouble. This man rushes on his own life without reflection, moved by some sudden impulse of vexation and disappointment, goading an impetuous and agitated mind, which at other times has been seriously and virtuously inclined: that embraces suicide, as the result of a cool and deliberate judgment, weighing, however, its own calamities through a false and magnifying medium. The female flies to it, as her sure refuge from shame and infidelity, in the disappointments and jealousies of love, and lays the guilt of her death at the door of perjured man. In short, unmerited misfortunes, unavoidable poverty, misery and affliction, the cutting ingratitude of friends, the base desertion of relatives, are all, in their turn, productive of suicide, but not being founded on previous guilt in the perpetrator, tend to excite some degree of compassion for the agent, in the midst of an abhorrence of the action.

'Again; one man thinks not at all of a future state, or of the moral government of God; but in a moment of disappointed lust, ambition, or avarice, fills up the measure of his crimes by rushing on eternity; whilst another philosophically or metaphysically arguing
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in defence of the practice against all moral and religious sentiment, either like Robeck calmly reduces his theory into practice, (thus at least showing its influence over himself;) or like Hume dies the common death of all men, and leaves a defence of suicide behind him, to be added to his other sceptical performances, for the benefit of his own and future ages. Is there an equality of guilt in all these cases? Is its simple, and even sinful commission, equal to its justification? Shall those unhappy victims at the altar of suicide, who have sacrificed themselves on the decision of a weak and erroneous judgment rather than in defiance of human and divine laws, be placed on the same level of guilt with those, who, by the perpetration of self murder, have completed a life of vice and wickedness? Or with those, who attempt to abate its horror, and to make it a matter of choice, of indifference, nay, even of good report, and who, in short, aim at defending its principle, by a display of deceitful sophistry? forbid it, humanity. Errors of judgment may be overlooked and forgiven; the careless and thoughtless practitioners of evil fall into the hands of a merciful judge; but the public defenders and justifiers of a wicked action, have all those miserable and pernicious consequences to answer for, which a divulgement of their principles may, at any time, produce. An impetuous and perturbed mind, may hastily rush on action, which it neither approves nor would wish to defend; but the calm and cool reasoner in justification of suicide, strikes a dagger at the heart of every civil and domestic connexion, as well as destroys the principles of all moral obligation and religious duty. The philosophic suicide, therefore, (that is, one who maintains its innocence and legality in his writings, whether he practices it or not on himself) like the deliberate murderer, is entitled to a double portion of censure and abhorrence. However then, there can be no assignable cause, which can render voluntary suicide lawful, and void of all criminality, yet there may be palliations, as well as aggravations, of its guilt; cases that may be pitiable, though not perfectly innocent: consequently it is not to be concluded with the rigid casuist, 'that all its instances are equally unpardonable, because there can be no repentance.' God forbid that man should thus attempt to limit the mercies of the Almighty, in a matter in which it is impossible to exhibit any signs of repentance! It is difficult and impracticable for man to attempt a judgment of the precise degree of guilt which is contracted by any particular suicide; but there is room for perfect assurance, that the great Judge of all the world will execute righteousness in mercy, and that He will assign a punishment for this, as well as for all other crimes, alone proportioned to the degree of its guilt.

The censure of Hume and a few others, is highly merited and just.

Part II. The 'special guilt' of suicide illustrated. Here the author proves, that the perpetration of suicide is an offence against the first impulses of human nature; against God, as our natural and moral governor; against the good order of society in general; against particular connexions and families; and against self-interest. The arguments on each of these distinct heads are clear and forcible. The following remarks deserve particular attention, and do credit to the author's heart: but the misfortune is, that they will not be read, perhaps, by those

who need their salutary influence most ; or if read, condemn as weak and ineffectual. It is in vain to reason, when passion has subdued the soul, or is become the sole arbiter of conduct ; and in vain may we strive to kindle the social affections, in those gloomy intervals, when self-existence is thought a burden, or a curse.

P. 56. ' But there are links of still closer connexion, which, while there is a spark of generosity or humanity left, must make the soul of him, who is on the verge of self-murder, shrink back from its execution. These are the ties of consanguinity, the claims of friendship, the important rights, the powerful and affectionate endearments of a family. As the principle of suicide was found in the last chapter to be so detrimental to the interests and security of society in general, so must an avowed opinion of its expediency and lawfulness be a dreadful bar to domestic peace and security. What anxieties, what mistrusts and forebodings must it ever occasion in the breast of a friend or parent, a child or wife, who knows or but suspects its influence over the mind of one with whom there is so close an union ! all confidence and security is banished ; his absence is a rack and torture, which is but ill exchanged for his presence, whenever the gloom of melancholy sits brooding on his countenance. Nay, his very smile of complacency may be often deemed deceitful, as serving but the better to conceal the bloody purposes of his heart. In short, when affairs go not smoothly on, when disappointment ruffles the temper, when views of interest or ambition are crossed and baffled, then the point of the sword is ever glittering before the eyes, or the fancied report of the pistol bursting on the ears, of her, who wishes to prove herself the affectionate partner of his sorrows, who would fain redouble her attentions to soothe his melancholy, and to prevent, if possible, the impending blow. Whilst he yet lives then, but admits the expediency and lawfulness of suicide, he plants a perpetual dagger of uneasiness and restless terror in the breast of every one with whom he is connected. Yet if a man has denied his family the just resources of industry, or has squandered the rich gifts of birth and fortune in scenes of dissipation, vice, and gambling, and is now veering apace to the point of ruin—can he have a paternal or conjugal feeling left, if he think only of escaping himself from the miseries of shame and poverty by a deprivation of life, and of exposing his helpless and innocent family to all those horrors ? what shameful cowardice ! what a prostitution of all principle ! Difficult, indeed, as the task may be, to recall himself back to the paths of sobriety and honest industry, yet the more he has already injured the interests of a family by a contrary conduct, the more he is bound in honor to make the attempt : which if he refuse to do, and thus basely and for ever desert their cause, by that very act he lays an heavy burden of additional guilt on himself. To be fatherless or a widow, is in general a situation of itself sufficiently forlorn and deplorable ;—it needs no aggravations. But suddenly to become so by the immediate hands of that very person, who was bound by every law of justice, duty, affection, and interest, to protect these sharers of his fame, his fortunes, and his life, from experiencing the same, is a circumstance so unnatural and horrid in itself, as greatly to enhance the sorrows of the state, and consequently the guilt of that action which occasioned it. This guilt, heinous as it is, is yet capable

pable of one aggravating circumstance, by which it is heightened into the extreme of cruelty; and that is, by the moment sometimes embraced for the commission of the self-murder; when it is done within the hearing, or in the presence of, or so as to be first discovered by, that very person, whom it is sure to affect most deeply: this shocks humanity, but is not unfrequently practised.

The remembrance of virtue is ever precious. It is a consolation in grief, and brings us sooner than any thing to a complacency under trouble. It is a delight to dwell on the praises of the friend we have lost. The sound of his good name is grateful in our ears; we feel a secret satisfaction, a conscious pride in our having lived in intimacy and close union with such a praiseworthy character. But what comfort can be found to sooth the sorrows of the fatherless and widow in the reflection on what brought them into that wretched condition! or where is there room for consolation, when the self-murderer showed by his shameful desertion of their cause, how little he cared for them for his own fame, his fortunes, or his life! that he lived for himself alone, and to follow his own purposes; and when he found that these failed of success, so that he could no longer be what he had been,—in the rage of disappointment, the forebodings of fear, and timid workings of despair, he determined no longer to be at all. Though a liberal and generous mind, when spotless itself, cannot partake of the ‘guilt,’ yet it may be very sensibly affected in its nicest feelings by the ‘shame’ of an evil action committed by one in a near degree of connexion. The crime of suicide is therefore highly aggravated, whenever it brings distress on the undeserving, and pierces the heart of innocence with affliction and misery.

Part III. Great accumulation both of the general and ‘special guilt’ of suicide on Christian principles. The subject of this division comprehends an inquiry into the manner in which suicide is forbidden, in the Old and New Testament—an examination of a note in Hume’s *Essay on Suicide*, and part of Donne’s *Biathanatos*, in which he treats of the revealed law of God respecting suicide.—Scripture examples of suicide.—Causes of its supposed meritorious commission in the early ages of the church, which are shewn to be invalid.

Part IV. Historical inquiry into the opinions and practices, the laws and customs of the Heathen world, relative to suicide. In this learned and laborious inquiry, Mr. M. has traced with diligence, and marked with accuracy, the sentiments and prejudices, the ceremonies and superstitions of various sects and nations, in different ages of the world; particularly the Asiatics, Jews, and the worshippers of Odin in Scandinavia; the Pythagoreans and Socratics; the old and new Platonists; the Peripatetics, Epicureans, Stoics, &c. and the New Academy. These chapters are illustrated and enriched by a variety of classical knowledge and philosophical history; but it would exceed our limits to trace the author’s footsteps, or detail his observations. The Romans, however, are so conspicuous a people in the annals of suicide, that we must

transcribe the following history of its rise and progress among them; in which the judicious remarks of Montesquieu are successfully dilated by Mr. Moore.

P. 251. 'The inhabitants of Rome were verging towards this point of indifference to every thing disinterested and virtuous, when the philosophers and rhetoricians made [U. C. 586.] their first appearance in Italy. They were received with so much eagerness and applause by the Roman youth, that the senate began to take cognisance of the matter, and fearing a decay of ancient discipline, through the soft and enervating quality of study, actually passed a decree for the banishment of all masters of rhetoric from Rome. The contagion of learning (if it may be so called) thus subsided for a time. But soon after it gained fresh vigour on the arrival of certain rhetorical ambassadors from Athens, to whom the Roman youth listened with such eager attention, that Cato the censor fearing (perhaps too justly), lest this spirit of philosophizing should cause the spirit of acting to evaporate, and to degenerate into that of mere speaking, advised a dismissal of these wordy delegates as soon as possible, that they might go and declaim to the Grecian children at home, and leave the Roman youth to be instructed in the rougher virtues of their ancestors; 'for that Roman manliness would certainly be destroyed, when once it was thoroughly infected with Greek letters.' The ambassadors were quickly dispatched, but not till after they had left a sufficient stock of philosophical opinions behind them to effect all that Cato had foretold.

'Now there happened to be two sects of Grecian philosophers, whose opinions seemed particularly calculated to catch the attention of the Romans at this period; and which were both eminently adapted to promote the principle of suicide; the one by consequences indisputably flowing from their acknowledged principles; the other by direct and open avowal of its practice. These were the Epicureans and the Stoics. As for the doubting tenets of the New Academy, they were wonderfully adapted at this time to unhinge every thing serious, and to prepare the mind for the reception of rank Epicurism. The pleasurable doctrines of the Epicurean philosophy were well calculated to meet the growing dissolution of Roman virtue; whilst its infidel and atheistical notions with respect to the gods and futurity, could not but serve to impress an idea of the indifference and innocence of suicide, and thus widely to disseminate its practice. When, according to the prediction of the elder Cato, the vigour of Roman manners had suffered a taint by the introduction of rhetorical harangues, and the art of speaking well had taken place of the severer glory of acting well, the rising generation of Roman youth was naturally more earnest to make a progress in these light and superficial ornaments than in the severer virtues of their ancestors. These were left to the admirers of Stoicism; while the soft alluring paths of pleasure suited better with the pursuit of indolence and inactivity.

'Facts confirmed the hasty strides, which the Epicurean philosophy made in Rome. For a short time after this period (*viz.* the destruction of Carthage) it is evident, that all reverence for the gods, all respect for oaths, all genuine love of their country, all regard for whatever was virtuous and serious, was nearly annihilated in Rome. The seeds of dissipation and corruption were so generally spread, that a wild, unlettered African could exclaim with truth on the conviction
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of his own experience—‘that all things were venal at Rome.’ The conduct of the Romans from this period, the bloody proscriptions of Marius and Sylla (which gave rise to a number of suicides), the Catalinarian conspiracy, the civil wars of the Triumvirates, are so many undeniable proofs, that all reverence for religion and the gods, or in other words, that the degrading doctrines and atheistical tenets of the followers of Epicurus were very generally prevalent. A Roman senator could now be heard with patience and applause, whilst he was pleading the cause of traitors and conspirators before a Roman senate! a Roman senator could dare openly to avow without fear of reprehension, ‘that death is the end of all our cares;—that beyond it there is neither room for hopes nor fears.’ How would a Cineas have triumphed and a Fabricius hung his head, had they been present in this assembly!

The influence of Lucretius’s poem, in propagating the philosophy of Epicurus, is very properly insisted on, p. 254.

‘There wanted but one thing to diffuse and complete the baneful effect of opinions so pleasant in themselves to a vitiated mind; and that was, the persuasive powers and energy of language. This fascination was exhibited to the Romans in their native tongue by the poet Lucretius, who made the Grecian philosopher to assume a Latin garb, and who disguised and decorated his destructive doctrines in all the bold and figurative fiction of strong nervous poetry. The genius of Lucretius was powerful, exuberant, and worthy of adorning a better subject than the exaltation of pleasure and atheism. But his poem was admirably calculated at the time to spread the cause of dissipation and impiety, with which that of self-murder is at all times closely connected. No wonder then, that the Romans were still further deluded by the plausibility of this writer, who concealed his ‘empty’ schemes under the beauties of poetic fiction. They gave themselves up from henceforward to an excess of pleasure, profusion, and luxury; and when all further procurement of these failed,—to the general and unrestrained practice of suicide.’

Having mentioned the tenets of the Stoics also as favorable to Suicide, he adds, p. 256.

‘The joint influence then of the tenets of these two sects of philosophy, which comprehended the citizens of most descriptions, proved a powerful and effectual cause of the introduction of the ‘principle’ of suicide at Rome; whilst many particular circumstances of the times, which were full of public injustice, rapine, and cruelty, contributed to draw forth this principle into frequent practice. It was during the reigns of the first Roman emperors that the rage of suicide was so generally prevalent, and was so much countenanced and applauded at Rome; when it was practised, not on causes of dignity alone, but on every light and trivial occasion. The annals of those days teem with suicide. Pity, horror and indignation are repeatedly raised in the breast of every one, who reads the self-murdering list. The perseverance of numbers, who starved themselves to death, was wonderful; the calmness and composure, nay even the cheerfulness they exhibited and the delight they seemed to take in opening and closing their veins, and in courting or retarding the approach of death, was truly astonishing; while the ceremony and solemnity, which others

others employed in accomplishing this fatal business, was as singularly striking and awful. It was not an act of privacy or retirement from the eye of observation, but openly avowed and often publicly performed; nor did single instances suffice, but it was done by whole families at once. It was not always even a voluntary act in the doer, but he was urged and inspirited to compass his own death.

Part V. 'The history of suicide begun through modern times, or since the introduction of the Christian religion: containing some account of its practice in the first ages of the church; together with the opinions of fathers, decrees of councils, laws and customs concerning it. Its present state in some foreign countries; and a full account of all that concerns it in England.' This account contains a full historical view of the laws respecting suicide, the power of the coroner, his jury, &c. In this part of his subject, Mr. M. has been happy enough to remove some vulgar and disgraceful prejudices, p. 341.

'The practice of suicide in this island has been conceived so much to exceed that in other nations, as to have made the English almost proverbially noted for their giving way to so horrid a custom. Whether this opinion (which seems daily to lose ground) has not at all times been taken up on vague foundations may be a matter of doubt; but of which it is difficult to ascertain the truth or falsity. All that can be maintained for certain is, that the practice of criminal suicide must gain ground in every country, in proportion as its inhabitants resign themselves up more and more to the principles of free-thinking, which patronises all crimes and particularly that in question; it being the immediate offspring of infidelity and a disbelief of future rewards and punishments.

'The author has received information from private hands (which is also corroborated by the authorities quoted below), that the practice of suicide really abounds in France as much at least as in England; but that on account of the restraints on their press, particularly in the articles of their common newspapers, it is less diffused to public observation: that its principal causes in France are seated in poverty, distress, and that general impatience under sufferings, which can only be corrected and consoled by a firm belief in the principles of true religion:—that there have been instances of as great levity in French as in English suicide; since the indifference to life of a Bourdeaux and his companion, and the extraordinary composure with which they accompanied their own murders for no apparent reason, can scarcely be exceeded or equalled in English story;—that as the French are not naturally subject to so much spleen and melancholy as the English, that source of suicide among the latter is indeed much cut off from the former; and that it is in all probability from the instances of this sort of suicide, that an evil report of the English has spread abroad, without a due consideration, whether the number of self-destroyers on the whole amount and from all causes has been greater or less than that of other nations;—that the laws against suicide in France, being of the same nature with those in England, are also executed in much the same manner, that is generally evaded.'

The following extract is from Mercier's *Tableau de Paris*.

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P. 345. 'The police takes care to conceal from the public the knowledge of suicide. If any one kill himself, the proper officer goes in a private manner, and without his robes, to the house of the deceased, draws up a verbal process without the least bustle, and obliges the priest of the parish to bury the corpse secretly. They are dragged no more on the hurdle, whom the simple laws pursue after death. It was besides too dreadful a sight, and might be attended with frightful consequences.—The annual number of suicides in Paris amount to about one hundred and fifty. There are not so many in the city of London, though it contains many more inhabitants.'

We are happy to find, that this is, in some measure, confirmed by Voltaire.

P. 342. 'The tragical accounts of suicide, which fill the English news-papers, have given strangers room to think, that suicide is more common in England than elsewhere. I question, however, whether Paris does not afford as many instances of this kind of folly, as London; at least if our Gazettes kept an exact register. But by the wisdom of our government, the public papers are better regulated, and the calamities of private people concealed from the view of scandal.'—VOLTAIRE, Vol. IV. 8vo. in part entitled, '*Melanges de Literature, d'Histoire & de Philosophie.*'

'This practice abounds also in Geneva.' In a letter on the subject, addressed to Mr. M. from one of the principal citizens and magistrates, it is said, p. 347.

'The number of inhabitants in our city of Geneva is about twenty-five thousand; and there are about five thousand more in the country-territory. But very few suicides are perpetrated in the territory, being chiefly inhabited by country-people, whose passions are much less excited than those of the citizens. The average number of suicides in a year within the city (that is of those on whose bodies inquests are regularly taken, as slayers of themselves) is about 'eight;' neither does the practice seem to have materially increased or diminished for some time past. Only that I found in the registers, that from the year 1777 to the summer of 1787, more than one hundred suicides have been committed in Geneva;—that two thirds of these unfortunate persons were men, this crime being much less common in the other sex;—that few of the clerical order have been known to commit it with us;—that within my observation, it is not particularly the end of an immoral, irreligious, and dissipated life, but more generally with us the effect of a mere *tadium vite*.'

'The following particulars are collected from accounts which the author procured from the different coroners in the county of Kent,' p. 352.

'That the average number of suicides on whose bodies inquisitions have been taken for the last eighteen years, has been upwards of 'thirty-two' each year;—that out of the whole number for eighteen years (amounting to five hundred and eighty) 'sixteen' only have been adjudged felones de se, and all the rest lunatics;—that out of the whole number 'three fourths' have destroyed themselves by the mode of hanging;—that the proportion of males to females has been about 'two-thirds' of the former;—that no one season or month of the year can be charged with its actual commission above another;—nor has any one year in the above period been more particularly

particularly distinguished by its practice than another;—that ‘one hundred’ more inquisitions have been taken on the bodies of suicides in the latter nine years than were in the former nine; consequently that suicide is an increasing evil in the county of Kent.’

It is a little unfortunate, that the author, after having done away the dreary influence of November by matter-of-fact proof, should introduce an Ode on Suicide by a young lady, entitled, ‘The Progress of NOVEMBER,’ in which we read of this harmless month “lifting high his vengeful hand, and hurling down the demon spleen,” &c. &c. But the very soul of poetry is fiction, and the ode has considerable merit.

With the following judicious character of an Englishman, and sensible remarks on the causes of suicide, we close our extracts, and take our leave of the author for the present.*

P. 378. ‘An Englishman thinks much, refines much, and consequently feels deeply. Hence instead of striving against the stream of misfortune, disappointment, and trouble, he easily suffers himself to be carried down the current. By refinement of principle he often anticipates the arrival of evil, and by a fastidious delicacy of sentiment, plants imaginary thorns in his own breast. He broods over care and sorrow with a fostering warmth, till an ill-boding progeny is hatched in his brain under the mis-shapen forms of spleen and melancholy, of despondency and suicide.

‘It is irksome in a land so jealous of its liberty to hazard the assertion, but with all due deference to that truly venerable name, it must be advanced; that the great freedom of our constitution and the excess of our civil liberty seems to be one source of our want of equanimity, of our natural impatience and restlessness, and of much consequent suicide. The assertion may be deemed bold by some, and be moreover liable to misconstruction; but it is neither altogether new nor void of proof. The greatness of our religious toleration seems to make us impatient under the restraint of any religion at all;—the greatness of our political liberty makes us often murmur at those salutary and restrictive measures, which are absolutely necessary to secure all that is valuable in the possession of liberty itself. But this general impatience under all religious and civil restraint (arising from excessive freedom in both) is naturally extended by us into the concerns of social and domestic life; and we are as jealous of a seeming speck on our eye of private, as of public, liberty. For this reason, when good advice is given even to young persons, and by those, who have a natural authority over them, they are apt not so much to inquire into the ‘right or wrong’ of what is pointed out to them, as into the infringement (as they call it) on their private freedom of will; and from hence they are apt to refuse all salutary submission. But in this they follow the example of their elders, who in every stage and business of life almost show an impatience of control even for their own advantage. This is an inconvenience to which that love of liberty and freedom, which is implanted in every Englishman’s breast from

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(Continued from p. 307.)

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Letter 1. gives a curious account of 'the law's delay;' and the chicanery by which it was effected.—*Let. 4.*—A *sugar-loaf* mentioned.—*Let. 7.* The parson of Snoring and his men seized and put in the stocks:—A party of Scots go about the country, and extort money.—*Let.*—A petition for the trial of the parson of Snoring and his men, for the murder of Thomas Denys.—These appear to have been guilty of murders, robberies, and riotings.—*Let. 12.* exhibits in how tumultuous and violent a manner distresses were levied.—*Let. 14.* evinces that courtiers of all ages greatly resemble each other.—*Let. 15.* shews that young men of family were admitted

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to live in the king's house, waiting for promotion, but at their own expence.—*Let.* 17. gives a specimen of the mode of attendance required from the vassals and retainers of a great lord, on their taking possession of lands and offices.—*Let.* 18. Probate of a will mentioned.—*Let.* 23. shews by what means landed property was kept and guarded.—*Let.* 28. informs, that those who were retained as soldiers, wore the livery of their retainers.—From *Let.* 29. it should seem, as well as from two in the 3d. volume, that Norfolk was ill supplied with physicians. Mention there was made of going into Suffolk to consult one, and here sending for one to Cambridge.—*Let.* 30. In the former vol. trenchers were requested to be purchased; here, pewter vessels seem coming into fashion, two being wanted for a garnish.—*Let.* 31. An estate appears to be fraudulently gained by making a feoffment of it to a great man, (the earl of Warwick.)

Let. 38. contains the process of a writ of *fieri facias*, and the methods taken to evade it. *Let.* 40. Warwick having taken a castle in Scotland, the queen with a party of nobles come in embassy to him, and obtain a truce.

Let. 43. is curious on several accounts, and particularly notices the king's interference in the election for Norfolk.—*Let.* 46. contains some account of a law process, and of the armour both offensive and defensive, at that time in use.—*Let.* 47. Mention of Ovid *de arte amandi & de remedio amoris*.—*Let.* 50. Money raised for the king by grants of religious foundations, and the royal protection obtained by presents of plate.—*Let.* 52. The exportation of wool noticed as oppressive to the poor, they being, by means of it, deprived of their spinning.—*Let.* 53. exhibits the process of a replevin, and the disagreeable situation of tenants, whose lords were at variance.—*Let.* 54. The process for dispossessing a clergyman of his living.—*Let.* 55. Licentious proceedings of the duke of Suffolk's men, who it was expected the duke of Norfolk could resist.—*Let.* 56. The riots against sir G. Paston's tenants still kept up, but said to have been without the duke's knowledge.—*Let.* 57. J. Paston having 'not an hole hose for to do on,' desires that two pair may be bought for him; one black, and the other russet. These he expects will cost 8s.—*Let.* 58. An account of the extraordinary devastations committed by the duke of Suffolk's men on the place, lodge and church of Helleston.—*Let.* 59. An attempt to take from the age of a ward, for the purpose of detaining him longer.—*Let.* 63. A summons from the duke of Norfolk, for John Paston the elder, to attend his court at Framlingham.—*Let.* 64. is from a worthy but superstitious man, just before his setting out on a pilgrimage for the rest of his life.—*Let.* 67. Treacle from Genoa in high repute, as a medicine.—*Let.* 68. shews by what means, when a person of property died, his relations, to the detriment of

his widow, or child being a minor, got his effects into their possession.—*Let.* 72. Proposals of marriage.—*Let.* 74. is given in evidence of the respect paid at that time, annually, to the memory of parents.—*Let.* An attempt to obtain possession of Caister by force.—*Let.* 79. notices the sitting at a set price, a favorite horse against the king visits Norfolk.—In *Letter* 81. the expression of being ‘made a CHRISTIAN man,’ at which sir J. Fenn seems puzzled, is obviously, from the foregoing letter, a MARRIED man.—J. Paston desires of his brother a hat and a bonnet which he requests the bearer may bring on his head, lest the shape of the hat should be injured. He is urgent for both, as those he has are too shabby to be worn out of doors: the bonnet is to be murrey, and the hat black or tawney. These, from a former letter, appear to have been the family livery.—*Let.* 83. Earl Rivers and lord Scales befriend sir John, on presumption that he is to marry their kinswoman Ann Hawte, who must therefore have been related to the queen. The match, however, did not take place.—*Let.* 86. An account of the king’s excursion to Norwich, his mode of travelling, attendants and ingratiating conversations. This is a very curious letter, and one of the most valuable in the whole collection.—*Let.* 86. The duke of Norfolk having claimed Caister, under colour of a purchase from two of sir John Fastolf’s executors, prepares for a forceable entry.—Sir J. Paston inquired of what inn his youngest brother should be entered in, and if there be any maker of steel bows in London, ‘which is very cunning,’ as his own great bow and two others, will ‘never cast quarrels,’ till they be new made.—*Let.* 88. To Margery, sister of sir J. Paston, from her lover, to whom she was contracted, and on whose account, he being in trade, the rest of the family had treated her with severity. This letter contains many discriminating traits of domestic manners.—*Let.* 89. Application to the bishop of Norwich, on the subject of the contract mentioned in the last. The bishop’s examination of the parties, and, upon her mother’s refusal to take back Margery, his disposal of her till judgment should be given.—*Let.* 90, 91, 92. Relate to the dispute concerning Caister.—*Let.* 93. gives an account of the manner in which the siege was carried on and sustained, and abounds with curious particulars characteristic of the times.—*Let.* 94. relates also to this siege, and gives a very favourable impression of sir J. Paston’s fortitude and humanity.—*Let.* 95. From sir John to his brother, with encouragement and advice relative to the siege.—*Let.* 96. To sir John from his mother, containing information and advice.—*Let.* 97. To the besiegers, recommending a truce, under the idea that the dispute may be accommodated by the intervention of the lords.—*Let.* 98. Caister is surrendered.—*Let.* 99. concerns the arrangement of sir John’s establishment.—*Let.* 100. An appeal is advised by
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the duke of Norfolk's council, against J. Paston, for the murder of those who fell on their side in the siege.—*Lett.* 101.—A bargain to be made by sir John, with the archbishop, relative to the probate of his father's will, and an acquittance from the chancellor for sir J. Fastolf's goods.—An account of John Paston's interrupting the proceedings of a court, holden in wrong of his brother, after finding a public protest ineffectual, by seating himself at the steward's elbow, and blotting out the entries as he made them:—is unable to stop the appeal, or make his peace with the duke and dutchess of Norfolk.—*Lett.* 103. A case of law on an indictment; the appeal to be prosecuted; but the whole appears a fetch, to bring the Pastons to terms with the duke of Norfolk, for which purpose the dutchess also offers them favour.—*Lett.* 104. Proceedings relative to the levying a fine.—*Lett.* 105. A warrant under the privy seal of king Edward, to a William Swan, to levy arms.—*Lett.* 106. relates to the appeal, and practices by the Norfolk party with the widow, to make her the duke's waive for one year, and widow for another, but the latter she declined from by taking a husband.—*Lett.* 107. It hence appears that those who had engaged in the king's service, received payment quarterly from the exchequer, for themselves and their followers.—Dutchess of Norfolk, wife of the last Mowbray, duke, on a pilgrimage to our lady at Walsingham, to obtain an easy pregnancy and happy delivery. Our lady's favours of this sort, in the words of John Paston, 'brought great gift to her mill.'—Horsemen equipped at this time with spears.—*Lett.* 108. From the duke of Suffolk, ordering payment of arrears to two men waged in the borough of Eye to attend him, on the king's service, at Lincoln field, (i. e. the battle of Stamford,) and afterwards to Exeter.—*Lett.* 109. is from sir John Paston, directing the attendance to be made, on his part, to give lord Oxford, on his coming to Norwich, a favourable impression of his influence in Norfolk. The mayor, in particular, is directed to have a body of men in harness, and other pertinent instructions are given: artifice of a monk to be made abbot; similar to that of pope Sixtus for obtaining the popedom.—This letter is in many respects curious.—*Lett.* 110. may serve as a specimen of the Latin verse of the time.

To this volume a portrait of *Edward IV.* most accurately copied (for we remember the original) by Mr. Kerrick, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, from a picture in his possession, is prefixed; and five plates of fac-simile autographs, paper-marks and seals, are annexed.

For the publication at large, the lovers of antiquity are highly indebted to *SIR John Fenn*, who in bringing them forward, we think with his majesty, has done *KNIGHT's service*. But we cannot, however, help wishing that, in doing it, he had discovered

discovered less *author-craft*. If the public must pay *twice* for the same thing (for every letter is *twice* printed intire, for the sake of being *modernized*) why might not the repetition have appeared on the same sized letter with the notes?—No other answer, we conceive, can be given, than that the book would have sold for less money. We wish to see literary merit liberally rewarded, and are ready to admit the full extent of sir John Fenn's claims, for his arrangements, explanations, and notes; but as the subject-matter was itself prepared to his hands, we must say, that 'he has reaped where he did not sow, and gathered where he had not strewed.'

ART. VIII. *Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné; with Dissertations on the Subjects of which these are Exemplars, and an Appendix, describing the Roman Baths and Thermæ, discovered in 1784, at Badenweiller.* By Governor Pownall, F. R. S. and F. S. A. 4to. p. 197. Price 10s. 6d. boards. Nichols. 1788.

OF this work the author himself hath prefixed an analysis, but it being too prolix for us to adopt, one more concise is subjoined in its stead.

He begins with pointing out the old *Romana Provincia*, now Provence, Dauphiné, and Languedoc, as having a better claim to the attention of an enlightened traveller than any other region of Europe. But though this assertion refers to both its ancient state and its present, 'the scope of the tract before us is confined to the amusement of such as look only to that literary information in the Roman antiquities which may become an assistant commentary in the reading of the historians and orators, the philosophers and poets of the ancients.'—The sources of wealth common to the ancient and present state of the province are first stated; these arise from soil, aspect, and climate; yet, in respect to private or public magnificence, one or two cities excepted, this region is but the '*debris*' of what it anciently was. Such, however, are these ruins as to afford an insight into the customs and manners, the culture and arts, the commerce and police of its Roman inhabitants. Its ancient remains have been indeed often, but imperfectly described; inaccurate drawings have been made from some, and others have been totally neglected.

The precise object then of this treatise is 'to give Notices and Descriptions of things either non-descript, or imperfectly and wrongly described, or of such whose description leads to *Dissertations on the subject exhibited in a new light.*' The ancient sources of wealth are then touched on, and the Roman policy in civilizing the subjects of conquests.—Purposely passing over *Lyon* and *Kienne*, the author proceeds to

Vol. VI,

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Valence,

Valence, which he considers as ‘a considerable Roman town and post in the mountains *apparté* to command the pass by the river and vale of the *Ifere*, from Savoy and Switzerland;’ and, from an inscription, infers, that miliary stones were thence reckoned. *Orange* he notes, as an old town of the *Allobroges*, whom he styles *Alleb’roughs*, and a prætorian residence before the time of Julius Cæsar. A dissertation on the Triumphal Arch follows, in which, after attempting to refute the opinions of others concerning it, he offers reasons to shew, that it was originally erected to the honour of Fabius Maximus; but has been repaired and enlarged, in a later age. The Theatre, Aquæduct, and some other remains at Orange are recommended to farther investigation. The *Delta* of Gaul is next visited, and a glimpse presented of the march of Hannibal across it and the Cottian Alps, to the vale of Turin.—A much laboured remark is then detailed, as affording subject-matter of frequent reference, to shew,—‘that ruins of ancient edifices remain more entire in a country where there are no inhabitants to disturb them, than where the inhabitants are continually burying, deforming, or degrading them.’—The antiquities of *Aix*, to exemplify this remark, are next brought forward. The *Saxia Turris* is then described, and plausibly supposed to have been the Mausoleum of Lucius Cæsar, the adopted son of Augustus; of whom likewise a busto is conjectured to have been found. The cabinet of M. de St. Vincens, at Aix, is commended as highly worthy of notice. A dissertation on the origin of *Marseilles* follows; its institutions, civil and religious, are remarked on; scattered fragments of the ancient Ephesion are explained; and the materials of the church of St. Victor, supposed to have been formed from the temple mentioned by Lucan: Sarcophagi are described and their inscriptions elucidated, of which the following is one:

	DVLCISSIM ET INOCENTISS	
	FILIO TANNONIO QVI VIXIT	
	ANNOS V M VI TANNONIUS	
D	T VALERIANA PARENTES FILIO	M
	CARISSIMO ET OMNI TEMPORE	
	VITAE SVAE DESIDERATISSIMO.	

To these are added descriptions of an alabaster cinerary urn, a beautiful *serinium* (here styled an UNGENTARIUM) of oriental alabaster, a *pumex*, &c. with a reference to the cabinet of M. Grosslon.—Antiquities collected by the merchants of *Marseilles* in *Ægypt*, next claim attention, particularly, a statue of Isis; a priest as large as life in one piece of granite; the repository of a mummy, in basalt, curiously wrought; and a sardonix, exhibiting (as is supposed) the head of Cleopatra.—M. Gautier, late commissary of the marine at *Marseilles*, is

mentioned as possessing a very curious cabinet of coins, Grecian and Asiatic, Numidian and Roman: a very fine one of Juba is particularly described, &c.—At *Glanum Livii*, the Arc and Mausoleum are pointed out: from mention of the former, a distinction is taken between a *triumphal* ARC, and a *trophæal*, grounded on the following expression of Suetonius:—*Præterea Senatus, inter alia complura, Marmoreum arcum cum trophæis via Appia decrevit*:—and which its various ornaments, having no instrument of war among them, nor aught of military reference, but being all emblems of peace and prosperity, certainly favour. This arc is conjectured to have been raised to Drusus, whose maternal ancestor founded the colony. The Mausoleum was dedicated by their parents to the memory of three children.—*The Crau*, or plain of stones, is next mentioned, and a wild whim suggested to account for the phenomenon.—*Arles*, originally a magazine for ship-timber, and a yard for ship-building, is said to have had a colony settled there by Julius Cæsar, under the conduct of Tiberius Nero; and to have been a temporary residence of the emperor Constantine.—Remains of a theatre there: marble columns and entablature: *Circuitus Porticum* of a large amphitheatre: portals and foundation of *Thermae*, as called, but, supposed by the author, of a *Forum*. The dedicatory inscription, restored by M. Segnier, here given, shews the edifice to have been erected to Constantine and his family.

Observations follow on an altar of the *Bona Dea*, and a device upon it, exhibiting, as if on each side of a face, two ears within a civic wreath, though no face appears. To these, remarks on this goddess are annexed, but they have no novelty in them. The frustum of a statue of Serapis gives rise to a dissertation on the ancient religion, and its gods, in which explanations of their symbolic idols are offered, and particularly from Bel and the Dragon, Mithras, the idol of Sinope, afterward called, at Alexandria, Serapis; the propagation of this worship throughout Greece, its admission into Rome as a heresy, its establishment under Vespasian, &c.—An account is given of a statue found in 1785, supposed by Pere Dumont the figure of Medea resolving to destroy her children when forsaken by Jason; but, by our author, the figure of some favourite actresses.—Remarks on the tombs of the *Campus Elysi* are next presented, and these are followed by a visit to *Nîmes*, which was a Roman colony, settled by Agrippa, on the main road from Italy to Spain. The nature of its settlement is pointed out, and as much of its history introduced as serves to elucidate its ancient remains. The great road itself is traced from Strabo, and the *Pons Ambrosii* is described. An explanation is offered of the symbol of this colony—a crocodile chained to a palm-tree—which is impressed on the reverse of its medals, and is too obvious for

any one to have mistaken, who at all knew, that its founders were the veterans who subdued Ægypt.—Some of the antiquities of Nîmes are considered as more perfect than any other in Europe; and in this number are cited the Amphitheatre and Temple of the Cæsars; and though in Africa others are said to exceed them, yet the author has his doubts on the subject.

After having enumerated several curiosities of this kind, which deserve to be not barely seen, but studied, observations respecting them are annexed, and references subjoined to the engravings already extant of the *Maison Carrée* and Amphitheatre; of which, after having said that ‘above all others the scientific drawings of M. Clarisseau, given in finely executed engravings, exhibit PERFECT REPRESENTATIONS,’ he adds, ‘there remains something to be remarked by those who make their observations on the spot.’ Observations accordingly follow in two Dissertations. In the *Temple of the Young Cæsars* an altar is noticed, inscribed *Veneri Augusti*. This is supposed to have been erected, either to Julia, daughter of Augustus, wife of Agrippa, and mother of the Young Cæsars, who had been distinguished by the title of Venus, upon medals stricken to her honour; or else to Faustina, who was constantly characterized as Venus holding an apple, the award of beauty.—A mutilated inscription relating to M. Agrippa is then cited; a plan of the Baths and Thermae noted; also a dedication to Tiberius, and the two principal arcades of the Pont de Gardon.—The temple called ‘of Diana,’ is alledged, from an inscription, to have been—‘of Isis and Serapis;’ and from the same inscription, ‘a kind of Pantheon, containing delubra to Vesta, Somnus, and other gods, with all the dæmons of Nemausus.’—The *Amphitheatre* is next descanted on, the accesses to its different parts set forth, and a reason given for its different construction from those at Rome. The manner also of fixing the Vela is explained.—The *Tour-magne* is said to have been erected to Trajan and Plotina.—Antiquities at the Academy mentioned, are the puteal or bidental inscriptions; comic masques in terra-cotta, for the characters of Terence; stamps nearly resembling the first printing blocks; a pair of grindstones for a portable mill, and specimens of urns, vases, &c.—*Vienne* succeeds as an object of attention. Its history, so far as relates to its antiquities is explained, and an account added of the researches now carrying on, under the care of Pere Megnard, and by the Sieur Schneyder, who adopting the idea of M. Seguier, has attempted to trace out from the remaining clenchings of the letters, the import of an imperfect inscription on the front of the *Maison Carrée*. The plan of the large Roman city has been ascertained by him, and the vestiges of several edifices discovered, with several tessellated pavements, (particularly one;) and several curious bas-relieves.—Of *Lyons*
a brief

a brief history is given; its ancient name supposed to have signified *White-hills*, or *White-city*, from its site. The time of its becoming a post is ascertained, and its importance as a first out-post shewn. The military roads afterwards drawn from it as a center are set out; the altar to Augustus is noticed, and the two colossal columns of granite.—The tessellated pavement in a garden is remarked on as part of a suite of *Thermæ*, not cleared; and a new explanation is offered of its design:—a ‘*souterraine*’ also is mentioned as discovered by the author to have been only a ‘*cloaque*.’—The taurobole sacrifice is explained; and a horse’s leg of cast metal cased with gilt brass, at the Academy, finely modelled, is recommended to observation.—A pair of lamps, given by Julius after he was *Cæsar*, and dedicated *IOV. OP. MAX.*—A medal of Portius Cato, with a dissertation upon it:—and a dissertation on the Roman hydraulics close the body of the work. To this an Appendix is subjoined, consisting of two Numbers, the 1st. as mentioned in the title, and the 2d. includes Notices of Antiquities not seen by the author.

These general contents of the volume, are interspersed however with various particulars. Of the Governor, tho’ we think not highly, either as a classical scholar, or an antiquary; yet we will do him the justice to say, he hath been assiduous in collecting and combining his materials. His style interlarded with scraps of French and affected turgidities, which we cannot call English, is often rendered ridiculous and disgusting. His letters, while under Mr. Shirley, to Sir W. Johnson; what he wrote relative to the map purloined from poor *Evans*; and his political publications since; have all discovered a singularity of expression, but his writings as an antiquary are more singular than the rest, and the most singular of them all is the present.—After mentioning that seven plates are inserted to elucidate his researches, we shall close this article with a specimen.

‘Every antiquary has heard of, and every traveller to Lyons has been shewn there, the famous memorial altar, erected to record a Taurobole, performed at Rome by Lucius Æmilius Carpus, who was the **sacrificial object* of that ceremony, and transported the altar and sanctified elements from Rome, and consecrated them at Lyons, being himself consecrated to the perpetual priesthood in that colony. As the account and explanations of that ceremony, which are usually given, do not come up to the idea of it which I have picked up, I will here give my conception of it.

‘The Roman priests and magistrates, who had the care, the superintendence, and administration of the established religion, seeing, from experience, the impression which the Christian doctrine made on the minds of the people, and the irresistible effect it produced, which no authority could repress, no power, however exerted in

* Tauroboliatus.

persecution, could extinguish, began to think it best to try what might be done by address and management, in devising some novel doctrine similar to this Christian faith, attended also with some strange and horrid ceremonies, which being striking to the sight, might operate on the minds of men, and raise and feed a spirit of fanaticism, of which they might take the lead. They therefore, I think, about the middle of the second century, invented this sacrificial lustration and consecration of a priest, who was to become the mediating sacrificial object for the people. By this ceremony of interring in a deep ditch the priest who was to be consecrated, and then shedding the blood of the expiatory sacrifice upon his head, he became the person who received and died under the curse of the sins of the people†; and who, when he came out of this ditch, covered thus with the blood of the sacrifice, was said to be born again, *renatus* to be *renatus*, in ‡ *aeternum renatus*; and thus born again, he became pure, sacred, and the consecrated high priest, and an effectual sacrificer to the gods for the people. This thus purified, consecrated, renascent priest was held sacred almost to adoration and worship. This was meant to meet and counteract the doctrines and rites of the sacrificial sacrifice of the Christians; but the effect in the end was, that this disgusting, trampy business, and the nasty, foolish figure which the belmear'd priest made, only made work to mock itself, and became a foil which set off the pure lustre of the spiritualised and true religion. Considering the Taurobole in this light is the only way in which I can form any idea of the meaning or purport of this ceremony, not originally, and of old, any part of the Pagan ritual. But if I shall meet with, in any learned antiquary, other and more pertinent ideas, explanatory of this matter, I shall be ready to adopt them. Z.

ART. III. *An Essay on the Preservation of the Health of Persons employed in Agriculture, and on the Cure of the Diseases incident to that way of Life.* By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. and Physician to the Bath Hospital. 88 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Bath, R. Cruttwell. London, Dilly. 1789.

THOUGH the blessing of health has often been proverbially mentioned as the peculiar lot of peasants, and though *by the poets* it has even been considered as making ample amends to them for a life of continued labor and poverty; yet the truth

† Quod genus consecrationis et lustrationis, tanti meriti putabantur esse, ac tantæ efficacis, ut per eam se *renasci* crederent. Hoffman.

‡ Procehit inde Pontifex visu horridus,
 Ostentat udum verticem, barbam gravem,
 Vittas madentes, atque amictus ebrios,
 Hunc inquinatum talibus contagiis
 Tabo recentis fordidum *Piaculi*
 Omnes salutant atque adorant, eminùs
 Vilis quod illum sanguis ac bos mortuus
 Fœdis latentem sub cavernis laverint.

GRUTER. p. 18. N° 2.

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is, agricultural persons are not only subject to many of the diseases which affect other classes of workmen, but they are also liable to some, which, if not peculiar to themselves, are, at least, aggravated in their situation. Exposure to heat, cold and wet, which in this variable climate, alternate so suddenly, and with such irregularity, must be a very productive source of disease; and upon whom do these causes operate so constantly, on whom can their influence be so powerful, as on those who throughout the year, from morning to night, amidst the changes of seasons, and all the varied inclemencies of weather, perform, in the open air, their daily task of labor!

'The preservation of the health of persons employed in agriculture, is certainly of greater national importance than any improvement, either in the theory or practice of the art, can lay claim to.' The subject, therefore, well deserves attention, and we are pleased that it has employed the pen of so distinguished a medical writer as Dr. Falconer.

The author divides his work into four parts; in the first he considers the disorders to which agricultural persons are subject, from the nature of their employment: in the second those to which they are liable from their own imprudence: the third contains directions relative to the prevention of these disorders; and the fourth treats on the cure of the diseases incident to an agricultural life. The disorders under the first article, are such as are usually produced by exposure to the vicissitudes of weather.

'And these,' our author observes, 'are inflammatory affections of different sorts, but principally of the topical kind, thus,' he says, 'the inflammatory sore throat, rheumatic pains in the teeth and face, inflammations of the eyes and coughs, with pain of the breast, attended with fever, are all complaints liable to be produced by cold air, either externally applied, or drawn in by the breath. To these may be added, the rheumatism, both of the acute and chronic kinds, which though sometimes a local disorder, is often general, and may be frequently traced to this cause.'

'Cold likewise when great and long continued, is apt to produce disorders of an opposite nature to those just mentioned. Paralytic affections are frequently caused by it, especially in the lower extremities, which are generally the most exposed to its influence.'

He thinks the complaints produced by the imprudence of agricultural labourers still more numerous. Drinking large draughts of cold liquors, when heated by the weather and labor, which is too frequent a practice with them in harvest time, 'has,' he says, 'sometimes been known to suppress the powers of life altogether, and to produce an almost instant death.' Remaining at rest in the open air, when leaving off any work in which they have been much heated, and before they put on their clothes, has often produced very bad effects, as also the neglect of changing wet cloaths, and more especially sleeping

sleeping on the moist ground. Excess and irregularity in diet; are obviously the causes of various distempers; 'to this head may be referred,' he says, 'the brutal practice of eating enormous quantities for a wager, or out of bravado. It is needless to descant upon so odious a subject, farther than to say, that such things sink men below the level of beasts in grossness and folly, not to mention the scandalous immorality of such actions.' The diet of people employed in husbandry, does not, indeed, admit of much luxury, respecting its quality; there are, however, Dr. Falconer says, some things which come within their reach, and which they regard as gratifications, of which they are apt to eat immoderately, some of the cheap autumnal fruits, as plumbs, pears, and nuts are of this kind, the latter he thinks, 'the most dangerous of any of the fruits that are likely to fall into the way of this rank of people.' We cannot think them quite so pernicious as here represented; in their component principles, they very much resemble almonds, which when broken and pressed by rubbing in a mortar, form, it is well known, an oily farinaceous paste, which is diffusible in water and produces with it a fluid, not only perfectly innocent, but even nutritious; nuts seem only to require to be well masticated, to become similar to almonds, in the state in which they are thus miscible with water, and we should suppose that eaten in moderation, they cannot in any degree be detrimental.

'Diet, however,' he adds, 'is not the only article which such persons are liable to carry to excess. It is common to see exertions of a more liberal kind pursued to too great length. The caprice of emulation, will often produce instances of labour, which duty and the urgency of circumstances might in vain solicit. The bursting of some of the blood vessels, particularly those of the head, lungs, or stomach, nephritic complaints, and intestinal ruptures, have all of them followed such ill judged and ostentatious display of strength and corporeal abilities.'

The directions which the doctor gives for the prevention of disorders incident to persons employed in agriculture are important, some of them indeed may be considered as very obvious, and such as must occur to every one who thinks upon the subject; but even obvious truths require, in many cases, to be strongly enforced; they are perhaps always the most important ones, and they fail of being applied in more instances, from inattention than ignorance. The cautions recommended by our author regard cloathing, cleanliness, working in marshy grounds, diet, temperance, &c.

'Moderation,' he says, 'is not only necessary in what regards the quantity of food, but it also regards the time in which it is consumed. It would scarcely be credited, were it not known as a fact, that the folly of gluttony has prompted wagers, not only on the quantity of food, but also on the time in which it should be swallowed; by accelerating which, all the bad effects of an enormous quantity of victuals, must be

be greatly aggravated. Meat, thus swallowed, must of course be in large pieces, scarcely acted on by the teeth, and of difficult digestion. The sudden distension of the stomach, by the introduction of so large a quantity of meat nearly at the same time, must weaken its tone by overstretching its fibres; and this has sometimes gone to such a length, as to deprive the stomach of all that power of expelling its contents, which soon terminated in death. To these dangers should be added, that of the meat sticking in the passage of the gullet, and remaining there without a possibility of removal, a thing which is not uncommon amidst such excesses. Even the proper temperature of food is worthy attention. Rustic folly has produced wagers and premiums, on the eating food nearly boiling hot. It is difficult to preserve any temper in the censure of such outrageous stupidity.'

From a principle of oeconomy, some farmers have been induced to give their servants spirits and water instead of malt liquor; we join with our author in reprobating such a practice, as 'spirits are certainly much more inflammatory than malt drink, and produce more readily obstructions and inflammatory disorders, especially of the liver and mesentery.' The subject of intemperance in drinking, leads to some observations on the debauchery which usually attends contested elections. We are led to transcribe the following remark on this subject, because the near approach of a general election renders it peculiarly applicable.

'Much has been said of late years on the subject of instructing members of parliament. No condition would be more justifiable, than to demand of all the candidates, a promise that they would not, by encouraging debauchery, ruin the health, destroy the industry, and corrupt the morals of those people for whose interest they profess such an anxious concern, and to whose service they are so profoundly devoted. I believe it will not be thought going too far to affirm, that very few indeed have it in their power to repair, by any political conduct of their own, the mischief done by a contested election. No combination among the electors could be more truly patriotic, than one which tended to refuse support to every candidate that attempted to promote his interest by such means.'

The rest of the pamphlet relates to the cure of the diseases of agricultural workmen, and comprehends a general and plain account of various medicines requisite in such cases; much good sense and medical knowledge appear in this part of the work, but we have always had our doubts, whether medical instructions communicated in this popular way, can ever be extensively useful; some previous knowledge of diseases, and of the animal oeconomy, is requisite to understand them, and still more to apply them under the varying symptoms, assumed at different times by the same disease. Had our author enlarged less on this part of the subject, and more on the means of preventing the diseases of agricultural persons, and at the same time had he extended his list of salutary cautions, which from being more easily understood, would probably have been
more

more attended to, we cannot help thinking his publication would have been more useful ; as it is, however, we doubt not it will prove very acceptable to the intelligent and humane farmer.

P.

ART. X. *A New Discovered Fact of a relative Nature in the Venereal Poison.* By Jesse Foot, Surgeon. 8vo. 35 p. Price 1s. 6d. Becket. 1790.

THE fact which Mr. Foot has endeavoured to establish in the pamphlet before us, is, that the venereal fluid is alone poisonous when it is secreted in one person and conveyed to another, being perfectly innoxious when applied to any part of the person in whom it is secreted, and that all the symptoms of venereal disease are produced directly, and in the first instance, by the fluid originally received from another person, and none of them, even in its most advanced stage, by the contact or absorption of any of the new generated fluid, notwithstanding this becomes in its turn a poison when communicated to others.

If we understand our author, this is what he means to say, and we will not deny that it is a fact worth attending to. We say, if we understand him, because we have not lately perused any publication, the style of which is so singularly obscure and involved, inasmuch so that we have been under the necessity of reading many passages several times over, and particularly those of the three first pages, before we could discover their meaning. In the preface, Mr. Foot says, he has founded a compleat set of lectures on the general subject of this disease, but he adds, ‘ I have not hitherto consented to read it, until that I have a class of auditors large enough to recompence me for my labour, and free enough to give me credit for that which I conceive my indefatigable labour entitles me to expect.’ Should he be called upon to deliver these lectures, we recommend an attention to his phraseology, and would remind him, that the principal requisite in every composition which is intended to convey instruction, is perspicuity.

P.

ART. XI. *Essays on Physiognomy, &c.* Translated from the German of J. C. Lavater, &c.
(Concluded from Vol. V, p. 462.)

HAVING enabled our readers to judge of one part of Mr. Holcroft's translation, by a specimen from the *Essays* themselves, we now proceed to some extracts from the *Additions*. For this purpose we have selected the whole or part of the characters of *A. Durer, Johnson, Shakespeare, Sterne, Attila, Anson, Wallenstein, Lavater, Knipperdoling, T. Munster, Spranger, La Fontaine*, something of the *Apollo*, and one or two, that are anonymous

ymous. Mr. H.'s translation we mark with an H. our own, where we thought proper to give one, with an R. The six first are from the additions to fragment VIII. *Concerning the universality of Physiognomical sensation.* Vol. I. Mr. H. not aware that *sketches* are inadmissible in a science, the foundation of which is *precision* of lines, ushers in the article of A. Durer with the following title in capitals, unauthorized by the original.

H.

A BOLDLY SKETCHED PORTRAIT
OF ALBERT DURER.

* Whoever examines this countenance cannot but perceive in it the traits of fortitude, deep penetration, determined perseverance, and inventive genius. At least every one will acknowledge the truth of these observations, when made.

III. JOHNSON.

* The most unpractised eye will easily discover, in these two sketches of Johnson, the acute, the comprehensive, the capacious, mind, not easily deceived, and rather inclined to suspicion than credulity.

VI. SHAKESPEARE.

* A copy of a copy: add, if you please, a spiritless, vapid outline. How deficient must all outlines be! Among ten thousand can one be found that is exact? Where is the outline that can portray genius? Yet who does not read, in this outline, imperfect as it is, from pure physiognomical sensation, the clear, the capacious, the rapid mind; all conceiving, all embracing, that, with equal swiftness and facility, imagines, creates, produces.

VII. STERNE.

* The most unpractised reader will not deny to this countenance all the keen, the searching, penetration of wit; the most original fancy, full of fire, and the powers

R.

* A firm drawn face of Albert Durer, in which, every one who sees it, must recognize manly vigour, a deep glance, decided solidity of character, and productive power.

* In these heads of Johnson, the most unpractised eye will easily discover a searching, wide-scenting, all-absorbing power—a man not easily deceived, and less apt to communicate than to suspect.

* And yet—who sees not in this outline, clearness, openness, a head that seizes, transforms, new-creates with equal rapidity and ease?

* Every reader, even the most unpractised, must allow to this countenance, deep cutting wit, humour the most original, all fire and vigour. He who in this face

of invention. Who is so dull as not to view in this countenance, somewhat of the spirit of poor Yorick?

face sees nothing of Yorick's spirit, has a dull physiognomic sense. *These eyes, though with angles, much too obtusely drawn, yet penetrate you. This mouth, whose middle descends so deep, whilst its sides are so pointedly drawn up—how characteristic of roguish humour!

IX. R.

* As is the full face, so is the profile; how emphatically does this confirm our judgment! To whom are not this forehead and this nose the pledges of a sound and penetrating understanding; this mouth, this chin, of benevolence, a noble mind, fidelity and friendship?

* As the form, so the profile, and how much more is discovered by this!——The front indeed, as drawn here, is somewhat too arched, too simple to characterize the power of inquiry: it ought to be something more prominent at the utmost verge of the eyebrow, and from thence, about a hair's breadth deeper indented†.

XIV. XV. ATTILA.

* True or false, nature or caricature, each of these four Attilas will, to the common sensations of all men, depict an inhuman and brutal character. Brutality is most apparent in the horned figure (the horns out of the question), and it is impossible to be overlooked in the nose and mouth, or in the eye; *though still it deserves to be called a human eye.*

* Truth or fiction—nature or caricature, to every human mind these four Attilas must present the stamp of inhumanity, the character of men transformed to brutes. The marked brutality resident in the nose and mouth of the horned one, the horns out of the question, must be evident to every eye, that yet deserves the name of human.

From the Additions to FRAGMENT XIV. p. 109, &c.

I. ANSON.

* Alike as these heads may appear, to an inexperienced eye, how different are they to an observer! A countenance so noble as that of Anson can never be entirely rendered mean, or wholly unrecognising.—*Who that had once beheld Anson, alive or well painted, would, at viewing these caricatures, exclaim Anson!—Yet, on the contrary, how few would pronounce—Not Anson!*

* Thus he who has once beheld Anson himself, or his portrait, will, at the first glance on these caricatures, immediately pronounce, *Anson!* how few will say *Not Anson!*

* Note. 'These eyes'—to the end, is omitted in Mr. H.'s translation.

† All this from 'the front,' is left out in Mr. H.'s translation.

VII. WALLENSTEIN.

* The countenance of a hero—active—alike removed from hasty rashness and cold delay.—Born to govern.—*May be cruel, but, scarcely, can remain unnoticed.*

* —It may become oppressive but never little.

VIII. LAVATER.

* Neither hero, mathematician, nor statesman: a rhymers, perhaps, or a *twangling lawyer*.

* No hero, no mathematician, no statesman,—a face to fit perhaps a poet or pulpit-orator.

X. KNIPPERDOLLING.

* A great countenance.—Will establish, and extend, his power in those regions into which he once has penetrated.—*Heroism* in every feature, from the forehead to the beard.—A mouth of amazing cool fortitude—ready to oppress others, difficult to be oppressed himself.

* A mighty feature—in the regions to which it has once penetrated, it will extend itself by force.—Ambition in every part of the face, from the forehead to the beard—in the mouth the cold reverie of scheming energy. Seldom oppressed itself, ever ready to oppress others.

I. T. MUNSTER.

* *Ardour and coolness combined*, proving that this countenance is energetic, persevering, unconquerable. It is the aspect of a strong, projecting, mind. *The mouth is stability itself.*

* Fanaticism and internal frigidity are inseparable. A proof—the face before us—powerful, persevering, hard: the look is that of planning energy—its schemes must be executed by such a mouth.

XVI.

* *Which only promises much in the eye-brows.*—A man who will meet his man.—Rather firm than acute; more power than taste; *more of the great than the beautiful.*

* A head, whose very eyebrow promises much. Upon the whole, a man ready to face his man—who seems to have more firmness than refinement, more energy than taste, readier to hit than to forbear.

From the Additions to FRAGMENT XL. Vol. III. p. 287, &c.

APOLLO.

* Should such a forehead be able to domineer, pursue goddesses, persecute enemies, *and, like a thousand others, individually weak*, be called royal, yet it is not royal, it is not human, it thinks not, cannot think.

* A forehead, prominent like this, may domineer, conquer goddesses, pursue enemies—may, in comparison with a thousand feeblers—be called royal—still it is not true, it is not human, &c.

XCVI. SPRANGER.

* The forehead and countenance correspond, and express one mind, one character of intrepidity, for-

* As the forehead, so the face; as this, so that. All, one spirit, one character of boldness, resolution,

tritude and power; not the timid man of talents and genius. The forehead we have last considered and this are of the same class; but that is phlegmatic, this choleric, which will ten times oftener resist than recede. Its undertakings are all with a full conviction of its power. The former covetously retains, the latter boldly seizes. *It is no parasite.*

CXI. LA FONTAINE.

* A skeleton of the countenance of La Fontaine, through which *if I may so say**, amorous pleasure is infused by the eyes. It is truly Anacreontic. The eyes revel and delight in the pleasures of sense. Such noses testify voluptuous wit; they ~~wave~~ trace the contours of beauty, and forget themselves in careless and refined enjoyments.

LXXIX. LAVATER.

* A very ill defined shade of a much esteemed living character. Should the gift of thinking be denied this forehead, still no one feels a greater necessity to think, and to communicate all possible perspicuity and precision to his ideas. This person rather has the power of faith than of reason; is rather bold than dauntless; and appears organized at once with the capability of childish fear and determined resolution. The forehead, nose, and projecting chin appertain to each other.

But enough of extracts and parallels: for those of our readers who can judge on the subject, these will be sufficient, others perhaps would be still at a loss, were they presented with more. That the translation was no easy task, if we consider the novelty of the subject, and the self created style of Lavater, may be easily conceived, if the translator had not informed us of it. 'The German,' he tells us, 'is a language abounding in compound words and epithets, linked in endless

lution, vigour—no insipid, genial craftsman! the forehead of the former†, is a phlegmatic edition of this choleric front, which will ten times face you, before you move or direct it once—that, covetously keeps—this, boldly seizes—nor will ever stoop to adjust trifles§.

* The skeleton of *Hanns La Fontaine*. Amorous dalliance, to speak in metaphor, darts from his eyes: these are the true Anacreontic features. Such eyes bathed in limpid streams of sensual charms, beget such noses of luxuriant wit—fluttering around the forms of beauty, they are wrapt in visions of volatile refined bliss.

* A most obtuse shade of a character of acknowledged vivacity.——He seems equally organized for childish fear and unmoved intrepidity. Observe—that such foreheads have such noses—no nose like this, without a prominent chin.*

† Franc. Curtius—the article preceding this.

§ Federlesens machen. A proverbial expression.

* If I may so say—this vulgarism occurs frequently.

chains.'—Each language has its peculiar bent, its strong, its weaker side.—We are not inclined to cavil at inversions and necessary changes of construction, or to refuse our indulgence to paraphrase, where no equivalent could be found; yet thus prepared, we own, we were surprized to meet with so many wrong words and perverted phrases†.

Notwithstanding these defects, the translation is frequently eloquent and fervid, and not seldom, where the intricacies of the science did not intervene, executed *con amore*.

The cuts annexed to these volumes consist of filhouettes or shades; outlines or unshaded heads; and finished heads and figures. Of most of these, considered as physiognomical and minute illustrations of the text, the uniform defect is, want of exactness. The shades, it may be supposed, are the most faithful of the three, as nothing was required but to blacken a surface without running beyond the measured lines: the unshaded heads are very defective; as physiognomic lines they are frequently unfaithful; and as works of art they, in general, fall far below the originals, which, with alternate strength and softness, indicate light, shade and substance. The finished heads, &c. are extremely unequal: a considerable number are marked with the name of an ingenious artist, and of these several deserve our warmest commendation, for fidelity, clearness, mellowness and strength; among these are a head marked XIII, in vol. III; *Diderot*; *Frederic*; an old head XIX, vol. I; a young one VI in the same vol; *Karschinn* the poetess; Mrs. Shulthesis; Socrates, &c. Of such plates as bear not the name of any engraver, that of Joseph II, Pope Urban VIIIth, and No. I. vol. II, deserve equal praise. Y. Y.

ART. XII. *Asiatic Researches.*

[Continued from p. 317.]

THE xth article of this volume is, *the description of a cave near GYA*, by J. Herbert Harrington, Esq. This cave is situated on the declivity of a mountain, or rather rock, of granite, about two-thirds from the summit. A tree before it pre-

† Thus the word *laine*, humour, is in the articles of *Sterne*, *Franklin*, and, we will venture to say, wherever it occurs, translated 'fancy'; thus a *high forehead*, such as *Scaliger's*, &c. is called a '*superior*' one; thus *management* or *contrivance* is turned into '*simulation*'; thus '*point d'honneur*,' or, a *sense of honour*, into '*affection*'; the word *berüchtigt* noted, famed for either good or bad, is rendered '*infamous*.'—Mr. Lavater calls his own nose somewhere *weitherüchtigt*, farfamed; thus the pregnant glance of a wit, (Vol. III. 284.) and downright bluntness, (Vol. I. 234.) are both exalted to '*sublime*'; and the resolution and vigour of *Albert Durer* and *Spranger* are elevated to the *fortitude* of heroes.

vents its being seen from the bottom. Its entrance is two feet and a half broad, and six feet high. The cave itself, or rather room cut out of the solid rock, is forty-four feet in length, eighteen feet and a half in breadth, and at the centre (for it is vaulted) ten feet and a half in height. It is said to have been the abode of a devout Mohammedan, and is now frequented from religious motives. Two inscriptions were found in it; copies of which were sent to Mr. Wilkins, one of which he was able to decypher;—and a translation is here given along with the original:—it is of little importance.

ARTICLE XI. is the translation of another Sanscreeet inscription, copied from a stone at Boodha-Gaya, by Mr. WILMOT, in 1785. This is the record of the erection of a temple in honour of *Veeshnoo*, by *Amara Deva*; which temple, it seems, has virtues equal at least with the *Casa di Loretto*: for the inscription tells us, that ‘a crime of an hundred fold shall undoubtedly be expiated from a sight of it; of a thousand fold from a touch of it; and of a hundred thousand fold from the worshipping thereof!—But where,’ adds the recorder, ‘is the use of saying so much of the great virtues of this place? Even the hosts of heaven worship with joyful service both day and night.’—The translation is by Mr. Wilkins.

In ARTICLE XII. the same Mr. Wilkins gives a curious account of a college of SEEKERS at *Patna*. The SEEKERS are a sect distinguished both from the Muselmans and the worshippers of *Brahma*; and, from our author’s account of them, must be an amiable people. He asked leave to enter into their chapel: They said it was a place of worship, open to all men, but intimated that he must take off his shoes. On complying with this ceremony, he was politely conducted into the hall, and seated upon a carpet in the midst of the assembly. The whole building forms a square of about forty feet. The hall is in the centre, divided from four other apartments by wooden arches, upon pillars of the same materials. The walls above the arches were hung with European looking glasses in gilt frames, and with pictures. On the left hand, as one enters, is the chancel, which is furnished with an altar covered with cloth of gold, raised a little above the ground in a declining position. About it were several flower-pots and rose-water bottles, and three urns to receive the donations of the charitable. On a low desk, near the altar, stood a great book, of folio size, from which some portions are daily read in the divine service. When notice was given that it was *noon*, the congregation arranged themselves upon the carpet on each side of the hall. The great book and desk were brought from the altar, and placed at the opposite extremity. An old silver-haired man kneeled down before the desk, with his face towards the altar, and by him sat a man with a drum, and two or three with cymbals,

bals. The book was now opened, and the old man began to chant to the time of the instruments, and at the conclusion of every verse, most of the congregation joined chorus in a response, with countenances exhibiting great marks of joy. Their tones were not harsh; the time was quick; and Mr. W. learned that the subject was a hymn in praise of the *unity, omnipresence, and omnipotence* of the Deity. The hymn concluded, the whole company got up and presented their faces, with joined hands, towards the altar in the attitude of prayer. The prayer was a sort of litany pronounced by a young man in a loud and distinct voice; the people joining, at certain periods, in a general response. This prayer was followed by a short blessing from the old man, and an invitation to the assembly to partake of a friendly feast. A share was offered to Mr. W. who was too polite to refuse it. It was a kind of sweet-meat composed of sugar and flower mixt up with clarified butter. They were next served with a few sugar plumbs; and thus ended the feast and ceremony.

In the course of conversation, Mr. W. learned that the founder of this sect was *Naneeek Sah*, who lived about 400 years ago; who left behind him a book, composed by himself in verse, containing the doctrines he had established; that this book teaches, that there is but one God, filling all space, and pervading all matter; and that there will be a day of retribution, when virtue will be rewarded, and vice punished. (Our author forgot to ask in what manner.) It forbids murder, theft, and such other deeds as are by the majority of mankind esteemed crimes, and inculcates the practice of all the virtues; but, particularly, a universal philanthropy and hospitality to strangers and travellers. It not only commands universal toleration, (blush! Christians, blush!) but forbids dispute with those of another persuasion. If any one shew a sincere inclination to be admitted among them, any *five or more Seeks* being assembled in any place, even on the highway, they send to the first shop where sweet-meats are sold, and procure a very small quantity of a particular kind called *Batāsā* (Mr. W. does not tell us of what it is composed), which having diluted in pure water, they sprinkle some of it on the body and eyes of the proselyte, whilst one of the best instructed repeats to him the chief canons of their faith, and exacts from him a solemn promise to abide by them the rest of his life. They offered to admit Mr. W. into their society, but he declined the honour, contenting himself with their *alphabet*, which they told him to guard as the apple of his eye, as it was a sacred character. Mr. W. finds it but little different from the *Dewanagari*. The language itself is a mixture of *Persian, Arabic, and Sanscreeet*, grafted upon the provincial dialect of *Punjab*, which is a kind of *Hindowee*, or, as we commonly call it, *Moors*.

ARTICLE XIII. is an extract of a letter from FR. FOWKE, Esq. to the president, describing the BEEN, or VINA; a fretted musical instrument of the guitar kind; as this is a very uncommon and curious instrument, we will, for the sake of our musical readers, give a delineation of it, with the essence of Mr. Fowke's description, which, by the bye, is not so accurate as we could wish.

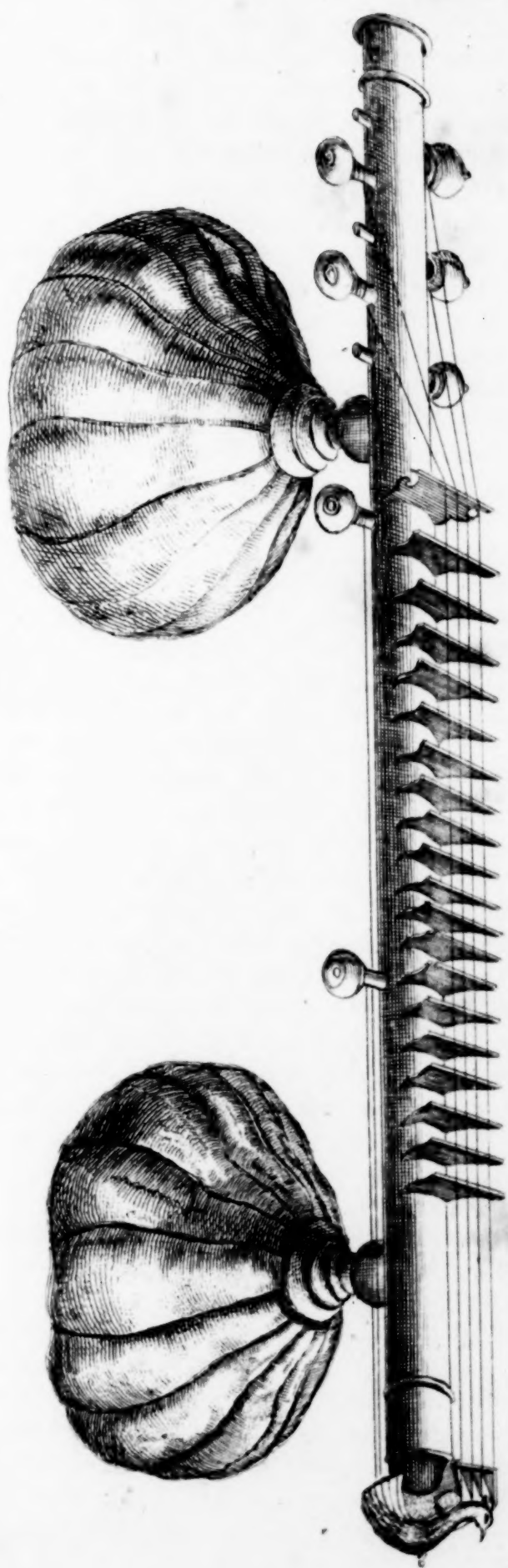
The whole length of the *vina* is three feet seven inches: the finger-board is $21\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and about two inches wide. A little beyond each end of the finger-board are two large gourds of about 14 inches diameter, having a round piece cut out of the bottom about five inches in diameter. The wires are seven; two steel ones very close together on the right side; four brass ones on the finger-board, and one brass one on the left side. They are tuned according to the scale in the annexed plate*.

The great singularity of this instrument is the height of the frets. That nearest the nut is one inch and $\frac{1}{4}$; and that at the other extremity about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch. By this means the finger never touches the finger-board. The frets are fixed on with wax, which the performer does entirely by the ear. They are nineteen in number, and are stopped with the left hand; the first and second fingers of which are principally used. The two first fingers of the right hand, armed with a sort of thimble, strike the wires on the finger-board, and the little finger strikes the two steel wires.

The style of music on this instrument is, in general, that of great execution. Our author could hardly ever discover any regular air or subject. The music seemed to consist of a number of detached passages; some of which are very regular in their ascent and descent; and those that are played softly are, most of them, pleasing.

ARTICLE XIV. is a description of the MAHWAH tree, by Lieutenant Charles Hamilton. The Sanscrit name of this remarkable plant, is *madhuca*, or *madhudruma*. It is accurately described by Mr. H. and a drawing of it annexed. This tree, when full grown, is about the size of a common mango tree, with a bushy head and oval leaves, a little pointed. It sometimes shoots up to the length of ten feet. The wood is moderately hard, fine grained, and of a reddish colour. By incision, it affords a resinous gum. The flowers so much resemble berries, that Mr. H. long conceived them to be the fruit. They come out early in March in clusters of 30, 40, or 50 from the extremity of every small branch. They fall off towards the end of April, without ever expanding, and, when dried a few days in the sun, very much resemble a dried grape,

* The plate will be given in our next number.



The VÍN A.

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both in taste and flavour. The leaves now shoot out at once, and come presently to their full growth. The fruit, resembling a walnut, is ripe towards the middle of May. The *percarpicens*, which is of a soft texture, commonly bursts in the fall; so that the seeds, of the shape of an olive, are easily squeezed out of it. The seeds are replete with a thick oil, which is obtained by expression. It is used as butter; and burned in lamps, and is esteemed a sovereign remedy in all cutaneous eruptions. The wood is tough and of a strong texture, and might, Mr. H. thinks, be employed to advantage in ship-building. It will grow in the most barren ground, even among stones and gravel, yet does not refuse a rich soil. It ought to be sown about the beginning of the rains, either in beds (to be transplanted), or at thirty or forty feet distance. It is said, that in seven years it will give fruit, and in twenty come to its full growth; after which (according to our author's information) it will last one hundred years. A good full grown tree will give 300 lb. weight of dried flowers, and its fruit will yield 60 lb. weight of oil—in all worth, at *Chalra*, four *rupees*. As this tree is not affected by drought, it would, if more generally cultivated, afford the inhabitants a sure and certain resource when every other crop fails, and so prevent the most destructive of all calamities, famine. This is the humane and just reflection of our author.

ARTICLE XV. gives us the *method of distilling practised at Chalra*, by ARCHIBALD KEER, Esq. of which, for the sake of our chemical readers, we will give an exact abridgement. The body of the still is an unglazed globular earthen jar, about twenty-five inches diameter at the widest part of it, and twenty-two inches deep. The neck rises two inches more, and is eleven inches wide at the mouth. The furnace is made by digging a round hole in the ground about twenty inches wide, and full three feet deep. A sloping opening, nine inches wide, and about fifteen deep, is made on one side to throw in the wood, and a smaller of about four inches by three on the other side, to let out the smoke. On the top of this hole, which is rounded up like a cup, they place the jar, and cover it all round with clay (except at the two openings) till within about a fifth of its height. In this way, there is a full third of the surface of the jar exposed to the flame, and its bottom not reaching within two feet of where the fuel is, the wood, which is short and dry, being quickly converted into flame, and circulating on so great a surface of the still, gives a much stronger heat than could else be produced with so very little fuel. 'A consideration,' says Mr. K. 'well worthy the attention of a manufacturer, in our country more especially, where firing is so dear.' As to the benefit resulting from the body of the still being of earthen ware, Mr. K. is not so clear.

‘ Yet as lighter substances are well known to transmit heat more gradually and slowly than the more solid, may not earthen vessels, on this account, be less apt to burn their contents, so as to communicate an *empyreumatick* taste and smell to the liquor that is distilled?’

The *adkur*, or cover of the still, is formed of two earthen pans, in the middle of whose bottoms are round holes of about four inches deep. These bottoms being cemented together with clay, the mouth of the lower pan, which is about twelve inches wide, is luted to the mouth of the jar. This pan is shallow, scarcely exceeding two inches and a half. The upper pan is four inches deep, and about fourteen inches wide. Around the perforation of this pan is a ledge or rising of half an inch, the use of which will appear afterwards. The *adkur* being thus filled, the *dembri* is completed by taking a copper pot, about five inches deep, ten inches wide at the bottom, and eight inches wide at the mouth, turning its mouth downward over the opening of the *adkur*, and luting it with clay. The space between the lips of the pan’s mouth and the rising in the bottom of the upper pan, serves as a gutter to collect the condensed spirit as it falls down from the alembic; from which gutter a hollow bamboo cane, of about two feet and a half, adapted to a hole in the pan, conveys the liquor to the receiver.

For the cooler, a two or three gallon pot, with water, upon a seat close to the furnace, and about a foot larger than the bottom of the copper pot. From the cooler, through a small aperture of about half an inch diameter, and luted on a table of the same bore, a stream of water falls constantly and uniformly on the centre of the bottom of the alembic; whence, diffusing itself over its whole surface, it falls into an outer gutter of the upper earthen pan, and is conveyed thence by a trough luted to a small square hole in the side of the pan, to a cooling receiver a few feet from the surface, from which it is taken up again to supply the upper pot, as occasion requires.

Although, in this circulation, the stock of water (which is commonly not more than six or eight gallons) becomes too soon hot; yet, in spite of this disadvantage, and the shortness of the conducting tube, which has nothing but the common air to cool it, ‘there ran,’ says our author, ‘a stream of liquor from the still, beyond any thing which I had ever seen from stills of a much larger size, fitted with a worm and cooler. In about three hours time, from their lighting of the fire, they drew off full fifteen bottles of spirit, which is more by a great deal, I believe, than could have been done in our way from a still of twice the dimensions.’

For about twenty rupees, it seems, that such furnaces (independently of the copper pots) might be erected; which
being

being worked only twice a day, would yield above 100 gallons of spirits. Hence arrack, in the *Bazar*, is so very cheap, that an English pint may be had for less than two farthings.

Mr. Keer is of opinion that our chemical operators at home, may greatly improve on this hint, by a few ingenious contrivances, which their knowledge and experience will readily suggest; especially in distillation of the finer aromatics.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. XIII. *A Benevolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban, alias Master John Nichols, Printer, Common-Councilman of Farringdon Ward, and Censor General of Literature: not forgetting Master William Hayley. To which is added an Elegy to Apollo; also Sir Joseph Banks and the boiled Fleas, an Ode.* By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to. p. 34. Price 2s. 6d. Kearsley.

FROM the summary of this Epistle, which is furnished by the author, our readers will be at no loss to judge of its contents.

'The poet commenceth in a sublime strain of happy imitation of classic simplicity; with the ille ego—self-consequence of the Mantuan bard; giving an account of the various themes of his muse, from majesty to Mr. John Nichol—He asketh the reason of John's great anger, and freeth himself from the imputation of illiberality, by telling the world what handsome things he hath said of the printer—The poet attacketh John in turn for his want of candor—speaketh oracles to John—maketh a fine comparison between himself and purling streams; also between curs, cats, and courtiers—The poet declaimeth virtuously and politically against swearing in a passion—complains of instances of John's cruelty towards him for barely administering a few admonitory lashes to the back of the president of the Royal Society, Mrs. Piozzi, and Mr. Boswell—The poet again complains of John's dissimulation; praising at the same time his own sweetness of disposition—he mentioneth the horrors of dying people at the thought of being exhibited in John's Magazine, in which the poet is supposed to allude to the letters of the Rev. Mr. Badcock and others, as well as scandalous anecdotes collected from families, to give a zest to his monthly lumber—The poet informeth John of the appellation given him by some people—also other people's idea of a more appropriate appellation, though a very rude one, and which the poet was always too delicate to use—the poet confesseth that he marvelled at John's impudence in assuming the management of the Gentleman's Magazine after Dr. Johnson; on which Dr. Johnson the poet passeth a just stricture with unprecedented delicacy—the poet challengeth John to say he ever exposed him for his praises of such as contributed to his Magazine—or when he tried to eclipse the biographical fame of Plutarch, by his anecdotes of poor old Bowyer—The poet exhibiteth more instances of grandeur of soul—still more nobleness—still more—The poet maketh a most luminous

remark on the difference between the happiness of fools and wise men, and concludeth with advising John to make a proper application of his talents.'

Our friend Peter, as his various productions evince, is apt to contemplate objects in points of view peculiar to himself; hence the singularity of combination which marks his ideas; and hence the new traits he has discovered in the character of Sylvanus. To us the picture he has drawn appears grotesque, distorted, illiberal and unjust; but that part of it which comes nearest to truth we shall cite, as we condemn the practice to which it adverts: p. 14.

' No mohawk I, in scenes of horror bred,
I scorn to scalp the dying or the dead;
Yet well thou knowest that with trifling toil,
On satire's gridir'n I cou'd bid thee broil—
Turn tuneful butcher, cut thee into quarters,
And give thee, John, for one of Folly's martyrs.
I see thy vanity in all its fulness:
The turbot, ven'son of aspiring dulness!
And let me, oh! rare epicure, remark,
That thou hast got a gullet like a shark.
Myself as merciful as man can be,
I grieve to find that mercy not in *thee*.
Behold, amidst their short'ning, panting breath,
Poor souls! the dying dread thee more than death:
" Oh! save us from JOHN NICHOLS!" is the cry,
" Let not that death-hunter know where we lie;
" What in *delirium* from our lips may fall,
" Oh! hide—our letters, burn them, burn them all;
" Oh! let not from the tomb our ghosts complain!
" O Jesu! we shall soon be up again;
" Condemn'd, alas! to grin with grisly mien,
" Midst the pale horrors of his magazine:
" Like felons first in Newgate ballads sung,
" Then (giv'n to INFAMY) on Hounslow hung!"

We understand this epistle to have been intended as a retort, but it must be confessed, that it is not 'the retort courteous.'

In the elegy, the poet complaineth of the cruelty of *Authors*, *Authoreffes*, and the *Blue-socking club*, with all the oddity, wit and humour which are peculiar to his harlequin talents. To the ode the following notice is prefixed, p. 29.

' A discontent, mingled with some grumbling, amongst the more enlightened members of the Royal Society, on account of Sir Joseph's non-communication of wisdom to the Royal Journals, spurred the knight on at last (without the help of Balaam's angel) to open his mouth—He told an intimate friend that he had made a discovery that would astonish the world, enrich the journals, and render himself immortal—with the most important confidence and philosophic solemnity, he affirmed that he was upon the very eve
of

of proving what had never entered into the soul of man; viz. that fleas were lobsters—that Jonas Dryander was ordered to collect fifteen hundred fleas, and boil them; which, if they changed to the fine crimson of the lobster, would put the identity of the species beyond the possibility of doubt—at length the beds of the president were ransacked by his flea-crimp, honest Jonas—fifteen hundred of the hopping inhabitants were caught, and passed the dreadful ordeal of boiling water; with what success, O gentle reader, the ode will inform thee.

Though the picture of Sir Joseph's breakfasts is, we apprehend, very unlike the original, yet it is scarcely possible to read it without giving some play to the risible muscles, p. 32.

' One morning at his house in Soho Square,
As with a solemn, awe-inspiring air,
Amidst some royal sycophants he sat;
Most manfully their masticators using,
Most pleasantly their greasy mouths amusing
With coffee, butter'd toast, and birds-nest chat:

In Jonas Dryander, the fav'rite, came,
Who manufactures all Sir Joseph's fame——
“What luck?” Sir Joseph bawl'd—“say, Jonas, say”——
“I've boil'd just fifteen hundred”—Jonas whin'd——
“The dev'l a one change colour cou'd I find”——
Intelligence creating dire dismay!

Then Jonas curs'd, with many a wicked wish,
Then show'd the stubborn fleas upon a dish.
“How!” roar'd the president, and backward fell——
“There goes, then, my hypothesis to hell!”——
And now his head in deep despair he shook;
Now clos'd his eyes, and now upon his breast,
He matt'ring dropp'd his sable beard unblest;
Now twirl'd his thumbs, and groan'd with piteous look.

Dread-struck sat AUBERT, BLAGDON, PLANTA, WOIDE,
Whose jaw-bones in the mumbling trade employ'd,
Half open'd, gap'd, in sudden *stupor* lost;
Whilst from the mouth of ev'ry gaping man,
In mazy rill the cream-clad coffee ran,
Supporting dainty bits of butter'd toast.

Now gaining speech, the parasitic crowd
Leap'd up and roar'd in unison aloud:
“Heav'ns! what's the matter? dear Sir Joseph, pray?”
Dumb to their questions the GREAT MAN remain'd:
The knight, deep pond'ring, nought vouchsaf'd to say;
Again the *gentlemen* their voices strain'd;
Sudden the PRESIDENT OF FLEAS, so sad,
Strides round the room with disappointment mad,

Whilst ev'ry eye enlarg'd with wonder rolls ;
 And now his head against the wainscot leaning,
 " Since you *must* know, *must* know (he sigh'd) the meaning,
 " Fleas are not lobsters, d—mn their souls *." N.

ART. XIV. *Panthea, or the Captive Bride, a Tragedy founded on a Story in Xenophon ; to which is added, an Elegy to the Memory of his Grace, Hugh, late Duke of Northumberland.* 8vo. 110 pages. Price 2s. Richardson. 1789.

CRITICS have ever been ready to allow, that the poet is not obliged to tread in the very steps of the historian. But of this concession we think the author of *Panthea* has availed himself in too unlimited a manner. He has so metamorphosed his tale, that had the characters been introduced to us with new names, we should scarcely have acknowledged one feature of *Xenophon*. Such unbounded licence we do not think any critic will grant him, nor has he, in our opinion, acted wisely to take it. Had he followed *Xenophon* a little more obsequiously, he would have stolen from him many a grace which he now wants. Indeed the author has not been content to reject almost all the officers of *Cyrus's* army mentioned by the historian (though surely fine subjects for the dramatic pencil) but he creates two new characters, *Harpax* and *Ardemia*. *Panthea* is also a *new* lady, who in the hands of *Mr. Maurice*, has lost much of her delicacy. We were particularly offended, at the scene in which she brings to *Abradates* the armour she had made, or procured to be made, for him, during her captivity. The tenderness with which *Xenophon* describes this part of the story, could not have been imitated too closely.

We must observe also, that *Cyrus* is throughout the piece saluted as *King*, even by the *Medes*. We believe when he fought the battle of *Thybarra* he was not a king. *Abradates* is made to revolt with *ten* thousand horse, when (if our memory fails us not) he came with *two* only. *Gadates* is introduced in a manner very different from that of the historian, and the accumulated injuries which he had received from the king of *Babylon*, are not made use of to excuse his revolt, or to excite that pity with which they will always be read in the original. Again, *Araspes's* flight to the enemy is founded upon *new* motives, and no part of the story is more awkwardly conducted by our author. The intimate knowledge which he gained by

* " The author would not have so frequently taken the liberty of putting vulgarisms into the worthy president's mouth, had he not previously known that *Sir Joseph* was the most accomplished swearer of the *Royal Society*."

long

long residence in the Assyrian army, of their numbers, &c. is made to proceed from a source from which it could not possibly have been derived, from *distant observation*. Again, Abradates, in the play, is *appointed* by Cyrus to the dangerous station in which he lost his life. Xenophon says he requested it, but it was not granted, and that he at last obtained it by being permitted to cast lots with the other officers. In one case, Cyrus appears abundantly merciful, in the other unnecessarily cruel.

But to raise no more objections against the fable, we will observe that the language of the play (and also that of the elegy which follows it) is in general easy, and the rhythm correct and musical. Would our limits permit us, we could collect several little passages which would disgrace *no* poet. We shall insert a few.

‘ The ruffian’s safest mask
Is loud profession of unblemished faith,
And clam’rous zeal for virtue.’

— — — — —
‘ Talk not of honour—’tis the cant of knaves,
The specious covert for a thousand frauds
That pave the way to guilty eminence;
But, where its honest dictates guide the heart,
Seldom escapes the lips of the possessor.’

— — — — —
‘ The silver empress of the night
Is in her noon of glory mounted high,
And warns us to repose.’

We would hint to the author as silently as we can, that we wish him, when he writes again, to be less attached to the words *resistless* and *circling*, and to avoid if possible such expressions as the following; *woe-struck heart, far-fam’d fair, my soul drinks in being from her radiant eyes, care-corroded heart, sacred neck, to plunge the poniard in the peace of others, tortur’d language, iron gloom, let that tongue roll music, the starting tears I struggled to restrain.*

ART. XV. *The British Album, containing the Poems of Della Crusca, Anna Matilda, Arley, Benedict, The Bard, &c. &c. &c.*
2 vols. fm. 8vo. 172 pages in each. Price 7s. 6d. sewed.
Bell. 1790.

THE pleasure we have received from the perusal of these little volumes has been by no means inconsiderable. The correspondence between Della Crusca and Anna Matilda, though somewhat too long, abounds with pleasing passages. Let our readers judge for themselves. The following lines compose the first stanza of an elegy by Della Crusca written on the plain of Fontenoy.

‘ Chill

‘ Chill blows the blast, and twilights’ dewy hand
 Draws in the West her dusky veil away*,
 A deeper shadow steals along the land,
 And Nature mutes at the death of day.’

The stanzas in reply, by Anna Matilda begin thus,

‘ Hush’d be each ruder note! soft silence spread
 With ermine hand thy cobweb robe around,
 Attention, pillow my reclining head
 Whilst eagerly I catch the *golden* sound.

Ha! what a tone was that, which floating near
 Seem’d harmony’s full soul.’

The 8th and 9th stanzas of the same piece have considerable merit. The same may be said of 17, 18, and 19, of which the following is the last.

‘ If as philosophy doth often muse,
 A state of war is natural state to man,
 Battle’s the sickness bravery would choose,
 Noblest disease in nature’s various plan.’

Is it a lady who writes with such a Boadicean spirit?

The following passage is from an ode to Mrs. Siddons by Della Crusca. It puts us in mind of Collins, and would not have disgraced his Ode to the Passions.

‘ And barefoot madness too,
 Dancing upon the flinty plain,
 As though ’twere gay to suffer pain,

That sees his tyrant moon, and raving runs to woo.’

In *the Slaves*, an elegy by Della Crusca, from the beginning of the 7th to the end of the 14th stanza, we find much to be pleased with. But we select nothing, wishing to give our readers one more specimen of the genius of Anna Matilda. The following passage is taken from her Ode to *Indifference*.

‘ Have I not mark’d thee on the green
 Roving, by vulgar eyes unseen?
 Have I not watch’d thy lightsome dance
 When ev’ning’s soften’d *glows* advance?
 Dear goddess, yes! and whilst the rustic’s mirth,
 Proclaims the hour which gives wild gambols birth,
 Sapine, I’ve found thee in the elm-row’s shade,
 Lull’d by the hum returning bees have made,
 Who chary of their golden spoils
 Finish their fragrant rosy toils.
 With rest-inviting, slumb’rous song,
 As to their waxen couch they throng.’

Many other passages of merit might be produced, from the correspondence of these poetical lovers, and some faults might be pointed out. There is, indeed, one passage in a poem of

* Perhaps the author here recollected a passage in Collins’s Ode to Evening.

Della Crusca's, which we read with astonishment, and which we cannot forbear to stigmatize with abhorrence. It is in his elegy written after reading *The Sorrows of Werter*.

'Sure he was right, for if th' Almighty hand
That gave his pulse to throb, his sense to glow,
Gave him not strength his passions to withstand,
Ah! who shall blame him? he was forc'd to go.'

For a passage so absurd and impious, how can we chide him better than in the words of Shakespear?

'This is the excellent foppery of the world; that when we are sick in fortune (often the forfeits of our own behaviour) we make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon and stars; as if we were villains on necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion, knaves, thieves and treacherous, by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars, and adulterers, by an enforced obedience of planetary influence, and all that we are evil in, by a divine thrusting on. An admirable evasion of whoremaster man, to lay his goatish disposition on the charge of a star.'

The second volume is chiefly taken up with the poems of Arley, which are in general more *polished* than those of Della Crusca and Anna Matilda, but for want of that tender interesting melancholy which pervades them, are much less pleasing. They are destitute of *passion*. We wish Arley had written less and Theodosius more. Benedict, when he had sung his sonnet to the river Usk, should have burnt his lyre and sung no more. We were pleased with the conclusion of General Conway's elegy on Miss C. Campbell, and are always happy to see united, as in Cæsar, the man of letters and the soldier. But we wish the lady a better epitaph than Amicus has given her.

Commendation is due to Mr. Bell for the elegant manner in which these volumes are printed and embellished. But we must at the same time desire him not to tease us any more with his double ss. Assassins has an odd appearance. Why is the long s to be altogether rejected?

ART. XVI. *A Postscript to the New Bath Guide, a Poem*. By Anthony Pasquin, p. 152. Pr. 2s. 6d. Strahan. 1790.

In the second preface of this truly ingenious performance of Mr. Anthony Pasquin, so stiled we presume like *lucus a non lucendo*, we find three pages of very polite acknowledgment to the fraternity of Reviewers. He modestly addresses us as *varlets* and *corruptible blockheads*, and assures us, if we put him in a passion, he *will hurl such impostors from the seat of judgment*. We will therefore, for once, be good-natured and civil, and promise to *praise* only. For alas! how can we do otherwise, when Mr. Anthony Pasquin acquaints us that he is possessed of *poetical omnipotence*. We remember the fate of Marlyas, when he contended with Apollo.

'Let those laugh now who never laughed before;
Let those who always laughed now laugh the more.'

Such

Such is the motto in the title-page. We of course expected to be immoderately delighted. We began to laugh at page 73, letter VIII. Margery Cockney to Agnes Blowzy. This letter, we are ready to acknowledge, has considerable merit, but it is too long to be transcribed. It is in the *vulgar* strain. Indeed the author appears to be quite at home when he enters the kitchen.

The next letter concludes with an *Elegy written in Sobosquare, on seeing Mrs. Cornely's house in ruins*. A more sublime effusion, we are satisfied, never fell from poet. It is indeed so sublime as often to rise above *our* comprehension; and if we critics are unable to follow him, what must be the fate of the less experienced reader. We were particularly delighted with *recreant guilt's intolerable beam*, and those *prægnant sounds which harmoniz'd the gale*, and were afterwards, as he informs us,

‘ ——— All dismember'd driven, crush'd, and torn,
Like worthless, weightless chaff, o'er Hyrcan deserts borne.’

In the verses on the beauties of Bath, contained in letter XII, we find many strokes of admirable genius, as when he speaks to a lady of a *throne*, whose

‘ glory-giving seat
Will kiss your snowy well-proportion'd feet.’

All-mouldring woe is happy, and in the following *grammatical* couplet there is something *brilliantly* descriptive.

‘ As o'er the haunts of innocence spread
The dulcet woodbine to illumine her shed.’

At another place the author ingeniously tells a lady, that the Muses have *blanch'd her florid fancy*.

We wish we could spare more room to do our author justice. But in spite of inclination we must take our leave, with only farther assuring him, that we think his practice of collecting stories from *jest-books* extremely laudable. What men have once laughed at, they must laugh at again. And here they may laugh without danger. For Mr. A. P. has taken care to dilute the spirit of his author upon all occasions into a sufficient number of lines, so that there will be no likelihood of his reader's sides giving way, from suddenly taking in a draught of wit too potent for his constitution. S. H.

ART. XVII. *The Struggles of Sheridan, or the Ministry in full Cry*. 4to. 20 p. Pr. 1s. Kerby. 1790.

WRITTEN in the *modern Pindaric*, on the supposition that ministry were taking advantage of the quarrel between Messrs. Burke and Sheridan, to seduce the latter into a share of administration. Sheridan is exalted to the skies, and the ministry abused.

ART.

ART. XVIII. *The Contrast; or, a comparative View of France and England at the present Period.* A Poem. Addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt. 4to. 25 p. Pr. 2s. Cadell. 1790.

THIS author is far from being deficient in the requisites of a true poet. The structure of his versification, and the correctness and natural glow of his imagery, are to be commended. He considers the revolution in France as a glorious one, and seems to be a warm admirer of Mr. Pitt, to whom his muse addresses herself. The following extract will give no unfavourable idea of the whole poem.

Lo! that dread PILE*! which late triumphant stood,
And frown'd terrific on the neighb'ring flood,
From which blank terror turn'd the guarded eye,
And the pale stranger pass'd in silence by;
From its proud height behold it now o'erturn'd,
Its turrets levell'd, and its ramparts burn'd,
The secrets of its dark abyss disclos'd,
And the base marks of barb'rous pow'r expos'd.
In those damp, dismal dungeons, see consign'd
To lasting durance, the benighted mind,
Without one ray of light to cheer the gloom,
One ray of hope to mitigate the doom.
Here on the mournful walls engrav'd are shewn,
The ceaseless plaint and unavailing moan,
The long, sad journal of each wretched hour,
Till memory at last forgot its pow'r,
On such keen woe a kind oblivion shed,
And a deep blank o'er banish'd reason spread.

No longer heav'n delays its vengeful ire,
But bids it with a nation's rage conspire,
And hastens on the memorable day
To blast this monument of tyrant sway.
When civil fury toss'd the flaming brand,
A pow'r superior lent its guiding hand,
With rage directed, shed the treasur'd store,
And taught th' o'erwhelming tempest how to pour.
Sunk with the fate of these devoted walls,
The ancient, boasted pride of Bourbon falls,
And the long splendors of its sovereign name
Lost in the brighter blaze of patriot fame.

On this fam'd spot, by grateful mem'ry plann'd,
Let Liberty's immortal temple stand;
The sacred pile shall fav'ring heav'n secure,
And bid unhurt thro' latest times endure.
On the proud front, engrav'd on Parian stone,
In golden, lasting characters be shewn
The deathless names of that intrepid band
Who fix'd the glory of their native land.

* * The Bastille.

There

There pure CHAPELLIER's uncorrupted part,
 SIEYES' firm faith and RABAUD's blameless heart.
 BAILLI, unmov'd in Fate's most trying hour,
 CLERMONT's true worth, and TARGET's magic pow'r*;
 With each heroic chief who nobly rose
 To stem the torrent of domestic foes,
 Shall stand confest with all their various praise,
 And o'er the fabric shed their guardian rays.
 Round the fair dome let each gay image rise,
 Each sculptur'd grace to glad a nation's eyes,
 As marks on ev'ry free-born heart engrav'd,
 And fix'd memorials of an empire sav'd.
 Thus, whilst with sudden rage the tempests roar,
 And the charg'd clouds their wat'ry deluge pour,
 Rais'd by the glorious ruler of the day,
 See the rich bow its painted form display,
 And to a glad and grateful world declare
 The pledge and promise of celestial care.'

C. C.

ART. XIX. *An History of the Christian Church, from the earliest Periods to the present Times.* In two Volumes. 12mo. 836 p. Price 8s. in boards. Kearsley. 1790.

THE history of the Christian Church, though highly interesting and important, from the subject, wears the understanding with a long series of superstitious absurdities, and shocks us with repeated exhibitions of the same base and complicated crimes. Instead of viewing the gradual progress of righteousness, of charity, and truth, we behold the sublime nonsense of metaphysics blended with the mysteries of religion, and producing a plentiful harvest of fraud, persecution, and calamity.

'The day-spring from on high,' that had dawned on the world with so pure a lustre, was soon overcast; and, in process of time, the light of the gospel was almost extinguished in the gloom of universal ignorance. The history of these enormities is detailed by various writers with minute attention, but often distorted by ignorance or malice, by interest or falsehood; and, added to the account of many external circumstances relating to the church through a succession of ages, occupies many tedious, but elaborate, volumes.

We had no judicious compendium, before the present publication, for the use of those who might be led either

* To the sterling abilities, spirit, and perseverance of these illustrious characters, France, in a great measure, owes its revolution. It must be a pleasing reflection to every liberal mind, that the names of Rabaud de St. Etienne, and l'Abbé de Sieyes, men of opposite persuasions, and pastors of different churches, should, laying aside ancient and ungenerous prejudices, unite in the glorious cause of liberty.'

by

by duty, or inclination, to acquire some knowledge of ecclesiastical history. On this account, therefore, if on no other, Dr. Gregory's performance will be acceptable to many.

As the best means of rendering our Review useful, as well as of furnishing a proper analysis of the present work, we shall give a short synopsis of the most important subjects in each century, with such occasional extracts as may convey to our readers some idea of the manner in which the whole is executed. We must premise, however, that Dr. G. on the present occasion, appears in the humble character of an editor only. In his advertisement he tells the public, that for 'a considerable part of the materials of the first volume he is indebted to a very learned and ingenious friend; and with respect to the second,' he adds, 'my obligations have been so considerable to contemporary writers, and to the contributions of my literary acquaintance, that my claims are, if possible, still more slender.'

We now proceed to our analysis, which may serve to exercise the memory of those who have already toiled through the mazes of church-history, and point out proper objects of curiosity to the inquisitive student, who is beginning his career.

Cent. I. State of the world at the birth of Christ; philosophical sects; state of Judea; Jewish sects; evangelists; history of the apostles; first PERSECUTIONS under Nero and Domitian; bishops, presbyters, deacons; forms of worship.

Cent. II. Translation of the scriptures; Alexandrian Christians; origin of monkery; martyrs; simple structure of the apostolic churches; functions of the bishops; metropolitans; corruption of the church; mode of administering the sacrament; baptism; festival of Easter; Christmas; fasts; ecclesiastical censures; controversy concerning Easter; sects; Gnostics; Ebionites; Judaizing Christians.

In assigning some of the causes for the rapid progress of Christianity, Dr. G. or his learned friend remarks,

'The Christian religion, during the first century, had acquired considerable stability and extent. In the second, its conquests became still further extended. Far from being confined to the poor, the illiterate, or the wretched, who sought in the belief of immortality a refuge from the miseries of life, its truths were received and acknowledged by the rich, the accomplished, and the learned. Paganism lamented the desertion of her temples, the neglect of her victims, and the increase of a power which threatened her with unavoidable destruction.

'Amongst the secondary causes for the success of Christianity, none could be more persuasive, none indeed equally powerful with the marked virtues, and distinguished purity, of its early professors. Relinquishing the delights and the splendour of vanity, they voluntarily renounced their possessions for the relief of their indigent brethren; but these renunciations, unlike those of the heathen philosophers, were not sacrifices of sensuality at the shrine of pride; they proceeded from

from the purest motives, and were performed with the sublimest views. This propriety of conduct, so necessary to the credit and support of a rising sect, was attested by their governors, witnesses of indisputable authority, since they regarded the doctrines of this new religion with abhorrence, and its professors with contempt. The contrast between their resigned and devout manners, and the conduct of the other subjects of the Roman empire during a season of peculiar calamity, is strongly marked by the discriminating and unprejudiced pen of Marcus Aurelius. No pretext, except their marked abhorrence for the popular superstition, was afforded by them for the persecutions in which they were involved. They could assert with confidence, and the assertion was uncontroverted before the tribunal of their judge, that far from being engaged in any unlawful conspiracy, they were bound by a solemn obligation to abstain from those crimes which disturb the private or public peace of society, from theft, sedition, adultery, perjury, or fraud. To their freedom from these vices they added a warm and active charity, charity not confined to the particular society to which they belonged, nor even to the whole Christian community, but extending to all, however different in religious opinions.

Cent. III. Decian persecution; public edifices for Christian worship; encroachments of the clergy; Platonic Christians; confirmation; fasts; mysteries; sects; Manichæans; Sabellians.

Cent. IV. Persecutions by Galerius Cæsar; CONSTANTINE the GREAT; luminous cross; his conversion; divisions in the church; conversion of Armenia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Goths; laws of Constantine; emperor declared head of the church; BISHOP of ROME; of Constantinople; power and revenues of bishops; tythes; councils; council of Nice; heresy of Arius condemned; Athanasius; hypostatic union; relics; absurd fictions and superstitions; rights of sanctuary; liturgies; penance; confession; manumission of slaves; mysticism; jealousy and ambition of bishops.

Cent. V. Edict against heretics; ALARIC; Rome plundered; decline and fall of the western empire; Christianity received in Persia; conversion of Ireland; of Clovis, king of the Franks; encroachments of the BISHOP of ROME; prostitution of holy orders; title of Patriarchs; RIVALSHIP between the bishops of ROME and CONSTANTINOPLE; increase of monks; their power, crimes, warlike achievements, fanaticism; Platonism succeeded by the philosophy of Aristotle; increasing reverence for the Virgin Mary; images; private confession; pretended miracles; Pelagians; Nestorians; forgeries of books; publication of the Talmud.

After describing and lamenting the rapid progress of corruption, superstition, and absurdity in this century, Dr. G. adds,

‘Notwithstanding the depravity and corruption which pervaded the clerical body, the whole was not contaminated. Instances of disinterested

interested virtue, which would have reflected splendour upon the most enlightened periods of society, illuminated the dreary and dismal annals of the fifth century. We behold with veneration and with pleasure the liberal Deogratias, bishop of Carthage, selling the costly plate of the church for the ransom of a number of captives, who had been brought by Geisericus, the Vandalic king, to the shores of Africa, where they were to be torn from every dear and social connection. We accompany him with delight to his church, filled with beds of straw for the accommodation of the wretched strangers; and with transport behold this aged and infirm prelate daily attending the sick, giving food to the hungry, and medicines to the diseased. Nor was this a solitary instance of public and private virtue; it was even exceeded by Acacius, bishop of Amida, who ransomed seven thousand Persian captives, perishing with hunger. History, amongst her disagreeable obligations to record so much of the vices of mankind—for vice, if it does not preponderate in the scale, is generally more apparent and obtrusive than virtue—has sometimes the delight of exhibiting characters which dignify and adorn human nature. The erudition, piety, and truly christian charity of Atticus, bishop of Constantinople, who distributed liberally not only to the orthodox, but to the necessitous heretics—the still greater mildness of Proclus, his friend and disciple, towards the heretics, and his active as well as passive virtues—the piety, simplicity, and affability of Sicinius, a Constantinopolitan prelate—are instances of virtue which it is pleasant to record, and may serve as patterns worthy of imitation to more refined and succeeding ages.

After the successive scenes of barbarism, ignorance, and cruelty, which the fifth century exhibits, such anecdotes refresh the student, as the cultivated valley and hospitable roof delight the weary traveller after he has traversed the gloomy forest, or the barren wilderness.

Cent. VI. Intrigues of the monks; factions and tumults; bishops of Rome claim universal supremacy; contests for the succession to that see; rivalry between the bishops of Rome and Constantinople; religious controversies; conversion of England; donations to monasteries; PURGATORY; absurdities respecting relics; decay of learning.

We transcribe Dr. G.'s account of the establishment of Christianity in Great Britain.

‘Whatever regards a country, which early prejudices, and deeply-rooted attachments, have accustomed us strongly to revere, is peculiarly interesting and important to the human mind. England, which during this century was vanquished by the Saxons, at first experienced from her Pagan conquerors a severe persecution. Towards the close of this century, however, Bertha, the believing wife of Ethelbert, one of the most considerable of the Anglo-Saxon princes, excited in her husband a favourable opinion of her own religious faith, which was greatly increased by the arrival of Augustin, the monk, who travelled on a holy mission into Britain in the year 596. This monk, aided by the labours of his forty companions, whom Gregory the Great had associated with him in this mission, had the happiness to complete in

Ethelbert the conversion which Bertha had begun. He preached, he persuaded, he threatened; and his labours were so successful, that Christianity reared her triumphant fabric upon the ruins of Paganism. Heathen temples were converted into Christian churches; Christ Church was formed into a cathedral; and this monk, whom Gregory had invested with full spiritual power over all the British and Saxon clergy, assumed the title of Archbishop of Canterbury. Upon his arrival in Britain, Augustin found the Christians of Britain attached to the tradition of the eastern churches respecting the time of celebrating Easter, and differing also from the practices of the church of Rome in the performance of some baptismal rites. This variation was warmly and haughtily condemned by the arrogant monk; but he found not in the British clergy a mean and dastardly submission to his imperious decrees. They refused even to acknowledge him as their archbishop, and would not be prevailed upon to exchange their ancient ceremonies. During six hundred years the Britannic church never acknowledged any subjection to the power of the Romish prelates; and, for several ages after the mission of Augustin, were so far from conforming to the practices of that church, respecting the paschal controversy, that they observed Easter on a different day. The arrogance of Augustin extended to a still greater length; he attempted to invade the rights of the British metropolitans, who boldly resisted this usurper. A charge of a still more important nature has been exhibited against this unworthy apostle, who is strongly suspected of having excited the Saxons, the fierce and oppressive enemies of the people whose country they had subdued, to fall upon the Britons, and to massacre twelve hundred monks of Bangor.

As an instance of the folly and superstition of this and the following centuries, we may mention the violent controversy that agitated the church respecting the tonsure of priests. The grand question to be decided was, whether the hair should be shaven on the fore part of the head, from ear to ear, in the form of a semicircle; or on the top of the head, in the form of a circle, as an emblem of the crown of thorns worn by Jesus Christ!!

Cent. VII. Monothelite controversy; the pope's claim to infallibility; conquest of JERUSALEM by CHOSROES; conversion of Pagan nations; MAHOMET; vices of the clergy; destruction of the Patriarchates of Alexandria; efficacy of masses asserted; pilgrimages; privileges of the monks extended by Boniface IV.; Nicene creed; religious rites and ceremonies; Paulicians; decline of learning; fondness for abstruse, theological discussions.

Cent. VIII. Iconoclastic controversy; increase of Papal authority; dissensions between the Greek and Latin churches; national councils; Pagan customs adopted by Christians in their worship; reverence paid to the bishop of Rome; military bishops; new rites of communion; rites respecting the tonsure of children; marriage; general ignorance.

Cent. IX. Conversion of Jutland, part of Sweden, Sclavonia, and Russia; injudicious distribution of preferments;
manner

manner of electing the popes ; FORGERY of the DECRETALS ; increase of papal power ; image worship in the west ; SEPARATION between the Greek and Latin churches ; worship of saints ; forgeries of legends ; passion for relics ; new doctrines concerning the presence of Christ in the eucharist ; controversies ; festivals in honor of saints ; the cross carried before the pope ; ordeal trials ; persecution of the Paulicians ; predestinarians.

We cannot forbear transcribing the following sensible remarks on relics.

‘ The regard for relics, which had been for some centuries increasing, in this appeared to absorb the whole attention of mankind. Perhaps, however, we are inclined to treat the follies of past ages with too much severity ; and though a zeal for religion will constitute no part of the character of the eighteenth century, perhaps our absurdities and fashions will not make a more respectable appearance in the eyes of posterity. To accumulate relics was the rage of the times ; and even those who were less inclined to superstition, in other respects, might be unreflectingly impelled along the tide of prevailing custom, and might be animated as we are to the imitation of the follies of our superiors. Many persons travelled during this age into the eastern provinces, and frequented the places which Christ and his disciples had honoured with their presence ; in hopes that, with the bones and other sacred remains of the first heralds of the gospel, they might be enabled to extend comfort to dejected minds, to calm trembling consciences, to save sinking states, and defend their inhabitants from every species of calamity. These pious travellers did not indeed return home empty ; the craft, dexterity, and knavery of the Greeks, found a rich prey in the absurd credulity of the Latins, and made a profitable commerce of this new devotion. The latter paid considerable sums for legs and arms, skulls and jaw-bones (several of which were pagan, and some not human), and other things, that were supposed to have belonged to the primitive worthies of the Christian church ; and thus the Latin churches came to the possession of those celebrated relics of St. Mark, St. James, St. Bartholomew, Cyprian, Pantalion, and others, which even at this day are occasionally exhibited with much ostentation. But though the veneration for the remains of celebrated persons, when carried to such an extreme as to be converted into a species of religious worship, is certainly culpable ; and though the miracles which were attributed to these remains must be considered either as the delusions of fancy, or the forgeries of priestcraft ; still we are not to suppose the passion itself without a foundation in the principles of human nature. It is impossible to confine the human affections in their operation ; it is impossible not to connect with the objects of our regard and admiration, every thing which was originally connected with them. The axe which terminated the existence of the innocent and beautiful Anna Bullen, is still contemplated with some sensations of sympathy ; and were it possible to survey the real cross on which the Saviour of mankind had been suspended, the person who did not consider it as more than an object of curiosity, must be destitute of all the most amiable feelings of the human heart.’

Cent. x. Conversion of Norway; luxury of the clergy; monastic institutions; modes of creating saints; excommunication; marriage controversy; expectation of the day of judgment.

Cent. xi. Conversion of barbarous nations; power of the clergy; history of the popes; Carthusian order; persecution of the Jews, Manichæans, and Bulgarians; college of cardinals; **CRUSADES.**

Cent. xii. Conversion of Pomerania; Livonia; knights of Malta and Templars; Thomas à Becket; school divinity; indulgences; false Christs.

Cent. xiii. Conquest of Constantinople by the Crusaders; recovery of Spain from the Moors; augmentation of the papal revenues; **JOHN**, king of England; transubstantiation; auricular confession; Flagellants; Dominicans; Franciscans; the host; jubilee; **INQUISITION**; destruction of classical authors; prevalence of scholastic divinity.

The taste and learning of this age may be discerned from the following paragraph.

‘The difficulty of recalling the attention of mankind to the cultivation of true science and literature, may in some measure be estimated from the well-known fact, that in these ages it was a common practice to erase the writings of the most valuable parchment manuscripts, and to write ecclesiastical treatises upon them; Polybius, Dio, Diodorus Siculus, Livy, and many which are entirely lost, were metamorphosed into prayer-books and homilies. The few remains of classical literature which were left by the more barbarous ages, were destroyed by the unlettered bigotry of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in which it appears that the graphical knowledge of the monks was no less detrimental to the republic of letters, than the total ignorance of their ancestors.’

Cent. xiv. Renewal of the holy war; conversion of Lithuania; efforts for the conversion of China; decline of papal power; great western schism; extraordinary festivals; **JOHN WICKLIFFE.**

Cent. xv. Overthrow of the Grecian empire; taking of **CONSTANTINOPLE** by **MAHOMET II.**; three popes at once; retrenchment of papal power; persecution of heretics; union of the Greek and Latin churches; crimes of the Borgias; **REVIVAL OF GREEK LITERATURE**; Nicholas V.; **PRINTING**; numerous translations of the scriptures.

Cent. xvi. Depravity of the monks; pretensions to magic; scholastic subtleties; institution of the **JESUITS**; other monastic orders; the **REFORMATION** by **LUTHER**; Calvin; edict of Nantz; multiplication of books; massacre of St. Bartholomew; sects.

Cent. xvii. Efforts of the Jesuits; revocation of the edict of Nantz; **REVOLUTION** in England; Lutherans and Calvinists;

vinists; sects; Arminians, Puritans, Independents, Fifth-Monarchy-Men, Quakers; Jacob Behmen.

The melancholy story of La Trappe might be acceptable to our readers in this place.

But the most singular and most famous order is that of the reformed Bernardins, whose institution may be attributed to Bouthelier de Rand, afterwards Abbot of La Trappe. This extraordinary person was eminent, almost from his infancy, for his uncommon attainments; and at the age of twelve or thirteen, he published an edition of Anacreon, with learned annotations. The early part of his life, it is said, was tinctured with licentiousness; and his conversion is attributed to the following accident. Among other profligate connections, he had one with a young lady of uncommon beauty, whom he passionately loved. After a six weeks absence in the country, he returned one evening, and entering by a back staircase, proceeded directly to the lady's apartment, without having the patience to inquire concerning her health or situation. On entering the chamber he found it illuminated with tapers, and hung with black. On his approaching the bed, he beheld his mistress in her shroud, dead of the small-pox,—all her beauty extinguished by the ravages of that fatal distemper. From that moment he retired to the gloomy solitude of La Trappe, and spent the last forty years of his life in the most austere piety. The monks of La Trappe are amongst the most rigid of the Romish orders.

Cent. XVIII. Toleration; Ganganelli; misconduct of the Jesuits; their banishment from Spain and final suppression; Moravians; Methodists; Hutchinsonians; Baron Swedenborg; modern Socinians; Universalists.

Thus we have endeavoured to exhibit a comprehensive view of the principal subjects of ecclesiastical history, interspersed with extracts that will enable our readers to judge of the style and manner in which the present publication is compiled. The former we think, with some few exceptions, clear, chaste, and elegant; and the latter is comprehensive, judicious, and, we believe, strictly impartial. The state of literature is marked at the conclusion of every century; and a list of the most distinguished writers is given with some account of their works. The authorities referred to are numerous and generally the best. F.

ART. XX. *A new System of Religion.* 12mo. 50 p. Price 2s. 6d. sewed. Amsterdam. Sold in London by Kerby. 1790.

WE are almost as much at a loss to know in what respect this system is *new* as in what it is *useful*. It is too short to be intelligible, and too inconsistent to be reconciled. The author means, if he means any thing, to inform us, that the only two systems of belief in the world are atheism and fanaticism. He seems to allow no medium *existing*, and therefore he here points out the middle way. He attributes all religions to human pride; and is himself *so humble* as to tell all the world, that they are in an error. 'Blasphemous fanaticism,' he says,

‘ has established an approximation, a familiarity, between little man and the creator of Gods.’ To destroy this blasphemy, he assures us, on his own authority only indeed, that there are many dignified beings, or genii between God and men. Pope calls man ‘ midway from *nothing* to the *Deity*.’ This author tells us, that the lowest of his dignified beings, gods, or genii, ‘ knows that man is but the *shadow of nothing*.’ This globe, he thinks, holds no higher rank than ‘ as a toad or viper in the number of worlds.’ A system of inert matter co-existed with God; God first made lesser gods, and these lesser gods or deputies made the world. This he thinks tends to give us a *vast idea* of the Deity. The *origin of evil*, he accounts for from evil being the opposite of good, and every thing must have its opposite, light must have darkness, truth falsehood, &c. ‘ Man,’ he says, ‘ is of *all* rational beings, the most proud. The reason is, that of *all these beings*, he is the most ignorant.’ Of what beings, may not one ask? To conclude all, he asserts, that ‘ man has no authentic title to a future life. It is impossible to prove the immortality of the soul; and impossible to prove its mortality.’ He kindly allows, however, that probability is in favour of the first position. Such are the notions in this crude pamphlet, which is called *A new System of Religion!*

ART. XXI. *An Apology for the two Ordinances of Jesus Christ, the Holy Communion and Baptism. Seriously recommended to the Consideration of the People called Quakers.* By Robert Applegarth. 8vo. 59 p.. Richardson. 1789.

MR. APPLGARTH is a convert to the established church from quakerism; and in the publication before us, very ably supports that mode of faith, which he has embraced apparently from conviction. As the subject has been frequently canvassed, we presume our readers will be disposed to excuse a very minute analysis. Suffice it therefore to say, that Mr. A. defends the two great Christian ordinances against the objections of the Quakers, entirely upon scriptural grounds, which we apprehend are the only safe grounds to be taken on such an occasion. He proves, to us satisfactorily, that they were neither common acts of life, when practised by our Lord and his apostles, nor instituted merely for a particular occasion; but that, both from the words of the evangelists, relating to their first institution, and from the practice of the primitive disciples, after our Lord’s ascension, they were certainly meant to be obligatory on all Christians, and at every period of the church,

C. C.

ART.

ART. XXII. *Popular Commotions considered as Signs of the approaching End of the World. A Sermon, preached in the metropolitical Church of Canterbury, on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1789; with an occasional Preface. By William Jones, M.A. F.R.S. 4to. 35 p. Pr. 1s. Robinsons. 1789.*

As the author himself informs us, that this sermon has made more noise in the world than he expected, we shall give the *honey or gravel* in its native form, without any comments, though it neither flattered our taste, nor set our teeth on edge, because the author has already been very unfortunate; for he tells us, that he lost the whole edition of two similar sermons, which strayed, or were otherwise conveyed, from a bookseller's warehousè; however, they are soon to be printed, 'and well guarded on the right and left by the other discourses of a volume.'

'P. 7. The times of this world have shewn to us three sorts of people professing religion. 1. The believers and followers of God's revealed worship. 2. The practitioners of heathen idolatry. 3. The wise men of *nature*, whose doctrines are many, and whose worship (if any) is from themselves. Of these three, the last are undoubtedly the worst. The heathens, when they fell into idolatry, retained many traditionary notions, which were still near to the truth, and had some of its effects in civil society. But these last are utterly contrary to God and man; and their opinion will consequently produce more absurdity, and extravagance, and violence, than was ever seen in the world before. Their favourite doctrines seem to be these: that where government is concerned, man is born with a right to think and act as he pleases; that all authority in others is a dangerous imposition upon ourselves; and that the property of others belongs equally to us, if we can get it. To all which, there is not a thief in the precincts of the metropolis, who will not readily subscribe, and who, consequently, will not contribute his influence, and give his personal attendance, when a standard shall invite him, and give him an opportunity of putting his principles in practice.'

'P. 9. If the philosophical politician, from what we know of him already, were to model nations to his own wish, the world would be in a very vain, ignorant, corrupt, and, in many respects, a very miserable state. If all the jewels of imperial authority were thrown into the fire, nothing better than a calf would come out of it.'

The occasional preface principally alludes to the late revolution in France, and contains a curious parallel, drawn by a friend, in which all due respect is paid to kingly power. T.

ART. XXIII. *The Importance of religious Instruction illustrated: in a Sermon preached at St. Thomas's, Jan. 1, 1790, for the Benefit of the Charity Schools in Gravel Lane, Southwark. By Sayer Walker. 8vo. 24 p. Pr. 6d. Buckland. 1790.*

FROM Job xxix. 15. 'I was eyes to the blind,' this sensible and elegant preacher strenuously enforces the necessity and duty of removing from the poor, that *mental blindness* which is infinitely more grievous than any bodily infirmity. Several of the sentiments in this discourse are deserving the attention of the friends and patrons of the philanthropic society. F.

ART. XXIV. *A Sermon, occasioned by the Decease of John Howard, Esq; preached in Little Wild Street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, March 21, 1790.* By Samuel Stennett, D. D. 8vo. 41 p. Pr. 1s. Cadell. 1790.

ART. XXV. *The true Patriot. A Sermon, on the much lamented Death of John Howard, L.L.D. F.R.S. Preached at Hackney, his native Place; with Memoirs of his Life and Character.* By Samuel Palmer. Published at the earnest Request of several Hearers. 8vo. 43 p. Pr. 1s. Johnson. 1790.

WE class these sermons together from their natural connection. In both, the text, the manner of handling it, and the subject, are the same. From the text, Acts x. 38. *Who went about doing good*, our authors take occasion to review our Saviour's ministry on earth, his travels and his labours, the object of the whole of which was *to do good*. From this, the transition to the immediate subject is easy. 'Of no man whom I ever knew,' says Mr. Palmer, 'and of few that ever lived, could it with more propriety be said, than of the late Mr. John Howard, that like our blessed Lord, *he went about doing good*.'

Many curious and interesting anecdotes of Mr. Howard are interspersed in both sermons, to which we the rather refer our readers, as from Mr. Palmer's preface, we have reason to expect, that a life of Mr. Howard will soon be published, under the authority of his family; and we shall add, by a gentleman every way qualified to do justice to the subject.

In the postscript to Mr. Palmer's sermon, he declares his surprise, that such a man as Howard could have had an enemy; alluding to an account of Mr. H. which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine. Of this Mr. Palmer says, 'I take this method of declaring, from my own personal knowledge, as well as the testimony of others, that the above report of the father's (*Howard's*) cruelty (*to his son*) is as false as the mention of the son's unhappy situation is indelicate.'

ART. XXVI. *Psalmodia, Evangelica. A Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, in three Parts, for public Worship; with Words adapted to each; comprehending every Metre in use, properly arranged, and the whole correctly figured for the Organ. To which are prefixed, a complete Introduction and an historical Essay*

Essay on Church Music. By Thomas Williams. Long 4to. fo. cap. 2 vols. 408 p. Price 10s. bound. Thomas, 1789.

THIS collection is preferable to most we have seen, on many accounts. It is more complete, no tune in use, or of any merit being omitted. It is correctly printed, as far as we have examined it, and of a convenient size. Many originals, by composers of eminence, are added; and the name of the author appended to all the airs, as far as that could be accurately ascertained. The introduction to psalmody will be found very useful to beginners. Among the additions are, parts of the psalmody of the foreign protestant churches, an Hebrew chant from Kircher, a Venetian hymn, and other curious articles. The historical essay on church music has been judiciously compiled from Rousseau, Burney, Hawkins, and other writers; and is embellished with engraved specimens of ancient airs, and descriptions of ancient musical instruments. Upon the whole, we are inclined to think this the completest collection of church music that has yet appeared.

C. C.

ART. XXVII. *The Address of William Bull, Gent. to William Pool, Esq; Steward of the Manor of Bishops-Whitelands, in the South Part of Great-Britain.* 8vo. 41 p. Pr. 1s. Bath, Crutwell; London, Dilly. 1790.

MR. WILLIAM BULL tells us, that his father (the state comprehending the commercial and landed interests) has realized a good fortune by trade; that his mother (the church of England) is a quiet inoffensive woman as ever lived; and that though they, as well as his elder brother John (heir to the father's estate) have ever been subject to the management and direction of his father; yet, as the younger part of the family, (the English clergy) whose business it is to look after the park and the fences, have been bred up under the care, and maintained at the expence of their mother chiefly, they (his elder brother and himself) hold it their duty, now they are grown up, to support her in return. His father's part of the estate, it is true, has been, in some respects, kept distinct from his mother's, yet their interests are, in others, closely connected. His father never makes a lease, or hires a servant, without her concurrence. One of her relations, many years ago, left her by will, a very considerable provision for her own separate use, a good house and park, under the lord of the manor, well stocked and well paled, a reasonable good estate within a ring fence (the corporation and test acts) which she was exhorted, again and again in the will, to keep in good repair;

pair; and a large pond, well stocked with fish (the tythes of the clergy). The happy life which the old lady leads among her tenants, is apt, as Mr. Bull informs us, to raise the envy of some of her neighbours, who want to throw down the fences, and to lay all open to the common. There are many of these troublesome folks, says Mr. Bull, that border too close upon us; but those who trespass the most are three families. By these families he means the Presbyterians, the Anabaptists, and Independents, whose characteristic tenets he proceeds, in an allegorical and ludicrous manner, to describe.

We have, throughout the whole of this pamphlet, instances of the fallacy of allegorical reasoning. All that is solemn and serious in the corporation and test acts, is represented by our author as nothing more than 'eating and drinking in charity with his mother and her family, and suffering their names to appear on her list, in *their* own hand-writing.' He insinuates, that the Dissenters, in imitation of what is passing in France, want to level all distinctions, both ecclesiastical and civil.

Although the design of this publication cannot possibly be mistaken, there is one link in the allegory that carries more satire against the established church than is contained in the whole against the Dissenters. The great, and indeed the only business of the church, according to our author, is 'to keep HER FENCES IN GOOD REPAIR:' that is, not to render herself respectable by knowledge, piety, and virtue, but taking special care to insist on the enforcement of the corporation and test acts!

H. H.

ART. XXVIII. *The Speech of the Hon. Charles James Fox in the House of Commons, on Tuesday March 2, 1790, upon his Motion for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* 8vo. 44 p. Pr. 1s. Ridgeway. 1790.

HAD the compiler of this speech been contented to call it a sketch or abridgement, we should have allowed it some merit, but when he puts all in the *first person*, and would make us believe that what took three hours in delivering may be here read *verbatim* in half an hour, the imposition is too flagrant.

ART. XXIX. *Mr. Fox's two Speeches, on Tuesday March 2, 1790, on the Corporation and Test Acts.* 8vo. 86 pages. Price 2s. Debrett. 1790.

PERHAPS the most accurate as well as full account of Mr. Fox's two speeches, although we are still desirous of something better digested and from good authority.

ART.

ART. XXX. *The Speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, March 2, 1790, respecting the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.* 8vo. 51 p. Pr. 1s. Stuart. 1790.

THIS is by much the best detail of Mr. Pitt's speech, and as such may be recommended. C. C.

ART. XXXI. *Observations occasioned by the late Decision in Parliament in Favour of the Test Laws; being a Sermon preached in a Country Chapel, on the 7th of March, 1790.* 12mo. 18 p. Pr. 4d. Johnson. 1790.

IN this discourse the author considers, 1st, some historical events, which afford encouragement to the Dissenters: these are the difficulties which attended the promulgation of christianity and the reformation, and the repeal of the act which prohibited the Dissenters from exercising the function of schoolmasters. 2dly, he proceeds to state the causes of the late defeat, which he ascribes to a prevailing want of consideration and ignorance of the righteousness of their cause. He, 3dly, prescribes rules for the conduct of Dissenters in future, in order to enlighten their countrymen; and concludes by, 4thly, mentioning the prospect which opens before them in the emancipation of the French from the yoke of prejudice and tyranny.

ART. XXXII. *A Hint of Advice, addressed to the Protestant Dissenters, on a late Decision in the honourable the House of Commons, on a Motion for a Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.* 12mo. 22 p. Pr. 6d. Johnson. 1790.

THIS candid and judicious advice may be read with advantage by those whose passions are heated by the late decision; and, if it breathes the sentiments of the greater number of Dissenters, may be regarded with respect by their most zealous opponents.

ART. XXXIII. *Remarks on the Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Clergy of the County of Warwick, held on Feb. 2, 1790. In three Letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, Chairman of the Meeting. With some occasional Remarks on the Resolutions at Bartlett's Buildings.* 8vo. 47 p. Price 1s. Birmingham, Thompson; London, Johnson. 1790.

IN the first letter contained in this spirited performance, the author vindicates the Dissenters from a censure implied in the preamble to the Warwick resolutions, of a design to *destroy* or *subvert* the constitution, and then proceeds to consider the first and second resolutions. In reply to the former of these, he enquires

quires what idea it could be intended to convey, in asserting the church to be an essential part of the constitution? What necessary or inseparable connection can exist between any kind of civil government and a religious establishment in any form? and also whether the constitution is necessarily connected with presbyterianism in Scotland and with episcopacy in England? In reply to the second resolution, he produces several instances, in which the legislature of any country can have no possible right to interfere. The second letter is employed in controverting the third and fourth resolutions of the meeting at Warwick. The third attacks the fifth resolution, and the assertion of the convention at Bartlett's Buildings, respecting the nature of the test; and the whole concludes by a declaration, that the Dissenters, not deterred by the difficulties they have already experienced, still intend, at some more favourable season, to solicit the repeal, not only of the test and corporation acts, but of all penal statutes now in force against them.

ART. XXXIV. *A Look to the last Century; or, the Dissenters weighed in their own Scales.* 8vo. 143 p. Pr. 2s. 6d. White. 1790.

'To visit the sins of the fathers upon the children,' is no part of the Christian system; and he must be supremely ignorant indeed, who does not know that the principles of the modern Dissenters, of those at least who have been most active in the present contest for the repeal of the test act, are diametrically opposite to those of the last century. The ancestors of the present zealous bishop of St. David's were among the persons who are attempted to be stigmatized in this feeble compilation: the ancestors of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Palmer, whom the bishop considers as such dangerous adversaries, were possibly among those whom the author attempts to panegyricize.

ART. XXXV. *A Treatise of civil Power in ecclesiastical Causes: shewing, that it is not lawful for any Power on Earth to compel in Matters of Religion.* The Author John Milton. First printed 1659. 8vo. 47 p. Pr. 1s. Johnson. 1790.

THIS edition of the manual of John Milton is inscribed to Dr. Price. As the composition of that incomparable writer, it wants no commendation to introduce it to the acquaintance of such of our readers as may not have seen it. D.

ART. XXXVI. *Thoughts upon the Means of preserving the Health of the Poor, by Prevention and Suppression of Epidemic Fevers. Addressed to the Inhabitants of the Town of Manchester and of the several popular trading Towns surrounding and connected with it.* By the Rev. Sir W. H. Clerke, Bart, Rector of Bury, in the County of Lancaster. 8vo. 27 p. Price 6d. Johnson. 1790.

THE frequency and destructive consequences of contagious fevers among the manufacturing poor of the county of Lancaster, suggested to the benevolent author of this pamphlet, that it might be possible to lay down such rules for diet, cloathing, living, &c. as would in time amount to a general prevention of such disorders. From what he had read and observed, he was convinced much might be done by recommending a general plan, not confined to one spot, to one manufacture, or town, but extending over the whole county. He consulted Dr. Percival, who furnished the outlines of a scheme too valuable not to be communicated to the public at large.

* To the Rev. Sir W. H. Clerke, Bart. Rector of Bury.

* The alleviation, suppression, and prevention of epidemic fevers, must depend on the following causes:

* I. On early notice of the attack of fever.

* II. On attentions to the sick, and to those about them; and to the proper interment of the dead.

* III. On such restrictions on the family and attendants as may prevent the propagation of contagion.

* IV. On a regard to the general state of the whole body of the poor.

* 1. Medical gentlemen should be appointed to search out cases of the epidemic fever, and also to receive immediate information of the first seizure of the disorder; and they should be authorised to grant stated rewards to those who bring them information, or aid them essentially in their inquiries.

* The gentlemen should be commissioned to give daily attendance on the sick, and to direct for them such remedies as their cases may require. An adequate compensation should be made for their professional offices; and, to obviate all remissness in attendance, and all temptation to abuse either in the quantity or quality of the medicines administered, a moderate charge should be allowed for each separate visit, and the medicines should be paid for according to the prime cost.

* The sick should have the privilege of chusing their medical attendant, provided he be of the number of those appointed to this office. Opinion is the ground of confidence, confidence of hope, and hope is a sovereign cordial under disease. But the liberty of choice should be limited; because the credulity of the poor is too often imposed on by bold and ignorant pretenders.

* II. The medical gentlemen appointed should, without delay, exhibit a dose of James's powder, emetic tartar, or such other remedies as circumstances may require, and which experience has shewn to be often successful in suppressing fever.

* They should give directions concerning the regimen and clothing of the sick; the ventilation, temperance, and cleanliness of their apartments; the precautions relative to their foul linen; their separation, as far as may be practicable, from the rest of the family; and the total exclusion of all visitors.

* If the fever threaten malignancy, they should administer to each of the attendants a dose of rhubarb, and afterwards a decoction of the Peruvian bark.

* The

* The chambers of the sick should be washed with sope (which has no bad smell) and *hot* water, that they may soon become dry; the patients should have clean linen, both about their persons and on their beds, and if the bed clothes be dirty or offensive, fresh ones should be provided. Whenever the linen of the patient is renewed, which it should often be, what they put off should be thrown into *cold* water, with a portion of soap lye, or of quick lime in it; and it should have repeated effusions of water before it is washed. The operation of washing also should be performed in the open air, by the machine called a *dolly*.

* When the patients have occasion to go to stool, the pan which they use should contain some cold water; and the moment the excrements are voided, cold water should again be poured into the pan, which is to be carried out of the chamber with no loss of time.

* Adequate supplies of *fresh* air are essential to its *purity*: but the *temperature* of it must also be regarded with a view to *salubrity*: for cold is not only ungrateful to the feelings of the sick, commonly very acute, but in many diseases is injurious by its sedative action; and has often been suspected of giving energy to infection. The ventilation therefore should be accomplished without any current of wind perceptible by the patients, who have no apprehensions of danger from morbid effluvia, but entertain strong prejudices against a flow of cool air, especially when in bed, or asleep. These prejudices, if they are to be deemed such, claim not only tenderness, but indulgence: for though silenced by authority, they will operate secretly and forcibly on the mind, by creating fear, anxiety, and watchfulness. A moderate fire contributes to the purification of a chamber; but in the summer season, when the heat of it would be oppressive, a large lamp or candle should be placed within the chimney to produce a regular stream of air.

* Antiseptic odors and fumigations in the apartments of the sick are not recommended, because they have no great efficacy, as generally managed, in correcting febrile contagion; and they always prove injurious to the nervous system of the patients.

* In every case of mortality, the dead body should be washed with lime water, then wrapped in a pitched cloth, and closed in a coffin. The interment should be in a grave of considerable depth; and a quantity of fresh-slacked lime should be thrown upon the coffin so as to cover it completely: this precaution is intended to guard against the danger of contagion from any future opening of the grave.

* After the recovery or death of the patient, the apartment in which he has been confined should be white-washed with lime newly slacked, and laid on hot: the floors also, and wood furniture, should be washed with lime water. If the feather bed have been fouled by the discharge of the sick, it should be burnt. Washing and ventilation, with the precautions before directed, are sufficient for the bed clothes, &c.

* 111. If in the family attacked with fever there be more apartments than one, that in which the patient is confined should be frequented only by those who are necessary to attend upon him: and every member of the family should be precluded from entering into any neighbour's house, and as far as possible from all intercourse with others.

* The

* The same rule is to be observed with respect to the communication of neighbours or strangers with the family.

* In some cases of peculiar malignancy, when the situation is crowded and close, and the accommodations very inadequate to the necessary restrictions and attendance, the patients should be removed to a house that is better ventilated, and where there is less probability of the communication of contagion. A few empty cottages may be appropriated to such uses; and part of the sick person's family may be permitted to attend upon him, and to administer those tender charities of domestic life, which afford the highest comfort to the sufferer, and great moral benefit to the performer.

* To encourage a strict observance of the proposed regulations, a reward should be paid, at the termination of the fever, to the master or mistress of the house, on producing a certificate from the attending medical practitioner.

* IV. In seasons when epidemic fevers prevail, temperance and cleanliness should be strongly recommended to the whole body of the poor. Care should be taken that the markets be supplied with plenty of wholesome animal and vegetable food, and with fuel, at a moderate price. The use of salted and smoak-dried meats should be discouraged; but tea may be allowed as a salutary indulgence. All large factories should be inspected and sedulously purified; and care should be taken, not only of their privies, but that no dunghills, or slaughter-houses, be permitted in their neighbourhood. In these work-shops a daily allowance of porter, or of ale, in which wormwood has been steeped, might operate as a preservation against contagion; and a tea-spoon full, or two, of unbruised mustard seed, swallowed every night at bedtime, promises to be still more powerful, by its cordial, aperient, and antiseptic qualities.

* To the accomplishment of the foregoing plan, a smaller fund will be adequate than might at first view be imagined: but to alleviate misery, to check the ravages of a malignant and mortal distemper, and to restore health, enjoyment, and usefulness to the largest and most valuable class of our fellow-citizens, are objects which wisdom and humanity will deem far above all pecuniary appreciation.

* Manchester, Dec. 23, 1789.

T. P.

The beneficial effects of this plan were soon visible, and we earnestly recommend this pamphlet to the attention of persons of all ranks, particularly those interested in preserving the lives and usefulness of the labouring poor. They will find a number of judicious observations, and many facts to stimulate their industry. Sir William concludes the pamphlet with some tables of expences, which show how much good may be done for a very trifling sum of money. Some hints, as to cleansing, whitewashing houses, &c. appear to have been adopted from Mr. Howard.

ART. XXXVII. *Constitutional Connexion between Great Britain and Ireland; and the mischievous Effects of introducing British Party into Ireland. Stated in a Letter to the Right Hon. Thomas*

Thomas Conolly, Secretary to the Irish Whig Club. 8vo. 62 p. Price 1s. 6d. Dublin, printed; London, reprinted. Stockdale. 1790.

THE greater part of this pamphlet is retrospective. The author takes a full view of the conduct and characters of the Whigs in England and Ireland during the regency, and combats their opinions with more strength of reasoning than we usually meet with in political pamphlets. He has clearly proved the pernicious consequences of introducing British political party into Ireland.

ART. XXXVIII. *Representation of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and foreign Plantations, upon the present State of the Laws for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn; and submitting to his Majesty's Consideration some further Provisions, which are wanted to amend and improve the said Laws.* 4to. 34 p. Price 3s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THE regulations recommended in this report will not admit of an abridgement, and as they are numerous, and only to be understood by tables and calculations printed with the report, we must refer our readers to it. For the last fifty years, the corn trade has always stood in need of regulation, but we do not presume to determine whether this arises from the peculiar intricacy of the trade itself, or a defect of wisdom in our legislators.

ART. XXXIX. *Observations on the Coal Trade in the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne, &c.* By John Stevenson. 8vo. 80 p. Price 2s. Nicoll. 1789.

THIS pamphlet consists of pertinent remarks on the two bills brought into the House of Commons last sessions, a detail of the speeches on both sides of the question, and the evidence of the witnesses called by the house. The importance of the coal-trade to the nation, and the impolicy of the late regulations, are insisted upon in a regular, methodical, and, apparently, impartial manner.

ART. XL. *An Address to the Freemen of Liverpool.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinsons. 1790.

A WELL-WRITTEN invective against the ministry, and (the object of the pamphlet) a warm recommendation of Colonel Tarleton to be one of the representatives for Liverpool. We can, therefore, consider this address only as an overgrown advertisement, or like the pamphlets of the empirics, where fifty pages of medical knowledge end in a secret *nostrum*.

ART.

ART. XLI. *Reflections on the Infamy of Smuggling. To which is added, an Appendix; containing a Plan for rendering Part of the public Revenue more productive.* By Edward Hankin, M. A. 8vo. p. 24. Pr. 1s. Stockdale. 1790.

THIS is written by an honest well-meaning person, but who is not we presume much acquainted with trade. His plan for increasing a part of the public revenue is, to oblige every shop-keeper, who deals in any kind of goods that are subject to stamp duty, to swear annually that he has not, knowingly, during the last year, sold any article without the proper stamp. To men who are swearing daily, an oath *per annum* may be a trifling addition, but we cannot help thinking that the multiplicity of oaths is a greater evil than the evasion of stamp-duties.

ART. XLII. *Letters to the Lincolnshire Graziers, on the Subject of the Wool Trade: in which are offered certain Hints, for the Correction of Abuses which prevail therein.* 8vo. p. 32. Price 1s. Baldwin. 1790.

THESE letters are re-printed from a country newspaper, and contain many useful remarks on the late wool-bill, and reasons for establishing markets at or near home, where the grower may meet the manufacturer upon equal terms. We have no reason to doubt the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject.

ART. XLIII. *A Treatise on the Cotton Trade, in Twelve Letters, addressed to the Levant Company, West India Planters, and Merchants.* By Experience. 12mo. p. 63. Pr. 1s. 6d. Abraham. 1790.

MOSTLY reprinted from the Public Ledger, and highly deserving the attention of the persons to whom they are addressed. The author exposes the mischiefs arising from fraudulent speculations, and speaks so feelingly on the subject, that we have more reasons than one for thinking he signs himself *Experience* with great propriety. His style and manner are strangely desultory and whimsical.

ART. XLIV. *Observations on the Petition of the City of London, in favour of the Tobacconists.* 8vo. p. 25. Pr. 1s. Stockdale. 1790.

THIS author attacks the citizens for petitioning against the excise upon tobacco *only*, when so many other trades lie under the Excise laws. He then examines the petition, and asserts, that the motive alledged in it is untrue, the principle on which

it is founded ill understood, and the prayer inconsistent with both. He does not seem to be a very zealous friend to juries, and therefore we leave him to the public.

ART. XLV. *The Hermit of Snowden; or, Memoirs of Albert and Lavinia.* 12mo. p. 230. Pr. 3s. sewed. Walter. 1789.

WE are informed by the title page, that these Memoirs were 'taken from a faithful copy of the original manuscript, which was found in the Hermitage, by the late Rev. Dr. L—— and Mr. —— in the year 17**.' And the preface also informs us, that 'in the summer of 17**, two gentlemen, well known in the literary world, made an excursion into Wales, and discovered the Hermitage in which this mss. was deposited.' What absurd quackery is here? what poor shifts to attract a little momentary notice, for momentary notice only can be expected to this novel. It is a jog-trot tale of a libertine who courts a lady on purpose to seduce her, but avoids a declaration of his intentions until the lady's patience being worn out, she dies, and he turns hermit. In language and construction of fable, the Hermit of Snowden is about what may be called mediocrity: in point of moral tendency we see nothing exceptionable, unless the affected manner in which the concluding sentiment is expressed. 'The indulgence of the baser passions always brings its punishment with it, and felicity, (sweet blossom of celestial growth!) will never bloom in the *ungenial* shade of *guiltiness*.' C. C.

ART. XLVI. *The Confidential Letters of Albert; from his first Attachment to Charlotte to her Death.* From the Sorrows of Werter. 12mo. p. 222. Pr. 3s. sewed. Robinsons. 1790.

FEW novels have given rise to so many strictures and imitations as the Sorrows of Werter, though nothing can be more injudicious than attempts to imitate, continue, or alter, a popular story, which in its first form made a lively impression on the minds of the readers, whom it could interest. The author of the confidential letters of Albert seems to think that one death was not sufficient to wind up the tale; probably recollecting the infantine stories of Raw Head and Bloody Bones, horrors are heaped on horrors, and no less than three of the loveliest of their sex, fall a prey to grief, as a sacrifice to the manes of Werter; in short, this is a *sentimental* fabrication, in which, nature and the characters of the original are so entirely lost sight of, that instead of calling it a caricature it might be termed an ugly mask. Charlotte's conversation with her husband after reading Werter's last letter, Caroline Walslein's letter,

letter, and the account of the interview, which chance brought about in such a pretty manner, between the two dying heroines Charlotte and Miss B. are all equally ludicrous and unnatural, and Charlotte's last speech and confession, is still more so;—it would be an insult to common sense to consider these scenes seriously, for the ridiculous feelings displayed in them, though covered with a sickly veil of artificial sentiment, are as contrary to nature as virtue.

ART. XLVII. *Observations on the general and improper Treatment of Insanity: with a Plan for the more speedy and effectual Recovery of Insane Persons.* By B. Faulkner, of Little Chelsea. 8vo. 26 p. Pr. 1s. Ridgway. 1790.

THIS pamphlet, though it may be reckoned a kind of advertisement, and, considering the situation of the writer *, is written with a degree of asperity rather indecorous; yet, the useful hints and cautions which it contains, deserve particular attention.

* The progress of insanity has, of late years, been truly astonishing. People unacquainted with the fact, and accustomed to regard the public hospitals as the chief receptacles of the insane, can have but faint conceptions of the ravages of this dreadful malady.

Mr. F. then proceeds to state some of the causes which have accelerated the progress of this dreadful disorder, but not in a *scientific* or *medical* manner; and his remarks seem to be the result of experience, and the dictates of common sense. Animadverting with spirit, though in rather a rude coarse manner, on the practice of those physicians, vulgarly called *mad doctors*, and the inconsideration and cruelty of sending patients from home, when some alarming symptoms appear, he observes,

Page 15. 'To say nothing of the cruelty, it is worth while to advert to the impolicy and impropriety of this proceeding. Sudden changes of situation, and sudden removal from friends and relatives, may be attended with fatal, rather than happy consequences. Suppose the mind to be deranged for a moment, and in that moment this violent and sudden change takes place, what more can be wanting, on the slightest appearance of recovery, than the soothing attentions and assiduous cares of affection? What can so soon calm the troubled spirit, or enliven the gloomy imagination, just on the point, perhaps, of regaining all its powers, as to be amused, as it were, into its former state?

'On the contrary, what effect must it produce on a patient whose mind has been enervated and harrassed by disease, to find himself in a situation so strange, and regarded as a lunatic? However temporary misfortune, or the action of any passion, or the pressure of any bodily disorder, may have affected the imagination, surely this conduct must,

* The keeper of a private mad-house, termed a *free-house*. [A house where any physician or friend may be admitted.]

in general, be productive of the rage of madness! or the melancholy of despair!

‘Real insanity being generally the effect of the mind dwelling intensely on one object, and taking a considerable time before it assumes the form of mania, it often happens, that nothing is wanting but attention and discretion to bring about a cure, which is effectually prevented by the precipitancy of which I have been complaining, and shewing the consequences.

‘This dreadful malady, in its first stages, is not so much an object of medicine, as of the care and attention of which I am speaking. If the intellect appears to be disordered, it is the business of the physician to attend to the habit of the body, and to prescribe such regimen, &c. as may be requisite. But immediately to run into extremes, and to treat the patient as a confirmed lunatic, locking him up from society, and debarring him the attentions of his friends, is a practice which no skilful and humane physician will adopt or countenance.

‘In whatever way, therefore, the mind may be affected, let the friends of the patient avoid this indiscretion and indecent precipitancy.’

The importance of the subject renders any apology for the length of this extract unnecessary. M.

ART. XLVIII. *A Picture of England; containing a Description of the Laws, Customs, and Manners of England. Interspersed with curious and interesting Anecdotes of the present King of Denmark, Prince of Wales, &c. &c.* By M. D’Archenholz, formerly a Captain in the service of the King of Prussia. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 12mo. 210 and 223 p. Pr. 6s. sewed. Jeffery. 1790.

THESE memoirs are such as a man of leisure and some curiosity would naturally collect in this country. The remarks are in general trite, and his information not always the best. The anecdotes are common to an Englishman, who has read them all an hundred times in magazines and jest-books. The author aims at no regularity, but goes from subject to subject in the manner of loose conversation. The CONTENTS of any chapter afford a proof of this—‘Character of the English Ladies—Of the Nobility—Whimsical Anecdotes—Hon. Mr. Montague—Lotteries—Insurance offices—Betts—Sir Watkin Williams Wynne—Lord Baltimore—May-Day—Voyage to New-Zealand—Otaheite—Charles I.—Anecdote of a Spaniard—National Hatred—Aversion to Anatomical Operations—Mrs. Phillips—Ballads.’—The work may be recommended as an amusement for an idle hour, which we conceive was the utmost the author proposed by writing it. C. C.

ART. XLIX. *Strictures on Duelling; selected from the most authentic Authors; with Additions.* By a Gentleman late of the University of Oxford. 8vo. 35 p. Pr. 1s. Walter. 1789.

THE

THE author of these Strictures clearly demonstrates, that no disguise of name, or force of prejudice, can make the practice of duelling less detestable than it deserves to be, or less criminal in the sight of God. And, in order to establish this position, he enquires into the origin and cause of this pernicious habit, and shews how absurd and wicked it is in all its pretences, and dreadful in its final issue.

It is not by serious arguments, especially in a frivolous and licentious age, that the fashion of duelling, or any other fashion is to be exploded. Yet it may be hooted and laughed out of the world perhaps, like chivalry, by the power of ridicule. Every *spirit* or *tone*, as has been justly observed, has its day; but, tinged in its progress by human frailty and folly, it becomes at last an object of derision.

H. H.

ART. L. *Rudiments of Taste. In a Series of Letters, from a Mother to her Daughters.* By the Author of the *Life of Jacob*. 12mo. 164 p. Pr. 2s. sewed. Dilly. 1789.

IT is not easy to discover why the author has chosen to term this crude desultory production *Rudiments of Taste*; and, how a person of common discernment could address such advice to children, is passing strange! In short, these letters, though they have a specious title, are however superficial and unconnected, without any of that interest which animates a *father's* legacy to his daughters, though they were written by a woman who talks of female sensibility;—to say the truth, they rather appear to be coldly fabricated for the public eye, than the effusions of maternal tenderness, as the preface would lead us to suppose; nay, we should not even have guessed that they were written by a woman, without this intimation.

Our readers may judge whether the following paragraph, and it has not been selected on account of its quaintness, would not come with more propriety from the pulpit, than from a fond mother to girls, just laying aside the toys of infancy.

Page 26. ‘The regulation of the heart and its desires, is a point then of the utmost importance, since on it depends your present peace and eternal glory. “Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.”—And when you have repelled the approach of any passion, guard still more effectually against its entrance, by endeavouring to establish in your mind the contrary virtue;—as for instance, subdue pride and cherish humility; guard against the desire of power and riches, by attaining that poverty of spirit which is content with little, and desires no applause but that of heaven.’ M.

ART. LI. *A Short System of Polite Learning: being a concise Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, and other Branches of useful Knowledge. Adapted for Schools.* 12mo. 138 p. Pr. 2s. bound. Bent. 1789.

THIS

THIS little book contains some definitions, and an explanation of a few general principles in the different arts and sciences. It is a sort of *Petite Encyclopédie* by *Question and Answer*; which, by the way, we think no recommendation. It is, however, a respectable compilation among that class of books to which it belongs. I.

ART. LII. *Interesting Collection of curious Anecdotes, scarce Pieces, and genuine Letters; in which some obscure, but important historical Facts are cleared up, and set in a just Light.* By a Gentleman, formerly of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford. 8vo. p. 174. Pr. 4s. sewed. Bew. 1790.

THESE letters have appeared in various newspapers, and contain the most fierce and implacable representation of whigs and whiggism that has perhaps ever appeared. Every friend to liberty of the two last and present century, comes in for an ample share of our author's abuse. We can give no juster or better idea of the book, than by the following extract.

‘ But this (the Irish) *rebellion* might have been prevented, if the *factious commons* would have taken the king's advice in the disposal of the Irish to Spain; and after it broke out, it might have been soon suppressed, if he had been obeyed. But this massacre may be attributed to the whigs, by taking off the earl of Strafford, who kept a strict eye over both Romanists and Fanatics: and did not the committee, which was sent over to England from Ireland against that excellent governor, consist of those two parties? And were they not graciously received by the factious commons? By this it appears, that the *squeamish consciences of the whigs* can occasionally *essouse popery* to serve their purposes. For did not the Puritans, that holy tribe of saints in Elizabeth's time, promote the Spanish invasion? Did not the Presbyterians apply to the popish king of France, for his assistance against the good protestant king Charles the First? Nay, was not the *curfed solemn league and covenant* copied from the holy league in France, which the papists entered into against Henry IV. and sent by cardinal Richlieu to the Scotch presbyterians? And was he not the constant aider and correspondent of the covenanters? Did not the *Irish rebellion* favour the whigs? &c. &c. &c.

Several hundreds of similar questions are proposed in this manner in these letters, to which we must refer the reader who has a wish to answer them.

ART. LIII. *Anecdotes of the Life and Character of John Howard, Esq; F.R.S.* Written by a Gentleman, whose Acquaintance with that celebrated Philanthropist gave him the most favourable Opportunity of learning Particulars not generally known. 8vo. Pr. 2s. 41 p. Hookham. 1790.

THIS well-informed author does not so much as know where Mr. Howard was born; and, in other particulars, confirms our

opinion of hasty, anonymous publications. The print prefixed, is said to have been 'sketched with a pencil from life, by a lady, who resided some months under the same roof with Mr. Howard previous to his last expedition;' and with those who *never saw him*, it may pass for a *likeness*! C. C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN our Review for February, of Mr. Coxe's Travels in Switzerland, p. 159, we accused that author of attributing a letter which he quoted, to Haller instead of Rousseau; having referred to the works of the latter, and discovered our mistake; we embrace the first opportunity of correcting it. Several passages of a similar nature in both letters, and a greater intimacy with the writings of Rousseau than Haller's prose works, led us into the error.

In our Review for December, we inserted a letter from Mr. Holcroft, respecting his translation of Lavater's Essays. As Mr. H. has not contradicted any thing which has been advanced, except by insinuation, it should seem scarcely necessary for us to make any reply, but as it is on a subject as yet new to the public, and as it misrepresents some parts of our former Review, we think it will not be wholly superfluous to offer a few remarks on his letter.

Mr. H. does not deny that he has altered the title page, that he has omitted, 'epitomized, and published, by J. M. Ambruster,' but he says, 'had I inserted the word abridged in the title page, I should have been guilty of falsehood against the author himself,' &c. And why? Because Lavater has given it *his perfect approbation*, because *he has corrected it as his own manuscript*, and allows it *to be considered as his own work*; but we would ask, is it the less an abridgement for these approbations? If Lavater had written the work himself and styled it an abridgement, we should not have thought ourselves justified in giving it an original title.

In the note to the second volume, Lavater terms it *here and there shortened fragments*, and shortening, in the general acceptation of the word, is very similar to abridging. But not to digress on this subject, we beg leave to ask Mr. H. the following questions:—Did not the writer, Ambruster, entitle it an abridgement? Has he not shortened some of the fragments, and altered others? Did not Lavater approve of this work as an abridgement of his larger work, and did not that word, *epitomized*, in the title page, receive his approbation equally with any other part of the work? We see nothing in Mr. H.'s letter which gives the negative to these assertions.—'But,' says the translator, 'the abridgements that have taken place consist in Latin quotations, notes that were superfluous, in my opinion as well as in the editor's, and judgments on additional engravings.'—How does he know that the editor thought them superfluous, he professed to give a *cheaper* not a *better* edition to the public, to do that some parts must be omitted. Will Mr. H. say that Lavater would have given the work his perfect approbation, had it informed the public that a considerable part of his original performance was superfluous?—But he repeats, 'notes, additions, and judgments on hand-writings, on plates of horses, animals, insects, and others exceedingly extraneous to the human countenance are the omissions.'—If this were really the fact, which

we by no means admit, we should not be the more willing to allow that they were superfluous or extraneous. In a branch of knowledge so undefined as Physiognomy, and so irreducible to any general rules similar to those by which the sciences proceed from simple principles to their most extensive application, who shall limit the useful or determine the superfluous? In that regular gradation of beings from mere vegetable existence up to human nature, may not every variety of form, through the passions by which it is agitated, and the propensities which predominate, tend to illustrate and discriminate the character of man, to whom by various degrees of excellence or deformity they gradually approximate? And in such a series of beings, can judgments drawn from observations on animal nature be termed exceedingly extraneous? We are sorry to be obliged to remark on such assertions.

With Mr. H.'s arithmetical calculation we have nothing to do—nor with his speculations on the contents of a fourth volume, which has not yet appeared, and which was not represented as wanting to complete this physiognomical work, either in the title page or advertisements; nor with the expectations of the public from a work of five or forty guineas value. We read in the translator's preface, that this is perhaps the work which best deserves the preference, and we thought it a duty we owed to the public, and to Mr. Lavater, to examine whether it did or not. We are taxed with quibbling about the word *fragment*, might we not retort the accusation with respect to the word *abridgement*, or *epitome*? Mr. H. has not attempted to shew that the work he has translated contains more than 53 fragments, or that the original work contains less than 238;—but, says he, in one instance, 18 fill a quarto volume, and in another, 21 are contained in the space of 30 loosely printed pages. But it should be remembered, that in every branch of knowledge, great variety of examples are always necessary to instruct the student, the conciseness of many of which by no means lessens their utility. In physiognomy, where every new example affords a new principle, or gives a fresh illustration of one already laid down, we are surprized to hear it hinted, that the shortness of a fragment renders it useless.

Mr. H. supposes himself excused for omitting the preface, because we had termed it a strain of affectation.—It was for that reason that we censured its being suppressed, because it tended to prove, that the '*friend*' was not '*more capable of perceiving where the author had repeated himself, than was Mr. Lavater. Having taken something away, the editor added something new; so that this is perhaps the work which best deserves preference.*'

We are willing to suppose Mr. H. quoted from memory only when he wrote, *to think an orb, and to emerge a flash from a chaos, in which a creation dwells*. He doubtless meant to refer to the following sentence, in page 457 of our Review for December.—'*We tremble to think that orb circumscribed, in which a creation dwells, whence one flash that emerges from the chaos may adorn and irradiate, or desolate and crush a world.*' A wilful misrepresentation so glaring, and which every reader may perceive by recurring back to the preceding Review, we cannot suppose the translator to be guilty of.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORY OF ACADEMIES.

ART. I. ROYAL ACADEMY OF BELLES-LETTRES, SCIENCES, AND ARTS, AT MARSEILLES.

The prize for the elogy of captain Cook has been decreed to M. le Montey, counsellor at law, at Lyons.

The subjects that remain are, 1. for the prize of eloquence: *What are the characters that lead us to consider domestic economy as a civil virtue, and what influence has it on the public and private life of a citizen?*

2. Poetry: *The Troubadours*: an ode, or poem: and 3. *The restoration of Liberty to France*. The species of poetry and extent of this piece are left entirely to the author.

The pieces are to be sent post-free to M. Capus, avocat, ancien professeur de Marseille, & secrétaire-perpétuel de l'academie, before the first of May next.

ART. II. ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND BELLES-LETTRES, AT BAYEUX.

On the 23d of December last, the king confirmed the establishment of a literary society at Bayeux, granting it all the privileges and prerogatives of the other academies of sciences in France.

ART. III. STOLPIAN SOCIETY, AT LEYDEN.

March 9. The following question is proposed for 1791, for the gold medal; value 250 f. (22l. 10s). *Are there any criteria by which we may judge of the ends of God in the physical or moral world? If there be, what are they? and what are the advantages of knowing those ends, and the disadvantages of being ignorant of them?*

The papers are to be written in Latin or Dutch, not to exceed in length, when printed, forty ordinary pages of the Stolpian dissertations, and to be sent, post-free, before the first of July, to prof. Joannes Luzac, secretary to the society.

ART. IV. Milan. *Atti della Societa Patriotica, &c.* Memoirs of the Patriotic Society of Milan. Vol. II. 4to. 1789.

This volume contains many valuable and important essays. It is divided into two parts: the first of which contains fourteen chapters. Their subjects are: 1. Elogies of deceased members. 2. Medical subjects; on the alopœcia; on the pharmacopeia pauperum [see our Rev. Vol. I. p. 355.]; on the culture of rhubarb; on the waters near Padua; on culinary utensils; on digging up dead bodies; and on public instruction. To these are added, a mode of facilitating the passage of bridges to vessels with masts. 3. On agriculture, and implements of husbandry: on the climate of Milan: on cultivating heaths: on manure: and a description of a machine for removing stones, and separating pebbles from gravel, and gravel from sand. 4. On the treatment of grain, from the choice of the seed to the making it into bread. 5. On vines and wine. This contains the natural history of a

species of beetle, particularly destructive to vines, with methods of extirpating that and other insects: also a remedy for musty casks, which is a portion of quick-lime put into them. 6. On oils. This includes various kinds besides that of olives. The seeds of the gourd afford much more oil than linseed, which burns half as long again, and if expressed without heat may be used in food. 7. On meadows, and making cheese. 8. On flax and hemp. Many experiments on those of China are related. They who cultivate the lupine (*lupinus albus*) are recommended to prepare the fibrous rind, which may be profitably employed in manufactures. This chapter contains several good precepts on preparing flax and hemp, weaving, and bleaching cloth. 9. On silk; the culture of mulberries; and management of silk-worms. A mode of making hats with a mixture of silk and hair is suggested. 10. On dying, and plants used in that art. 11. On the preparation of hides and leather. 12. On the management of bees. 13. On various machines useful in the arts. 14. On mineral productions serviceable in manufactures.

The second part contains prize essays and extracts. These are: 1. On the amelioration of the wines of Lombardy. 2. On pruning mulberry trees. 3. On the beetle. 4. On the *curculio bacchus*. 5. Analysis of milk, and its properties. 6. On manures. 7. On increasing the quantity of manure by urine. 8. On the thread obtained from the white nettle. 9. On watering meadows. 10. Machine for kneading dough, used at the public bake-houses of Genoa. 11. Two other machines for similar purposes. 12. Machine for clearing land of stones. 13. Manner of obtaining the threads from the stalks of lupines. 14. Description of a beehive. 15. On scythes to cut corn. 16. Experiments made to determine the most economical stove for silk-houses. 17. Observations on bees. 18. On the uses of the common *palma-christi*.
Giorn. Encyclop. di Vicenza.

ART. V. Berlin *Schriften der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde, &c.* Memoirs of the Physical Society of Berlin. Vol. IX. Parts I.—III. p. 314. 8 plates. Price 1 r. 12 g. (6s.) 1788-9.

This is also printed under the title of *Beobachtungen und Entdeckungen aus der Naturkunde, von der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin. B. III.* It contains, 1. Chemical examination of the cubic quartz of Lunenburg; by J. C. Westrumb. [See our Rev. Vol. V. page 330]. 2. Description and figures of some birds from Guinea; by D. Paul Erdmann Isert. 3. Remarks on thunder storms; by C. Lew. Gronau. 4. Experiments on molybdæna; by Adolph Modeer. 5. Description of the female of the *alea tarda*, Lin. by J. Julius Wallbaum. 6. Additions to the natural history of the *marmotta bambuc*, from the letters of count Matfuschka. 7. On the Siberian topaz; by C. L. von. Dose. 8. On manganese and its aerated calx; by J. Jacob Binheim. 9. Descriptions of an *holothuria priapus*, Lin. two species of *terebellæ*, L. and a *fabella*, L. with figures; by P. C. Abilgaard. 10. Chemical examination of the zirkones; by prof. Klaproth. [See our Rev. Vol. IV. p. 440]. 11. On the crystallization of the sedative spar; by lieut. engineer Lafius. 12. Catalogue of animals with red blood in the environs of Gottingen and Duisburg; by B. Merrem. 13. Extracts of letters from Mr. Brückmann, physician to the duke of Brunswic, on various stones. 14. On some luminous

luminous spots lately observed on the dark surface of the moon, being a supplement to the history of the volcanoes in the moon, as they are called; by O. H. Schröter. Mr. S. endeavours to prove, that these spots are produced by light reflected from the earth. 15. On the royal vulture; by Dr. J. J. Wallbaum. 16. Entomological recreations; by C. Ehrenbert von Moll, knt. Part I. containing remarks on entomological writers. 17. Life of Dr. J. Gottl. Gleditsch.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

M E D I C A L J U R I S P R U D E N C E.

ART. VI. *Leipfic.* Dr. Schlegel has published a 4th vol. of his "Select Tracts relative to medical jurisprudence." [See our Rev. Vol. I. p. 370]. It contains twelve dissertations. Its price is 12 g. (2 s.) and we imagine that of each volume is the same.

M E D I C I N E.

ART. VII. *Paris.* *Cours élémentaire de Matière médicale, &c.* An elementary Course of Materia Medica, with a Collection of Formulæ: a posthumous Work of M. Desbois de Rochefort, M.D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1789.

This is little more than a compilation, but it is a good one. We like the arrangement, and the author has not neglected to avail himself of the discoveries of modern chemistry.

M. Roussel. Journ. de Méd.

ART. VIII. *Leipfic.* *Über die Schädlichkeit der Schnurbrüste, &c.* On the Injuriousness of Stays, being two Essays which obtained a Prize proposed by the Society of Education at Schnepfenthal. 8vo. 192 p. 1788.

The former of these, which is by prof. Sömmering of Mentz, is by far the best. It points out the many injuries done by confining the bodies of children in any manner, and the inconveniences of stays to pregnant women.

Journ. de Médecine.

ART. IX. *Gottingen.* *De Morbis gastricis Phthisin mentientibus, &c.* On Diseases of the Stomach imitating Phthisis: by G. Wolfgang Eichhorn, P. M. and C. D. 8vo. 38 p. 1788.

In every country diseases of the stomach, of which the young physician finds no adequate description in authors, occur. To supply this defect M. E. has composed this dissertation, to which he has subjoined four cases. We will give one of them. An unmarried woman, twenty-four years old, of a weak constitution, after a winter spent in pain, had recourse to medicine. To a suppression of the menses of long standing were added a laborious respiration, debility of the limbs, a slight continual fever, cough, with yellow expectorations, oppression of the breast, swelling of the stomach, a white tongue, pain in the head, a pale yellowish complexion, and thin watery urine. Mr. E. prescribed attenuants for several days; then evacuated the primæ viæ with tartarised antimony, which brought off a great deal of mucous bilious matter, and having administered a few purges, strengthened the system, and removed the obstruction by means of pills composed of assa fœtida, steel filings, and bullock's gall.

M. Willemet. Journ. de Médecine.

PHYSIOLOGY.

ART. X. Gottingen. *Versuche über das Gehirn und Rückenmark, &c.*
Experiments on the Brain and Spinal Marrow : by Justus Arneemann,
M. D. 8vo. 208 p. with seven Copper-plates. 1789.

This may properly be considered as a continuation of prof. A.'s work on the regeneration of parts in living animals. In it he gives the result of his excellent experiments and observations on injuries of the brain and spinal marrow, on the sensibility of various parts of the brain, on the consequences of wounds of the abovementioned parts, and on the regeneration of them. As a specimen of judicious, accurate, and impartial physiological inquiry, it deserves our highest praise. Of what appears to us important we will give a slight sketch.

In the experiments on animals it was observed, that the incision through the skin, muscles, and pericranium was most painful : in perforating the cranium, the animal showed signs of uneasiness towards the latter end only : and on wounding the dura mater, and even taking away part of the substance of the brain with a sharp-edged silver spoon, not the least cry was uttered. Where death did not immediately follow the taking away a part of the brain, a debility of the limbs on the opposite side of the body was generally observed, but seldom a complete paralysis of them : commonly too, the animal in walking was involuntarily carried towards the diseased side, so as ultimately to describe a complete circle. The greater the quantity taken away the more signs of debility appeared : it was also more evident when portions of the medullary part were removed, when slight rigors followed, and the respiration became more laborious. Stupor and epilepsy were sometimes observed ; for the most part not immediately on wounding the brain, but amongst the earliest of the subsequent symptoms.

With respect to the consequences of injuries of the brain, the following are the results collected by the professor from his own observations compared with those of others. 1. A strong full-grown man may lose from three to four ounces of the substance of the brain, without absolute danger of his life or health, other concomitant circumstances excluded. (This position is taken from the loss which a dog could bear). 2. The complete incurable palsy of the opposite side, terminating in death, occurs only when, besides the loss of a considerable part of the brain, the lateral ventricles, or corpora striata, have been injured. In this case, after death, the ventricle always appears much enlarged and filled with pus. An injury of the cortical part only never occasions the least lameness. When the cerebellum is injured, neither debility nor paralysis of the side takes place, but the animal is unable to hold the head upright, it being spasmodically drawn towards the injured side. Injuries of the spinal marrow produce the same effects as those of the nerves. 3. The aforementioned permanent circular progression of the animal happens only after deep wounds of the brain, and not earlier than a week, fortnight, or even longer. It is always preceded by palsy of the side, and on dissection a large collection of matter is found in the lateral ventricle. This symptom has appeared in dogs, in a slight degree, immediately after the injury ; but then prof. A. considers it as a consequence of the animal's being stunned, and not having the proper use of his sight. 4.

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The epilepsy never appears to be a necessary consequence of injuries of the brain. Other causes sometimes combined to produce it: as for instance, thirteen tapé-worms found in the intestines of a dog. It is most usual after a considerable loss of the brain; and most dangerous when appearing late. In all these cases, the regeneration of the substance of the brain was found, on dissection, to be very incomplete; and the brain strongly united with the integuments of the place where the cranium was perforated. Every thing that tends to propel a larger quantity of the fluids to the brain, or accelerate their circulation in it, produces and heightens the fits, till at length they terminate in death.

On the regeneration of parts destroyed in the professor's experiments are many important observations. The reparation of the brain appeared sometimes more, sometimes less complete. Keeping the animal still is of the utmost consequence to its completion. The new substance is generated in somewhat of a reticular form. The more irregularly as to time the laminæ as it were of this substance grow, the less regular the renewed brain; it resembles neither the cortical nor medullary part, but that third kind of substance described by Mr. Sömmering [whose work we have noticed in our Rev. Vol. V. p. 376]: its texture is soft and loose, frequently resembling a thick yellowish mucilage, easily diffused through strong spirit, but soon falling to the bottom in a sediment. In process of time, Mr. A. conjectures small renewed parts become in all respects similar to the cortical part. He thinks, too, that the solidity of the restored part is prevented by the quantity of clear lymph, which he always found about the place where the brain, had been wounded, in animals that he opened soon after their recovery; and that the principal helps to filling up the wound of the brain are the approach of the edges, and the extension of the ventricles; or the injured side, when themselves are unhurt. This extension of the ventricles by lymph is productive of no ill consequences; but the penetration of a hard leather-like substance, generated to repair the loss of the muscles, through the opening of the cranium to the brain infallibly produces epilepsy. Mr. A. frequently observed fungus arising on the brain, which might be removed without the least marks of feeling: it was most usual when the injury was towards the inferior parts, when the opening in the cranium was large, and when the circulation was quickened by exercise. Of this fungus the outer part was the firmest, and its surface glassy. As it frequently returns after being removed, Mr. A. supposes it may be partly owing to the extension of the ventricles by lymph, from want of resistance. Hence the reasons of the danger of compressing it too forcibly are obvious. The fungus of the dura mater, consisting of a solid fleshy mass, is amongst the rare and late consequences of injury. It may also proceed from internal causes, as the venereal virus.

Prof. A. never found a true generation of the spinal marrow after its being injured; but only an irregular union of the separated ends, such as takes place in wounds of the nerves. Violent spasms and convulsions, particularly the opisthotonos, always followed injuries of this part. A dog, the spinal marrow of which was cut two thirds through, recovered in great measure the use of his lower limbs, which he at first lost.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

P H A R M A C Y.

ART. XI. Erford. *Tabelle über die Menge der auflöflichen Bestandtheile, welche aus den Gewächfen durch Waffer und Weingeift ausgezogen werden, &c.* Tables of the Quantities of foluble Parts that may be extracted from Plants by Water and Spirit of Wine, with their native Countries, and Time of Bloffoming: to which is added a Table of the Moisture loft in drying feveral officinal Roots, Leaves, Flowers, Barks, Fruits, and Berries: for the Use of Physicians, Chemifts, and Apothecaries: by J. Christian W. Remler. 8vo. 30 p. 1789.

An useful compilation, with fome good remarks on making extracts. Mr. R. demonstrates the folubility of metallic vefiels, particularly copper ones, when vegetables are boiled in them, and attributes it, not to vegetable acids alone, but chiefly to the ammoniacal falts found in moft vegetables.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

N A T U R A L K N O W L E D G E.

ART. XII. Paris. *Essais ou Recueils de Mémoires fur plusieurs Points de Minéralogie, &c.* Effays on feveral mineralogical Subjects, with a Description of Specimens in the King's Collection, the Figure and Analyfis of the moft important, and the Topography of Mofcow, written after a Journey to the North, by Order of Government; by M. Macquart, M. D. &c. 8vo. 580 p. with Plates. 1789.

This interesting work of M. M. contains: 1. An account of different gypfums of Poland, that are converted into chalcedony. This is not an hypothetical affertion, but is fupported by facts. 2. On the falt mines of Siberia, and that of Vieliczka in Poland. 3. On the gold mine, or iron mine containing gold, of Berefof in Siberia. 4. On a mine of red-lead, at the fame place. 5. On the copper-mines of Siberia. 6. On the iron-mines of that country. 7. On the transparent oxide of lead of Nerchinski. 8. On a blackifh green lead accompanying the red-lead abovementioned: the aqua marina, and fome other gems of Siberia: the Siberian amethyft: the quartz, and fome other ftones of Siberia: the afbestus, amianthus, and talc of that country: the porcelain earth of Ruffia: the flate, or aluminous fchift, &c. To thefe M. M. has added accounts of the manner of preparing leather, and extracting the oil of the birch in Ruffia; with the topography of Mofcow.

Abbé Teflier. Journ. des Sçavans.

N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y.

ART. XIII. Paris. The fecond vol. of count de la Cèpede's *History of Oviparous Animals* is now published, in 4to. 527 p. with plates. [For the 1st fee our Rev. Vol. I. p. 596]. It contains near 180 fpecies of ferpents, above twenty of which are non-defcripts; and fome additions to the account of oviparous quadrupeds.

L'Esprit des Journaux.

ART. XIV. Prague. *Naturgefchichte der Biliner Sauerbrunnen, &c.* Natural History of the Mineral Waters at Bilin in Bohemia: by F. Amb.

F. Amb. Reufz, M. and P. D. 8vo. 316 p. with five copper-plates. 1788.

It has long been to be wished, that some of our chemists would favour us with analyses of the mineral springs which nature has so bountifully bestowed on Bohemia. This with respect to those of Bilin, Dr. R. has done, in a manner much to his credit. There are at this place four springs: the heat of each is about 59° , and they all contain the same substances, but in different proportions. From 3 pounds 9 ounces of the great middle one, which is the strongest, were obtained $100\frac{3}{10}$ grains of aerial acid, $5\frac{3}{2}$ of an elastic fluid, resembling pure air, $2\frac{7}{2}$ of extractive matter, $16\frac{1}{2}$ of vitriolated natron, $6\frac{6}{2}$ of common salt, $108\frac{5}{2}$ of natron, $8\frac{2}{2}$ of magnesia, $11\frac{2}{2}$ of calcareous and $2\frac{2}{2}$ of siliceous earth. Their situation, and the natural history of the surrounding country are noticed, and to the end of the work is subjoined an account of the medicinal virtues of the waters in various diseases.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XV. *Ratisbon*. The museum of the late celebrated naturalist D. Schaffer is to be sold. It contains about three hundred German and foreign birds, besides insects, minerals, petrefactions, shells, &c. It will not be separated, but disposed of altogether on very reasonable terms. Further particulars may be had by addressing to *Prediger und Professor Grimm zu Regensburg*.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XVI. *Lemberg*. A collection of minerals is to be sold here, consisting of 773 different kinds, and 456 duplicates, making in all 1229 pieces, amongst which are 28 different ores of gold, and 132 of silver. They were collected chiefly in Hungary, Siebenburg, and the Bannat. The catalogue written in Latin, contains an exact account of the size and native places of the several pieces. A copy of it, with further particulars may be procured by addressing to *Carl. Gottlob Pfaff Buchbändler zu Lemberg in Gallizien*.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XVII. *Zerbst*. The natural history collection of the late Mr. Langhavel is to be disposed of by its present possessor, *Hr. Prediger Stutz*.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

MINERALOGY.

ART. XVIII. *Leipfic*. *Mineralogische und bergmännische Abhandlungen, &c.* Essays on Minerals and Mining: by J. C. W. Voigt, Vol. II. 8vo. 352 p. with plates. Price 20 g. (3s. 4d.) 1789.

The essays in this volume are: 1. Journal of a mineralogical tour through the north-west parts of the mountains of Thuringia, in 1788. In this are many valuable observations, but we could sometimes wish for greater precision in the language. 2. Examination of inspector Werner's answer to the editor's objections against the new discovery, with which Mr. W. imagines he has refuted the former observations in favour of the volcanic production of basalt. 3. On Mr. W's final remark, being an addition to his answer. In these two essays Mr. V. adduces very few new arguments, in support of a dispute maintained with far too much acrimony. 4. Sketch of a mineralogical glossary. This is an useful attempt, which we could wish to see completed, as there are many old and provincial words, the signifi-

tions of which are known to but few. 5. Miscellaneous additions, extracts from letters, &c. These are concluded with some good observations on the origin of caverns. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XIX. Dresden. *Magazin für die Bergbaukunde, &c.* The mineralogical Magazine: by J. F. Lempe, prof. of the Saxon Acad. of Mining, &c. Vol. VII. 8vo. 278 p. with plates. Price 1 r. (4s.) 1790.

This is an useful work, and contains some valuable pieces. In it are concluded the remarks on Kirwan's Mineralogy, begun in the 4th volume. It appears, that the English are yet far behind hand with us in this science. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

G E O G R A P H Y.

ART. XX. Paris. *Description historique & géographique de l' Inde, &c.* An historical and geographical Description of India, containing; 1. The Geography of Hindostan, written originally in Latin, whilst residing in that country, by P. Jos. Tieffenthaler, Jesuit, and apostolical Missionary: 2. Historical and geographical Inquiries concerning India, with a Description of the Course of the Ganges, and of the Gagra, with a large Map, by M. Anquetil du Perron: 3. A general Map of India, and Maps of the Course of the Brahmapoutren, and of the interior Navigation of Bengal, with Memoirs relative to those Maps, by Mr. Jas. Rennel, F. R. S. The whole now published in French, with Remarks, and other Additions: by M. J. Bernoulli, first Astronomer, and Member of the Academy of Sciences, &c. of Berlin. 3 vols. 4to. with 67 Maps, and other Plates.

This is the most useful and valuable work that has hitherto been published on India; whoever means to investigate the history or geography of that country cannot dispense with having recourse to it. M. B. has been indebted to M. de la Lande for the communication of a manuscript, containing many important observations on the subject, which the latter supposes to have been collected by the celebrated P. Boudier. This, however is not certain; but they are unquestionably the work of some learned missionary, and are subsequent to 1766. They consist of: 1. Map of the course of the Ganges from Delhi to Chandernagor. 2. Map of the travels of P. de Montjustin. 3. Of the kingdom of the Mahrattas. 4. Geographical remarks on the provinces acquired by France in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam previous to the last war, and lost during it. 5. Remarks on a part of M. D'anville's map, by P. Martin. 6. Letter from P. de Montjustin on the map of the Carnatic. 7. Situation of some considerable places in the Carnatic. 8. Road from Ponganour to Cadaba, Sandalourou, Gontour, and other places, by P. Martin. 9. Distances from Ponganour to Gourramconda, by P. Gibaumé. 10—23. Similar roads, with accounts of various places. 24. On the Tanjore country. Of all the parts of Danville's map this was the most faulty. To these are added various observations on the geography of India: a journey from the gulph of Bengal to Lassy, the capital of Tibet, by P. Georgi: and a catalogue of the kings of India, from Brama to Djanmedjeh, taken from the Mahabarat, by M. A. du Perron. This catalogue is without dates, and M. du P. compares it with that in the Bagavadam, which is also inserted. The

The genealogy of the first kings is given; and a general deluge mentioned under one of them. *M. de Guignes. Journ. des Sçavans.*

ART. XXI. Berlin and Frankfort. *Historisch-topographisch-statistische Beschreibung der Grafschaft Tecklenburg, &c.* An historical, topographical, and political Description of the County of Tecklenburg; also some peculiar local Ordinances, with Remarks; as an Essay towards a complete Description of Westphalia: by Aug. Ch. Holsches. 8vo. 588 p. with a Map, 1788.

One would scarcely have expected so ample a description of a land not more than twenty miles square, and containing less than eighteen thousand souls: it is written in so pleasing a manner, however, that we seldom find reason to condemn its prolixity. The author assures us, that the distances in the map are exact.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXII. Neuwied on the Rhine. *Description historique & géographique de l'Archipel, &c.* An historical and geographical Description of the Archipelago, from the latest Observations, particularly calculated for Merchants and Mariners. 8vo. 1789.

Mr. Frieseman, the author of this work, does not totally neglect the antiquities of the Archipelago, but his principal object is to promote the interests of commerce. In his account of each island he enumerates the articles produced there, the kind of vessels best fitted for trading to it, the most commodious and accessible harbours, the rocks and shoals to be avoided, the depth of water around it, and its creeks and bays. He also points out the places where an enemy may form stations and magazines; and in this, according to him, the Russians have not been very happy.

In the island of Scio, a capitation tax is laid on all the males, which is assessed in a very singular manner. The measure of the neck is taken with a string; this is doubled, and the two ends placed between the teeth: if the head will pass through this noose the person pays; if not, he is exempt from the tax. A jolt-head, therefore, is valuable here.

In this book we have only to regret the want of a chart.

Journal Encyclopédique.

ART. XXIII. Bologna. *Del Modo di Coltivare il Napo silvestre, &c.* On the mode of cultivating Rape, and extracting its Oil: by Abbé Spadoni, 1789.

The increased price of olive oil has induced abbé S. to publish the present tract, in which he strongly recommends the culture of rape. The oil expressed without heat, the manner of which he describes, is in some respects preferable to olive oil, particularly with regard to keeping: and, by the assistance of heat, a second oil may be extracted for inferior purposes.

Giorn. Encyclop. di Vicenza.

A G R I C U L T U R E.

ART. XXIV. Lyons. *Etablissement d'une Ecole pratique pour l'Education des Arbres forestiers, &c.* Establishment of a practical School for rearing Forest-trees, the Management of Nurseries, Pruning of Fruit-trees, the Cultivation of Potherbs, and the Management of

Gar-

Gardens, in the Suburb of the City of Lyons called Vaïse, by his Majesty's Authority.

This school was opened in the beginning of the year 1788, M. Pabbé Rozier undertaking the direction of it. It is regulated after the plan of the veterinarian schools, and its utility is already sufficiently obvious. Lyons may boast of having given birth to the two most useful establishments for the promotion of agriculture, this and the veterinarian schools.

Journal de Sçavan.

ART. XXV. Leipzig. *Der Sächsishe Landwirth in seiner Landwirthschaft, &c.* The present Practice of the Saxon Farmer, and what it might be; showing how his Profits might be nearly doubled, and how Forage may be obtained from bad as well as good Lands: by C. B. M. G. Vol. I. 8vo. 542 p. with plates. 1788.

This work deserves to be distinguished from the generality of those written on the subject. Its grand object is to recommend feeding sheep and cattle with hay and straw, instead of turning them out to graze. In this way, the same farm will support a greater flock of cattle, and they will give more milk; the wool of the sheep will be more in quantity, and superior in quality; and the manure obtained will greatly increase the fertility of the arable land. The author grounds his theory on a practice of seven years, and has made many experiments to ascertain the facts. He appears to have foddered principally with hay.

Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek.

ART. XXVI. Berlin. *Forsthandbuch, &c.* The Forester's Manual, or general Theoretico-practical Instructions respecting Forests, written at the special command of his Majesty the King of Prussia: by F. A. L. von Burgdorf, Member of several Academies. 8vo. 849 p. with several Tables and a coloured Plan of a Forest. pr. 11. 16g. (6s. 8d.) 1788.

The author's name, already advantageously known to the public, is a sufficient pledge for the value of this work: we have only to regret, that it does not comprise every thing relative to the subject. The 'Introduction to a more certain Propagation and methodical Planting of indigenous and foreign Trees, that grow in the open air in Germany, and similar Climates,' *Anleitung zu einer sichern Erziehung, &c.* already printed at Berlin in 2 vols. partly obviates this objection; and we trust the reception of the present publication will induce M. B. to render his work complete, to do which he stands eventually engaged.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

POLITICAL OECONOMY.

ART. XXVII. Paris. *Apologie des Juifs, &c.* An Apology for the Jews, in Answer to the Question: are there any Means of rendering Jews more happy and useful in France? which obtained a Prize from the Royal Society of Metz: [see our Rev. Vol. II p. 587.] By Mr. Zalkind Hourwitz. 8vo. 90 p.

From the account we see of this work in *L'Esprit des Journaux*, it appears to agree pretty much with that of Mr. Gregoire, noticed in the last vol. of our Rev. p. 602. It is perhaps inferior in execution, but may claim some attention as its author is himself a Jew, and apparently impartial.

ART. XXVIII. Copenhagen and Leipzig. *J. C. Tode von dem Begraben in Kirchen, &c.* On burying in Churches, and on Churchyards in Towns. By J. Clem. Tode, Physician to the Court, and Professor of Physic at Copenhagen. 8vo. 32 p. 1789.

There is no cause so bad but it may find an advocate. Mr. T. however is not less strenuous in opposing burying in churches, than in defending the practice of having burial-grounds in the midst of cities.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

PHILOSOPHY.

ART. XXIX. Copenhagen. *Tanker om Dyrenes Natur, og Bestemmelse af Menneskets Pligter mod Dyrene, &c.* Thoughts on the Nature of Animals, with Man's Duties towards them: by L. Smith, Prof. of Philosophy, &c. 8vo. 208 p. pr. 48 f. (2s.) 1789.

This work does honour to its author, the first who has established sound principles for man's conduct towards animals. As morals are its grand object, we must not expect to find a complete sketch of natural history, or any thing new on the subject of it: though indeed the first part treats of the nature of animals, their value and the end of their existence here, and their future state. To these are added, anecdotes tending to illustrate their thinking faculties. Prof. S. considers the perfection of the animal body as the fruit of its existence here; and on this principle explains Romans, chap. viii. ver. 18.—24. The second part, which relates to our duties towards animals, contains many good observations, and is of no small importance to the science of morals.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ANTIQUITIES.

ART. XXX. Rome. *Notizie delle due famose Statue di una Fiume, &c.* Remarks on two famous Statues of a River and of Patroclus, commonly called Marforio and Pasquin. 8vo. with three plates, 1789.

Many have been the conjectures respecting these two celebrated statues. Abbe Cancelliere considers the first as some river, the symbols of which are wanting; and abbe Visconti, in a letter to the author, endeavours to prove the latter to be a Patroclus, slain by Hector, and carried off by Menelaus. Abbe C. is engaged in a work explanatory of other statues at Rome.

Novelle letter. di Firenze.

ART. XXXI. Rome. *Annotazioni storico-critiche sull' Obelisco Sall. &c.* An historico-critical Dissertation on the Sallustian Obelisk. 8vo. 1789.

This obelisk having lately been erected on the Pincio, P. Tom. Gabrini, has given an account of it in a few pages, with some interesting observations on obelisks in general, their origin, and the purposes for which they were designed.

Efemeridi letterarie di Roma.

ART. XXXII. Vercelli. *Dei Paghi dell' Agro Veleiate, &c.* On the Places in the Country of Veleia mentioned in the Table of Trajan, preserved in the Royal Museum at Parma: by A. J. Cara de Canonico. 8vo. 1788.

Mr. C. first shows, that the table in question belonged to the city of Veleia, which has been disputed, and then endeavours to point out the

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the situations of the several places mentioned in it. At the end are a copy of the inscription and a map. *Eff. lett. di Roma.*

ART. XXXIII. Nuremberg. *Compendium Deutscher Alterthumer, &c.* A Compendium of the ancient History of Germany: by Bern. Fred. Hummel, Master of the Public School at Altdorf. 8vo. about 300 p. pr. 20 g. (3s.) 1788.

This work has merit, but we cannot always agree with the author, and in some instances he is evidently mistaken. We are sorry, too, that his extensive reading has led him into the fault of introducing matter foreign to his subject: what have the antiquities of the slaves, or accounts of their gods, to do with an ancient history of Germany?

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXXIV. Gottingen. *Car. Frang. Schönemann Commentatio de Geographia Argonautarum, &c.* Dissertation on the Geography of the Argonauts, which obtained the Prize of the Philosophical Class from the Royal Academy at Gottingen: by C. T. Schönemann. 4to. 76 p. pr. 8 gr. (1s. 2d.) 1788.

This is the best of the Gottingen prize essays we have yet seen. It tends much to improve our knowledge of the idea which the Greeks, about Homer's time, formed of the figure of Europe.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

COINS AND MEDALS.

ART. XXXV. Rome. *Epistola N. Schow ad E. & R. Princ. Steph. Borgiam, S. R. E. Card. Presbyt. in qua numus Ulpie Borgiane Velitris illustratur.* Explanation of the Ulpian Coin in the Borgian Museum at Velletri, in a Letter from N. Schow to the emt. and revd. Prince S. Borgia, Cardinal Presbyter of the holy Roman Church. 4to. 15 p. 1789.

On the face of this rare copper coin is the head of the emperor Caracalla, crowned with laurels, with a long beard: on the reverse, a woman recumbent with various symbols. It is of *Ulpia Pantalia*, a Roman colony, which Mr. S. places in the western part of Thrace, near Mount Hæmus, and deems the same with *Pantalia*, in *Paonia*.

Novelle letter. di Firenz.

HISTORY.

ART. XXXVI. Paris. *Pieces intéressantes & peu connues, &c.* Interesting and scarce Historical and Literary Pieces: by M. de L. P. (De La Place.) Vol. VI.—VIII. 12mo. about 500 p. each. 1788—90.

The former volumes have met with considerable success, and many pieces justify the title. The present volumes contain many singular anecdotes of pope Innocent XI, Cromwell, Louis XIV, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth, the Pretender, abbé de Boismorant, Chapelle, the earl of Rochester, president Hainaut, Rameau, Mde. Desnoyers, &c.

L'Esprit des Journaux.

ART. XXXVII. *Leipsic.* Mr. K. F. Voigt, Jur. D. informs us, that his deceased friend Mr. Toze, already known to the world as an able historian, left in his hands a history of the middle ages, which he

is publishing in two volumes. The first was to make its appearance at Easter; and the other, as soon after as possible.

Mr. V. also promises us a collection of Mr. T.'s historical and political essays, which he hopes will be ready to appear about Michaelmas.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXXVIII. Frankfort and Leipzig. *J. P. Roederi Codex historicus Testimoniorum locupletissimorum de Fatis Klinodiorum Augustalium Norimbergæ asservatorum, &c.* J. Paul Roeder's historical Manuscript of the most ample Testimonies respecting the Imperial Jewels kept at Nuremberg; with an Epitome of the Continuation of the celebrated Christian Gottlob Schwarz, A. 1742, in which the keeping of the Regalia at Nuremberg is proved against the People of Aix-la-Chapelle; also the German Narrative of J. Müllner, and the Opinion of Leonard Wurfbaun, on the same Subject: published from the Autographs, with a Bibliotheca Lipsano-Klinodiographica, and Notes, by Chr. Theoph. de Murr. 8vo. 570 p. 1789.

The people of Aix-la-Chapelle have twice in the present century claimed a right to possess the regalia, which have for some time been kept at Nuremberg. Their pretensions, however, appear to be unfounded; and anciently indeed they were kept at no particular place, but wherever the emperor thought fit. Roeder's piece is the most important in this collection.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXXIX. Eisenach. *B. von Hellfeld Beyträge zum Staatsrecht und der Geschichte von Sachsen, &c.* Essays relative to the History and Statistics of Saxony, from unpublished Originals: by Baron Hellfeld. Vol. II. 8vo. 410 p. 1788.

This volume contains some valuable documents, and leads us afresh to regret the recent death of baron H.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XL. Upsal. *Analecta Epistolarum in primis Historiam & Rem litterariam Sueciæ illustrantium, &c.* Letters, chiefly illustrative of the History and Literature of Sweden, collected, revised, and published by Olaus And. Knoes. Vol. II. 4to. 1788.

The first letter in this collection is from the Swedish senate to pope Adrian VI, dated 1523. The three following are from Gustavus I. to the same, dated the same year. They are all complaints against certain bishops. There are also two letters from Puffendorf; a political epistle in Latin from archbishop Beronius to the astronomer Mallet, on his journey to Torneo, to observe the transit of Venus in 1769; and some others on different subjects.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

ART. XLI. Hildesheim. *Reisen nach Südamerika, Asien, und Afrika, &c.* A Voyage to South America, Asia, and Africa, with historical, geographical, and commercial Remarks: by F. L. Langstadt. 8vo. 476 p. 1789.

The author went to the East Indies as chaplain to the Hanoverian troops, and returned to Europe in 1787. On the passage out he touched at Rio Janeiro, of which, and the other possessions of the Por-

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Portuguese in America, he gives an account. On his return, he visited the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of St. Helena; his description of the latter of which is valuable. The most important part of his work is that which relates to India. He has favoured us with many new observations of his own; but he does not tell us when he copies others, and in doing this he does not always follow the best authorities.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XLII. Copenhagen. *Reise-Beskrivelse til Oster-Grønlands Opdagelse, &c.* Journal of a Voyage in Quest of East Greenland, performed in the Years 1786-7: by — Egede, First Lieutenant in the Navy. Large 8vo. 52 p. with plates, 1789.

A short journal of an unsuccessful voyage, which makes it probable that there is no landing on the coast. The plates are a chart of the coast, and two views of it as it appeared from the ship.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

B I O G R A P H Y.

ART. XLIII. Paris. *Eloge historique de M. De Latour, &c.* Historical Eulogy of M. De Latour, Painter to the King, &c. by M. l'Abbé Du Plaquet, 1789.

M. De L. was born at St. Quentin, in 1705, and died at the age of 84. His genius for painting displayed itself very early, and procured him many floggings at school. His health forbidding him the use of oil-colours, he betook himself to the crayon, in which he excelled, perhaps, all his competitors. A man of great benevolence, his private virtues were many; yet would probably have remained unknown to the world, but for his extraordinary talents.

Année littéraire.

ART. XLIV. Paris. *Catalogue chronologique des Libraires, &c.* A chronological Catalogue of the Booksellers, and Booksellers and Printers of Paris, from the Year 1470, in which Printing was first established in that Capital, to the present Time, to which are added, 1st, A Catalogue of the same Booksellers in alphabetical order: 2dly, Another Catalogue in alphabetical Order of their Christian Names: 3dly, A List of the thirty-six Printers of Paris, with the Chronology of their Predecessors from the Year 1686, when they were by an Edict confined to that Number: 4thly, a chronological Account of the Printers and Artists who have been engaged in engraving and casting Types, from the Establishment of Printing in that City to the present Time. 8vo. 543 p. pr. sewed 7l. 4s. (6s.) 1789.

The author appears to have neglected nothing that could tend to render his work complete, though a few inaccuracies have escaped him. In the alphabetical catalogue of booksellers, under the word *imprimerie*, he has given an account of all the private presses there have been at Paris, some of which, as the liberty of the press was never admitted in France, were employed for the purpose of printing clandestinely.

Journal des Sçavans.

ART. XLV. Saltzburg. *J. T. Zauner's biographische Nachrichten von den Salzburgerischen Rechtsslehrern, &c.* Biographical Memoirs of Teachers

Teachers of Jurisprudence at Saltzburg, from the founding of the University to the present Times: by Judas Thaddeus Zauner. 8vo. 144 p. pr. 10g. (1s. 6d.) 1789.

A good companion to *Waldmann's* Biographical Memoirs of the Professors of Law at Mentz in the 18th Century, which we could wish its author to extend to the origin of that School, and *Weidlich's* Biography of those at Halle, lately published. It contains accounts of fifty-two professors, amongst whom is Constantin Langhaider, who died in 1787, rector of the university, and was author of an anonymous tract on the nuntios and legates of the pope, in 8vo. published in 1785 under the title of *De Legatis & Nuntiis Pontificum eorumque Fatis & Potestate Comm. Hist. can.* The type and paper do honour to the publisher; the style, to the author. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ART. XLVI. Leipzig. *Allgemeines Repertorium der Literatur, &c.* The general literary Repository for the Years 1785—90. 3 vols. 4to. about 500 pages each.

This work, which is to appear at Easter 1792, is to be published by subscription, at 5 r. (1l.) on common, and 7 r. (1l. 8s.) on fine paper. Subscriptions are only to be received till Easter 1791; when the price will be raised to 8 r. (1l. 12s.) They are taken in by all booksellers who sell the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung* of Jena: subscribers for five copies are allowed 25 per cent. In future it will be continued regularly every five years.

It is to consist of, 1. A general alphabetical index of all books reviewed in the *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.* all books published during that time in any part of Europe, and essays contained in periodical writings. 2. A systematical index of all books noticed in any Review of reputation, German or foreign, with references to the places where they are reviewed, and marks to denote whether they be good or bad. This also will include detached essays in periodical works. 3. An index of passages in the Bible explained. 4. A necrological index of men of letters. 5. A general view of the state of literature.

A portrait of some man of literary eminence will be given with every three volumes. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XLVII. Stockholm. *Bibliotheca Historica Sueo Gothica, &c.* The Swedo Gothic Historical Bibliotheca, or a Catalogue of all printed or manuscript Books and Tracts on Swedish History, with critical and historical Remarks: by C. Gust. Warmholz. Vol. IV. large 8vo. 344 p. 1788.

This excellent bibliotheca of Swedish history is now continued by Mr. Gjörwells, already known to the world by the services he has rendered the literature of Sweden. The present volume relates to ecclesiastical history. An index of names will conclude the work.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ROMANCES.

ART. XLVIII. Paris. *Cléopâtre, Roman historique.* Cleopatra, an historical Romance. 3 vols.

The romances of Calprenede were once read with avidity, but as taste improved, readers grew weary of seeking a few beauties, amidst

an endless heap of absurdities. His Cassandra and Pharamond have already been abridged and modernized; but his Cleopatra was, perhaps, his best piece. This edition of it will be found entertaining, yet it might have been still more abridged with advantage.

L'Esprit des Journaux.

POETRY.

ART. XLIX. Leipzig. *Gedichte von Filidor mit Musick.* Poems, by Filidor, set to Music. 8vo. 80p. 1788.

The name of Filidor is already known to the reader of *the Almanac of the Muses*; and to those of reviews, that it is to be translated, *Scuf*. This collection consists chiefly of songs, the music of five of which is omitted, having already appeared in the almanac above mentioned: there are also six didactic poems, and one satire. The latter does not appear to be the forte of Mr. S.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. L. Dordrecht. *Gemengde Dichtproeven, &c.* Miscellaneous poetical Essays: by a Society of literary Friends. 8vo. 110p. besides the preface. 1788.

This little society, which consisted of Messrs. Hagedorn, Fremery, van Heel, and van Stolk, the latter of whom died in 1787, at 27 years of age, proposed some years ago to publish a volume of poetical trifles occasionally. The present has merit, and makes us desirous of its continuance. It includes thirty-seven pieces, amongst which are two by Miss Van Dyck, one, 'The Ghost of Uriah to King David,' the other a sonnet composed for the nuptials of M. Van Stolk.

Vaderl. Bibl. Amsterdam.

D R A M A.

ART. LI. Paris. *Académie royale de Musique.* Jan. 20, was presented for the first time, *Les Pommiers & le Moulin*, "The Mill and the Apple-trees," in one act, written by M. Forgeot, the music by M. Moyne. It is an entertaining piece, and met with great success. The plot turns on the obstacles to the marriage of two peasants, arising from the animosities between their parents; one of whom, a miller, is continually praying for wind, whilst the other, whose wealth depends on the produce of his apple-trees, as constantly deprecates it, lest it should blow down his fruit.

L'Esprit des Journaux.

ART. LII. *Théâtre de la Nation.* Jan. 19. *Les Dangers de l'Opinion*, 'The Dangers of Opinion,' a play in five acts, was performed for the first time, and received with much applause. Its object is to prove the injustice of considering the relations of a criminal as infamous. Some few passages betray the youth of the author, who is M. Laya, already known by some productions of a different kind.

L'Esprit des Journaux.

ART. LIII. *Théâtre Italien,* Jan. 13. *Pierre-le-Grand*, 'Peter the Great,' a comic opera, in four acts, in prose, by M. Bouilli, was represented for the first time. It met with great success, but might be considerably improved by being reduced to three acts. The music is by Grétry.

L'Esprit des Journaux.

A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

S I X T H V O L U M E

O F T H E

ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

ART. I. *History of the public Revenue of the British Empire.*
 By Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
 (Concluded from p. 381.)

IN his fourth chapter, our author treats of the national resources, and the extent to which the public revenue may be encreased. This subject is discussed with a view to obviate those desponding ideas, which for a century past have prevailed amongst the inhabitants of this kingdom, of the country's being ruined, and the period arrived when the nation must destroy its debts, or the debts will destroy the nation, &c. &c. which assertions were made when the debts were not half their present amount.

As the best means of refuting such gloomy apprehensions, it is proposed to give a concise view of the financial resources which Great Britain still possesses, under the following general heads; namely,
 1. *Oeconomical arrangements.* 2. *Improvements in the existing revenue.*
 3. *Additional taxes.* 4. *Lucrative projects*; which the public may easily execute with considerable advantage.

As we have already entered so largely into the discussion of the present state of the revenue, it would be exceeding our limits to go over the different articles contained under each of those heads, which amount to forty in the whole. We shall, however, present our readers with the abstract of the addition supposed possible to be made to the existing revenue.

By economical arrangements	—	£.1,037,274
Improvements in the existing revenue	—	700,000
New and additional taxes	—	5,529,600
Lucrative financial projects	—	6,530,000

Total £.13,796,874

These resources being added to the present revenue of 17,400,000*l.* the amount will be above thirty millions, the sum which might, if necessary, be raised in this country.

Our readers may perhaps be curious to see by what means so large an encrease of revenue can even be speculated upon. We shall mention some of the principal articles, referring them to the work itself for the reasons advanced in their support.

In the economical arrangements, the peace establishment is proposed to be reduced 337,274*l*. Gibraltar to be sold, and oeconomy in the American colonies 300,000*l*. Sequestration or abolition of offices 200,000*l*. Diminution in bounties and other reductions 200,000*l*. Improvements in the revenue—consist of additional checks on smuggling 100,000*l*. Consolidation of the duties on malt and beer 300,000*l*. Improvements in the house-tax 150,000*l*. Attention to fines and forfeitures, and consolidating Custom House duties 150,000*l*. New taxes.—Tax on income 1,250,000*l*; this is computed at 6*d*. in the pound, on all landed property and on interest on bills, bonds and mortgages, estimated in the whole to amount to from 50 to 60 millions per annum; the tax to be levied by stamp duties.—Excise on drefs 100,000*l*.—Additional tax on sugar 1,243,300*l* which is computed on the difference of price paid before and during the late war; and is defended on the plea of its being a luxury. Additional excise on ale 538,000*l*. (a halfpenny per pot on porter, &c.) A poll tax 300,000*l*. Professional tax 250,000*l* to be levied on lawyers, physicians, merchants, bankers, &c. Tax on parliamentary representation 155,800*l*, to be raised by 10*s*. on each elector, (estimated at 200,000 in number) and 100*l*. per annum on each district for every member it sends to parliament. Tax on dogs 62,500*l*. A tax on hides 420,000*l*, three fourths of the value of every hide to be paid to government. Half a year's income of those who die, to be paid by their successors, 500,000*l*. The other taxes proposed are on cyder and perry, on stock-brokers, on bachelors, on absentees from their native country, on corporations, on the church, on public amusements, and various miscellaneous articles.

Lucrative financial projects.—Voluntary contributions to be received for the use of the public, in the same manner as legacies to hospitals, charities, &c. about 100,000*l*. Proper employment of the poor 2,000,000*l*. a plan offered for this purpose. Coinage; a greater quantity of alloy to be mixed with the pure metal, 30,000*l*. Paper coinage; state notes to be issued instead of those of the bank, in part of payment of interest on the national debts and other purposes 500,000*l*. Lotteries 1,000,000*l*. Granting life annuities 100,000*l*. Converting temporary into perpetual annuities 200,000*l*. Sale of offices, the inferior offices in the different departments to be sold, instead of being gratuitously bestowed upon the friends of those who are in power 250,000*l*. Sale of the crown lands 100,000*l*. Stock and funded property undemanded 50,000*l*. The bank, from
investigating

investigating the nature of its profits, when a new charter is agitated 200,000l. The East Indies 2,000,000l.*

Such are the resources from which the author attempts to shew that the revenues of this country might be encreased to upwards of 30,000,000l. per annum; many of them are at first view purely speculative, others, as the lotteries, &c. highly objectionable, and several are well worthy of attention, as well as the information which is given under the respective heads. But the discussion of the several articles would be a work of considerable length, and in matters of speculation, which refer only to the possible exigencies of some future period, which it is hoped will never arrive, might not perhaps be thought sufficiently interesting.

‘But many schemes,’ Sir John observes, ‘at first supposed to be visionary, have succeeded by perseverance and attention, *possunt, quia posse videntur*, is a maxim which every nation ought to keep in remembrance. To the active and determined, hardly any plan is unattainable; by men of such a character the greatest obstacles may be removed, and the greatest difficulties surmounted; and whilst a fatal jealousy subsists between Great Britain and France, every idea, whether oeconomical or otherwise, must be kept in view, that can possibly produce any pecuniary advantages; for no man can foresee to what necessities one or both may be reduced by their mutual animosities.’

This subject is concluded with several observations on the state of affairs in France, which being written in 1786, are consequently inapplicable to the present or probable future state of that country.

The next subject is the analysis of the present national debt. We have already stated the rise, and in some degree, the progress of this debt, and therefore shall pass over the additional observations in this chapter, and the history of the origin and fixed establishment of the bank. The debt due by government to the bank is 11,686,800l. for which the proprietors receive 3 per cent. interest of the public, stated at 352,502l.† but in consequence of the profits of the business,

* Sir John has not informed us by what means a net revenue to this amount is to be derived from our East India possessions. The gross revenues only are stated, without regard to charges, and that so far back as 1783, which states the gross amount at 5,077,367l. although the amount both of revenues and charges has been annually laid before Parliament from 1787 to the present sessions. The total amount of the revenues collected in 1788-9, as stated in this year's India budget was

And the amount of charges in the different establishments

Leaving a nett surplus for that year of

Out of which the interest amounting to 438,426l. was to be paid.

† 3 per cent. on 11,686,800l. would produce only 350,604l.

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they divide 814,968*l.* per annum, or 462,465*l.* more than they receive as interest. The sums borrowed of the East India Company amount to 4,200,000*l.* for which also 3 per cent. is paid; on this occasion a statement of the import and export trade to the East, is given for the year 1788-9; in which year the sales of the Company's goods amounted to 4,256,500*l.* and of private traders, to 810,510*l.* in the whole 5,067,010*l.* Besides which, the value of English property remitted from the East through foreign companies, is estimated from half a million to a million per annum. The exports in goods by the Company 800,000*l.* in bullion, 520,000*l.* exports of private traders, estimated at 600,000*l.* in the whole 1,920,000*l.* These articles are mentioned to shew the importance of the East India trade; to which is to be added, that the customs and duties on teas paid in the year, amounted to 946,000*l.* that in the beginning of that year, the Company had 61 ships in their service containing 29,884 tons of chartered tonnage, manned by 6309 seamen, mounting 1580 guns; the freight of which at 22,000*l.* per ship, amounted to 1,342,000*l.*

The amount due to the South Sea Company is 3,662,784*l.* bearing an interest of 3 per cent.

These are the sums owing to corporate bodies, the other parts of the debts are owing to individuals.

Of these the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities amount to	£.107,399,696
3 per cent. reduced annuities	37,340,074
3 per cent. of 1726	1,000,000
4 per cent Bank annuities	32,750,000
5 per cent Bank annuities	17,869,993
Old South Sea 3 per cent annuities	11,907,470
New ditto	8,494,830
3 per cent. annuities, 1751	1,919,600
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	218,681,663

To this add the amount due to the corporate bodies as	} 19,549,184
above stated, amounting to	

The total of the funded debt is	£.238,230,847
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The amount of the unfunded debt consisting of exchequer bills 5,500,000*l.* Navy Bills 2,251,079*l.* and unliquidated claims 2,000,000*l.* is stated at 9,751,079*l.* making the whole 247,981,927*l.* Besides this there are temporary annuities, some of which are for lives, and others for a fixed period, to which no capital is affixed: these, including the tontine of 1789, computed at the number of years purchase they may be supposed to be worth, are calculated at a purchase value of 22,255,832*l.* of which some part has already expired, and is applied with the annual million towards the extinction of the debt in general.

The

The author gives a computation of the real amount of the debt, taking the stocks at or near the several prices they stood at the time of his writing this part; the three per cents. are taken at 75, the 4 at 95, and the 5 at par. according to which valuation the real amount of the whole debt, would appear to be 216,557,342l. ; the amount of interest payable on the funded debt is 7,833,735l. the temporary annuities including 45,000l. for the tontine of 1789, and 25,000l. which are expired, amounted to 1,361,402l. per annum. In the whole 9,195,137l. The interest on the unfunded debt is stated at 273,980l. viz. 173,980l. for interest on exchequer bills, and 100,000l. supposed necessary for interest on navy bills and unliquidated claims. So that the whole amount of interest and annuities paid appears 9,469,117l. and the charges are stated at 151,635l. If to these sums we add the million annually appropriated towards the extinction of the national debt, the total annual amount payable on account of these debts will appear to be 10,620,752l. per annum.

The author next proceeds,

‘ To examine the various plans which might have been adopted respecting the national incumbrances, at the conclusion of the American war. It was then recommended, either to abolish our public debts by act of Parliament—or, to tax the funds in common with other property ;—or, to enter into a new agreement with the public creditors, on terms favourable to redemption; or, to purchase their respective claims and interests at their price in the market.’

The arguments against the first of these measures, we need not enumerate; with respect to the next in order, the taxing of the funds, the author observes that—

‘ Unless it is voluntarily assented to by the creditors, it is, in principle at least, equally unjustifiable with a total sponge. The same authority which annuls, and the same arguments which justify the compulsive abolition of any part of the capital, or of the interest of the public debts, may be extended to the whole. One step would probably form a precedent for another of greater importance, until, with the extinction of public faith, even private virtue might be annihilated.’

With such sentiments on the necessity of preserving the public faith entire and inviolate, that the next plan which is no better than entering into a composition with the public creditors, should be strenuously contended for, appears rather extraordinary. If the public faith, after it has been solemnly pledged is to be tampered with, and new terms offered according to the fluctuation of circumstances, sanctioned by the legislative authority, which must either amount to a compulsion, or be of no effect, what security would the public creditors have that after their capital had been reduced from its original nominal amount $\frac{1}{4}$ in one instance, it might not be reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ in another; and then what would become of our public credit? The plan

which Sir John proposed, and which he seems very angry with the minister for not adopting, was to declare the three per cents. redeemable at 75 :

‘ That the names of all the 3 per cent. creditors consenting to this proposal, shall be put half-yearly into a balloting box, immediately after the books of the Bank and South Sea Company are shut, in order to pay their respective dividends, and that *one tenth* part of the stocks standing in the names of the different creditors, shall be paid off in the order in which they cast up, *at the rate of 75 per cent*, until the whole sum to be paid at that period be exhausted.’

Without remarking on the confusion which such a plan must necessarily produce ; a composition of this nature would be a declaration that we were unable to fulfil our engagements, and a tacit acknowledgment of bankruptcy ; independent of the effect it would have on the other funds, and the depreciation of property in general, it must evidently keep the 3 per cents below 75, for no one would pay 80 or upwards for stock, part of which, at the next time of paying dividends, he might be obliged to give up to government at 75. It is true the 5 per cents. are considerably above par, although there is a probability of their being paid off at par, in the course of a few years : but it is easy to ascertain when that event may take place, and there is no uncertainty depending on the decision of balloting ; but the probability of their being paid off at par, occasions them to sell for much less than the proportionate value of the 3 per cents. In making these proposals to the creditors, government could only have offered to pay off a very small proportion immediately, and although the creditors might very readily have consented to receive 75 while the stocks were below that rate, yet when the remoteness of the period was considered, at which they would receive any material benefit from it, compared with the then existing circumstances, they would certainly have preferred the chance of public credit encreasing, to that of receiving at an indefinite period, a consideration for their securities much below the rate that other property might be valued at. Besides, if a few consented to the measure, by much the greater part could not, and to them the passing of such an act must have been as great a violation of the public faith, as taxing the funds.

It is true, that the apparent savings by this plan, would have been considerable, the nominal capital of the 3 per cents. reduced to 75, would of course have made the apparent magnitude of the debt in this fund $\frac{1}{4}$ less than its present amount. But it would have been many years before the public could have derived any material benefit from it, as the same amount of interest must have been annually paid, although the capital might have appeared less ; in the mean time, the shake which public credit might have suffered by such an attempt, might have produced a serious loss to the country, in the rate of
exchange

exchange with foreign nations. By the superior punctuality with which this government has always discharged its engagements, its credit has arisen above all others, and the rate of exchange is almost every where in its favour. This is a certain and immediate source of benefit to the country, which ought not to be sacrificed to any distant prospect of saving a few nominal millions in the discharge of the public debts. It is not possible, nor is it necessary to calculate the precise amount of this advantage; but it is a sufficient objection to all plans of compounding with the public creditors, that such plans would by reducing our public credit to the level of our neighbours, deprive us of it; besides the national disgrace which would accompany such a measure, and which could hardly be justified in a country *that possessed thirteen millions of additional resources, above the one already applied to the diminution of the national debt.*

The plan which the author says has been *unfortunately* adopted, tends still more to encrease this advantage, and render it permanent; and although in consequence of the rise of the funds, a lesser amount of the capital of the debts will be purchased by the sum appropriated for that purpose, yet that decrease will be abundantly compensated by the consequent rise of public credit, at home and abroad.*

Sir John concludes this part of the work with a general view of the public income and expenditure, and compares our financial situation with the best accounts we are able to obtain respecting the circumstances of France. In this general view, some articles omitted in the former statement of revenue and charges are taken into the account;—as certain charges for pensions, &c. to which the consolidated fund is liable, 68,000*l.* Duties appropriated for specific purposes, as payment of the judges salaries, and encouraging some articles of produce, 31,859*l.* Profits of public lotteries, 258,000*l.* The income of Greenwich hospital, (in 1786, 59,043*l.* expenditure 75,203*l.*) And grants to individuals, charged on the Post office, and other branches of the revenue, about 35,000*l.* or 37,500*l.*

Including these several sums, the national income, resources and expenditure for the year 1788, is stated to have been as follows.

* The commissioners for paying off the national debt, made their first purchase in the quarter ending 5th July, 1786; since which the 3 per cent. stocks have arisen 8 per cent. They have purchased above 5 millions, and the million first appropriated is, by annuities falling in, and interest on the debt purchased, encreased to upwards of 1,200,000*l.*

Gross produce of the customs including the fees received by the officers	-	-	-	-	£.4,725,643
Excise	-	-	-	-	7,196,056
Stamps	-	-	-	-	1,329,905
Miscellaneous taxes	-	-	-	-	2,080,191
Estimated produce of land and malt	-	-	-	-	2,750,000
					<hr/> 18,081,795
Appropriated duties as above	-	-	-	-	31,859
Profits of the lottery	-	-	-	-	258,000
Imprest money, and arrears of taxes	-	-	-	-	113,591
Army savings of the year 1786	-	-	-	-	200,000
Paid by the India Company, on account of troops, and victualling the fleet in the East Indies	-	-	-	-	300,000
Income of Greenwich Hospital	-	-	-	-	59,043
Permanent grants to individuals	-	-	-	-	35,000
					<hr/> Total receipts £.19,079,288

The expences of collection, including bounties, near 500,000l. expence of the militia, 116,137l. and the deficiencies of land and malt, after paying the interest of exchequer bills, 250,000l. are stated at	-	-	-	-	2,350,263
Interest of debts and civil list 900,000l.	-	-	-	-	10,050,138
Interest and charges of exchequer bills	-	-	-	-	180,419
Managing the public debts	-	-	-	-	156,634
Charges on the consolidated fund, appropriated duties, Greenwich Hospital, permanent grants, 37,500l. and the lottery	-	-	-	-	226,159
					<hr/> 12,963,613
Navy, army, ordnance, and miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	5,627,672
Annual million appropriated to the payment of the national debt	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
					<hr/>

Total expenditure £.19,591,285

The resources therefore fell short of the expenditure by 511,997l.

‘ This deficiency is accounted for, by the charges of the late armament, and other incidental expences, which it is said can hardly again recur. The taxes also for that year having proved deficient to the amount of above 300,000l. and the East India Company having paid 200,000l. less than was expected from them, it became necessary to borrow a million to complete the supply for the service of the year 1789. Unless the revenue, however, becomes more productive, or the public expences are diminished, there is too much reason to apprehend that the expenditure will continue to prove greater than the income.

‘ As the above is the first attempt to draw up a complete view of the public accounts for any one year; and as the author had no access to information, but from the confused and almost inexplicable papers which are laid before parliament, he is persuaded that the reader will excuse any defects which it may contain.

The

The author next proceeds to give a general view of the receipts and expences of the French government for 1788, and compares their situation with that of Great Britain before stated.

The ordinary revenues of that year - £. 19,683,981
Savings in the course of the year ending January 1789 801,666

Loans and extraordinary resources - - £. 20,485,647
7,005,437

Total receipts £. 27,491,084

The ordinary expences - - - 21,937,231
Sinking fund (*remboursements*) - - - 3,187,598
Extraordinary expences - - - 2,061,085

Total expenditure £. 27,185,914

‘ It is difficult in giving an account of the finances of a foreign nation, to avoid committing some mistakes; but trifling errors, in such cases, it is hoped will be pardoned. On the whole, however, it is evident, that the ordinary expences exceed the ordinary revenue, (including the *remboursements*) to the amount of 5,472,779l. 13s. 8d. that it required 7,807,104l. 2s. 8d. of extraordinary resources and additional savings, to enable the minister of finance to make the receipts and issues of last year, to balance each other; and that, unless the *remboursements*, or sinking fund is unwarrantably confiscated for other purposes, (which is equivalent to a public bankruptcy) no less a sum than 160,789,492 livres, or *six million six hundred and ninety seven thousand three hundred and ninety pounds sterling*, of savings or additional taxes, will be necessary to preserve their public credit, and to make up for all the deficiencies existing at this time.’

The capital of the debts owing by the French government cannot be ascertained; but the amount payable annually for interest and annuities exceeds that paid in this country.

The success which has attended the foreign politics of France, and the influence it has acquired in other courts, appears to be as much owing to the immense sums she has expended for this purpose, as to the abilities of her ministers; for after many reductions, the charges of foreign affairs appear to have amounted to 599,583l. per annum, whereas those of Great Britain do not cost, in general, 100,000l. The author concludes this subject with recommending to both nations to begin on a new system.

‘ Let them rival each other in the arts of peace, and struggle which shall most contribute to the general happiness of the species; and other powers must either imitate their example voluntarily, or must submit, however reluctantly, to the dictates of an authority, which, if exerted for such generous purposes, it would be difficult for any other confederacy to oppose or controul.’

A separate chapter is added, of the history of the revenue of Scotland, from the earliest period on record. The public revenue in the reign of James III, A. D. 1474, is stated to have

have amounted to 3,240*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Scotch : or as 12 Scotch pounds make one pound sterling, 270*l.* of which the expence of the royal family was about 23*l.* But at that time an ox cost only 6*s.* 8*d.* Scotch, or 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* English, and a horse twice as much, and other articles were equally cheap, if compared with the present value of money. The income at the union is computed to have been 110,694*l.*; in 1788 the author estimates it to have amounted to 1,099,148*l.* more than half of which is remitted or paid to the exchequer in England. In treating of the union, and the beneficial consequences resulting from it to both countries, we could not avoid remarking a little partiality in favour of the author's own country, Scotland, although it is but justice to own, that on the whole he has discussed the subject with much liberality.

At the end of the work, a short computation is added, of the foreign property in the English funds; the data on which this calculation is founded, is taken as far back as 1762: but although the amount then stated is nearly doubled, yet considering the troubles which have taken place on the continent and other circumstances, the basis seems too far fetched to form a probable conjecture upon. The amount, however, computed is, capital 24,435,478*l.* and the annual interest 954,123*l.* per annum, which the author imagines an exaggerated calculation. If this computation be nearly correct, nine tenths of our national debt is owing amongst ourselves, and consequently only about one tenth of the sum annually paid on that account is drawn out of this country. Although it affords some satisfaction to know that the greatest part of the money thus paid is circulated again amongst us, it requires more considerations to determine whether it would be for the benefit of this country that foreigners should possess great or little property in our funds. The money which is not employed in that manner would in some other, and it might in commercial concerns, which would interfere with ours; at the same time it is to be observed, that the more property foreigners purchase of that description, the more money they must remit here, the circulation of which is equal to the interest, and being employed in commerce may produce much greater profit.

The appendixes consist of, No. 1. An account of the particulars of the payments from the civil list for the year ending January 1, 1786, which amounted to 948,471*l.* No. 2. A copy of the account laid before the House of Commons, to shew how the money given for the service of the year 1788 was disposed of. No. 3. Tables of the progress of the most important branches of the public revenue. No. 4. An account of the excises and other taxes levied in the provinces of Holland and Utrecht.

The

The variety and importance of the matter contained in this volume, has led us into a detail of considerable length, in order to give our readers a general idea of the information which may be derived from it. The first and second parts of the work, containing about 340 pages, were published in 1785; and an appendix to them, in 1789, of which last an account is given in our third volume, p. 475. The first and second parts are just reprinted with such corrections as a more accurate investigation into the history of our revenue has pointed out. 'The alterations, at the same time,' the author observes, 'are not very material, excepting in so far as regards the amount of the debts incurred by the American war, which has turned out much more considerable than was at first apprehended.'—In this part, a statement is given of the amount of debts incurred in each year of the American war, which is stated in the whole to have been 121,269,992*l.* for which 97,815,324*l.* were advanced—the interest on the stock given for which is stated to be 5,192,614*l.* or upwards of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the money actually paid. To this is added, a table of the progressive state of the national debt, from the revolution to the present year, when its nominal capital is 247,883,236*l.* and the interest 9,479,572*l.*; but of this capital, 5,184,850*l.* was paid off on the 10th of October, 1789, by the appropriation of the annual million*.

Although it cannot be expected that we should enter into a review of the 1st and 2d parts, yet we think it not improper in a work of this consequence, to present our readers with an abstract of their contents. Part 1st treats of the modes made use of by the ancient Britons for raising a public revenue—of the revenue of Britain under the Roman government—of the revenue of England during the government of the Saxons.—General view of the antient revenue of the crown of England.—of the revenue of England under the government of the Norman line—during the Saxon line, or house of Plantagenet—during the government of the houses of Lancaster and York—under the house of Tudor—and from the accession of the house of Stuart, to the revolution in 1688. The second part treats of the various modes of providing for the extraordinary expences of a nation.—Of public debts in general.—Of the public debts of England, prior to the revolution, 1688.—Of the rise and progress of our present national debt.—Of the steps hitherto taken to diminish the capital, and to reduce the interest of the national debt, with some account of the different plans suggested for that purpose.

In the preceding part of this article, we have inserted a view of the progress of the public revenue, from the conquest

* It will be observed that these sums are not exactly the same with those we have before stated from the third part.

to the present period. The disproportion appears enormous, but perhaps may be accounted for, from the relative wealth of the kingdom, and the difference in the value of money.

At those early periods also, it is to be observed, that considerable sums were frequently exacted from the people under the title of benevolences, or free gifts, and other denominations, which they were obliged to comply with, lest their refusal should render them liable to be called upon to perform services of a more disagreeable nature.

ART. II. *Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior Parts of Africa.* London: printed by C. Macrae, Printer to the Association. 4to. 236 p. 1790.

As this work is not before the public at large, we are happy in being enabled, by the kindness of a member of the association, to give our readers a general idea of the subject. The plan of the association, of which we gave early notice in our first volume, p. 222, is preceded by the following introduction:

‘The narrative of the proceedings of the society that was formed in the year 1788, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of the inland districts of Africa, was written, at the request of his colleagues, by one* of the members of the committee of that association, and is now printed at the desire, and for the use, of the society: but as it may also be read by persons unacquainted with the origin and object of the undertaking to which it relates, the following paper, as descriptive of both, is republished for their information.’

The plan commences with the reasons which first gave rise to the undertaking.

‘Of the objects of inquiry which engage our attention the most, there are none, perhaps, that so much excite continued curiosity, from childhood to age; none that the learned and unlearned so equally wish to investigate, as the nature and history of those parts of the world which have not, to our knowledge, been hitherto explored. To this desire the voyages of the late Captain Cook have so far afforded gratification, that nothing worthy of research by sea, the poles themselves excepted, remains to be examined; but by land, the objects of discovery are still so vast, as to include at least a third of the habitable surface of the earth: for much of Asia, a still larger proportion of America, and almost the whole of Africa, are unvisited and unknown.’

After enumerating the additional knowledge of Asia that might probably be derived from the travels of Mr. Forster, in the service of the East India company, through Laldong, Jum-moo, Cashmire, Cabul, Herat, and the Caspian Sea.—Of America from the persons sent by the inhabitants of Canada, at their own expence, to traverse that vast continent from the river St. Lawrence westward to the opposite ocean.—Of Africa from Dr. Sparrman’s narrative, and Mr. Paterfon’s travels in the southern parts, to which it is observed, that

* Mr. Beaufoy, M. P.

‘ If a description of the still more extended travels of Col. Gordon, the present commander of the Dutch troops at the Cape of Good Hope, should be given to the public, the southern extremity of the African peninsula may perhaps be justly considered as explored. Mr. Bruce also, it is said, is preparing for the press an account of the knowledge which he has obtained on the eastern side of that quarter of the globe.

‘ But notwithstanding the progress of discovery on the coasts and borders of that vast continent, the map of its interior is still but a wide extended blank, on which the geographer, on the authority of Leo Africanus, and of the Xeriff Edrissi, the Nubian author, has traced, with a hesitating hand, a few names of unexplored rivers and of uncertain nations.

‘ The course of the Niger, the places of its rise and termination, and even its existence as a separate stream, are still undetermined. Nor has our knowledge of the Senegal and Gambia rivers improved upon that of De la Brue and Moore; for though since their time half a century has elapsed, the Falls of Felu on the first of these two rivers, and those of Baraconda on the last, are still the limits of discovery.

‘ Neither have we profited by the information which we have long possessed, that even on the western coasts of Africa, the Mahometan faith is received in many extensive districts, from the Tropic of Cancer southward to the line. That the Arabic, which the Mussulman priests of all countries understand, furnishes an easy access to such knowledge as the western Africans are able to supply, is perfectly obvious; as it also is, that those Africans must, from the nature of their religion, possess, what the traders to the coast ascribe to them, an intercourse with Mecca. But although these circumstances apparently prove the practicability of exploring the interior parts of Africa, and would much facilitate the execution of the plan, yet no such efforts have hitherto been made. Certain, however, it is, that, while we continue ignorant of so large a portion of the globe, that ignorance must be considered as a degree of reproach upon the present age.

‘ Sensible of this stigma, and desirous of rescuing the age from a charge of ignorance, which, in other respects, belongs so little to its character, a few individuals, strongly impressed with a conviction of the practicability and utility of thus enlarging the fund of human knowledge, have formed the plan of an association for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa.

‘ The nature of their establishment will best appear from the following account of their proceedings.

‘ At an adjourned meeting of the Saturday’s club, at the St. Alban’s Tavern, on the 9th of June, 1788, it was resolved,

‘ That as no species of information is more ardently desired, or more generally useful, than that which improves the science of geography; and as the vast continent of Africa, notwithstanding the efforts of the ancients, and the wishes of the moderns, is still in a great measure unexplored, the members of this club do form themselves into an association for promoting the discovery of the inland parts of that quarter of the world.

‘ That, for the said purpose, each member do subscribe five guineas a year, for three years; and that at, or after that period, any member, on giving a year’s notice, may withdraw himself from the association.

‘ That

‘ That a committee, consisting of a secretary and treasurer, and of three assisting members, be chosen by ballot, &c. &c.’

The remaining resolutions, relating to the regulations of the society, and the management of its funds, it does not seem necessary to particularize. Lord Rawdon, the Bishop of Landaff, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Beaufoy, and Mr. Stuart, were chosen to form the committee; and it appears, from the list of members prefixed to this performance, that their number is increased to ninety five.

Upon these laudable principles the present society was established, and the work before us contains the progress made towards obtaining the object of their institution to the beginning of the present year. But as the best endeavours cannot always ensure success; so in one instance death, and in another rebellion, have prevented the society from receiving the information which they seemed on the point of acquiring. We hope, however, that the partial failure of these two attempts, will not tend to prevent more experiments being made on the same principle, which there is reason to apprehend may be the case, as we have not heard of any other persons being sent out by the association.

The work is divided into twelve chapters; the contents of which are as follow :

I. *Proceedings of the association, from the time of its establishment to that of the departure of Mr. Ledyard.* II. *Mr. Ledyard's arrival at Cairo—his remarks on the inhabitants, &c.—his death and character.* III. *Arrival of Mr. Lucas at Tripoli—his reception by the Bashaw—his journey to Mesurata with the spereefs Fouwad and Imhammed—his mode of obtaining from the latter an account of his travels in the interior countries of Africa—his return to England.* IV. *The spereef Imhammed's information confirmed by the governor of Mesurata and Ben Alli the moor—rout from Mesurata—enumeration of the principal towns of Fezzan—account of its climate and principal productions—description of the manners, religion, and government of its people—their revenue, administration of justice, and military force.* V. *Mode of travelling in Africa.* VI. *General remarks on the empires of Bornou and Cashna—rout from Mourzouk to Bornou—climate of Bornou—complexion, dress, and food of the inhabitants—their mode of building—their language, government, military force, manners, and trade.* VII. *Rout from Mourzouk to Cashna—boundaries of the empire—its language, currency, and trade.* VIII. *Countries south of the Niger.* IX. *General view of the trade from Fezzan to Tripoli, Bornou, Cashna, and the countries on the south of the Niger.* X. *Rout from Mourzouk to Grand Cairo according to Hadjee Abdalah Benmileitan, the present governor of Mesurata.* XI. *Conclusions suggested by the preceding narrative.* XII. *Construction of the map of Africa.*

Such

Such are the contents of the present performance, of which we shall next give some extracts and abridgements, to enable our readers to form a general idea of the subject.

• The association for promoting the discovery of the interior regions of Africa, was formed on the 9th of June, in the year 1788; and on the same day a committee of its members was invested with the direction of its funds, the management of its correspondence, and the choice of the persons to whom the geographical mission should be assigned.

• Naturally anxious for the speedy attainment of the important object thus recommended to their care, an object made doubly interesting by the consideration of its having engaged the attention, and baffled the researches, of the most inquisitive and the most powerful nations of antiquity, the managers proceeded with the utmost ardour to the immediate execution of the plan.

• Two gentlemen, whose qualifications appeared to be eminent, proposed to undertake the adventure.

• One of them, a Mr. Ledyard, was an American by birth, and seemed from his youth to have felt an invincible desire to make himself acquainted with the unknown, or imperfectly discovered regions of the globe. For several years he had lived with the Indians of America, had studied their manners, and had practised in their school the means of obtaining the protection, and of recommending himself to the favour of savages. In the humble situation of a corporal of marines, to which he submitted rather than relinquish his pursuit, he had made, with Captain Cook, the voyage of the world; and feeling, on his return, an anxious desire of penetrating from the north western coast of America, which Cook had partly explored, to the eastern coast, with which he himself was perfectly familiar, he determined to traverse the vast continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean.

• His first plan for the purpose was that of embarking in a vessel which was then preparing to sail, on a voyage of commercial adventure to Nootka Sound, on the western coast of America; and with this view he expended, in sea stores, the greatest part of the money which his chief benefactor, Sir Joseph Banks, (whose generous conduct the writer of this narrative has often heard him acknowledge) had liberally supplied. But the scheme being frustrated by the rapacity of a custom-house officer, who had seized and detained the vessel for reasons which, on legal inquiry, proved to be frivolous, he determined to travel over land to Kamschatka, from whence to the western coast of America, the passage is extremely short. With no more than ten guineas in his purse, which was all that he had left, he crossed the British channel to Ostend, and by the way of Denmark and the Sound, proceeded to the capital of Sweden, from whence, as it was winter, he attempted to traverse the gulph of Bothnia on the ice, in order to reach Kamschatka by the shortest way; but finding, when he came to the middle of the sea, that the water was not frozen, he returned to Stockholm, and taking his course northward, walked into the Arctic Circle; and passing round the head of the gulph, descended on its eastern side to Petersburg.

• There

• There he was soon noticed as an extraordinary man—without stockings or shoes, and in too much poverty to provide himself with either, he received and accepted an invitation to dine with the Portuguese ambassador. To this invitation it was probably owing that he was able to obtain the sum of twenty guineas for a bill on Sir Joseph Banks, which he confessed he had no authority to draw, but which, in consideration of the business that he had undertaken, and of the progress that he had made, Sir Joseph, he believed, would not be unwilling to pay. To the ambassador's interest it might also be owing, that he obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores which the empress had ordered to be sent to Yakutz, for the use of Mr. Billings, an Englishman, at that time in her service.

• Thus accommodated, he travelled eastward through Siberia, six thousand miles to Yakutz, where he was kindly received by Mr. Billings, whom he remembered on board Captain Cook's ship, in the situation of the astronomer's servant, but to whom the empress had now entrusted her schemes of northern discovery.

• From Yakutz he proceeded to Oczakow, on the coast of the Kamschatka sea, from whence he meant to have passed over to that peninsula, and to have embarked on the eastern side in one of the Russian vessels that trade to the western shores of America; but finding that the navigation was completely obstructed by the ice, he returned again to Yakutz, in order to wait for the conclusion of the winter.

• Such was his situation, when, in consequence of suspicions not hitherto explained, or resentments for which no reason is assigned, he was seized, in the empress's name, by two Russian soldiers, who placed him in a sledge, and conveying him, in the depth of winter, through the deserts of the northern Tartary, left him at last on the frontiers of the Polish dominions. As they parted they told him, that if he returned to Russia, he would certainly be hanged, but that if he chose to go back to England, they wished him a pleasant journey.'

• In the midst of poverty, covered with rags, infested with the usual accompaniments of such cloathing, worn with continued hardship, exhausted by disease, without friends, without credit, unknown, and full of misery, he found his way to Königsberg. There, in the hour of his uttermost distress, he resolved once more to have recourse to his old benefactor, and he luckily found a person who was willing to take his draft for five guineas on the president of the Royal Society.'

With this assistance he arrived in England, and was introduced, by a note from Sir Joseph Banks, to the writer of this narrative, who immediately engaged him in the undertaking. And the committee assigned to him, 'at his own desire, as an enterprize of obvious peril, and of difficult success, the task of traversing from east to west, in the latitude attributed to the Niger, the widest part of the continent of Africa.'

• Mr. Ledyard took his departure from London on the 30th of June, 1788, and after a journey of six and thirty days, seven of which were consumed at Paris, and two at Marseilles, arrived in the city of Alexandria.'

From Egypt Mr. L. transmitted a journal of his observations; but as preceding travellers have obtained whatever knowledge, either ancient or modern, the Lower Egypt affords, the writer observes, that his descriptions, generally speaking, would add but little to the instruction which other narratives convey. Some parts of his journal are, however, given, of which the following are extracts.

• A traveller, who should, by just comparisons between things here and in Europe, tell his tale; who by a mind unbewitched by antecedent descriptions, too strong, too bold, too determined, too honest, to be capable of lying, should speak just as he thought, would, no doubt, be esteemed an arrant fool, and a stupid coxcomb. For example, an Englishman, who had never seen Egypt, would ask me what sort of a woman an Egyptian woman was? If I meant to do the question as much justice by the answer, as I could in my way, I should ask him to take notice of the first company of Gypsies he saw behind a hedge in Essex; and I suppose he would be fool enough to think me a fool.

• Whenever we stopped at a village, I used to walk into it with my conductor, who, being a Musselman, and a descendant from Mahommed, wore a green turban, and was therefore respected, and I was sure of safety: but in truth, dressed as I was in a common Turkish habit, I believe I should have walked as safely without him: I saw no propensity among the inhabitants to incivility. The villages are most miserable assemblages of poor little mud huts, flung very close together without any kind of order, full of dust, lice, fleas, bed-bugs, flies, and all the curses of Moses: people poorly clad, the youths naked: in such respects they rank infinitely below any savages I ever saw. The common people wear nothing but a shirt and drawers, and they are always blue.

• August 26th. This day I was introduced, by Rosetti, the Venetian consul, to the Aga Mahommed, the confidential minister of Ismael, the most powerful of the four ruling beys: he gave me his hand to kiss, and with it the promise of letters, protection, and support, through Turkish Nubia, and also to some chiefs far inland. In a subsequent conversation, he told me I should see in my travels a people who had power to transmute themselves into the forms of different animals. He asked me what I thought of the affair? I did not like to render the ignorance, simplicity, and credulity of the Turk apparent. I told him, that it formed a part of the character of all savages to be great necromancers; but that I had never before heard of any so great as those which he had done me the honour to describe; that it had rendered me more anxious to be on my voyage, and if I passed among them, I would, in the letter I promised to write to him, give him a more particular account of them than he had hitherto had. He asked me how I could travel without the language of the people where I should pass? I told him with vocabularies:—I might as well have read to him a page of Newton's *Principia**. He returned to his fables again. Is it not curious, that the

* We apprehend that there may be many of the more enlightened Europeans to whom this answer will appear as unintelligible as it did to Aga Mahommed.

of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise.

‘ In wandering over the *barren* plains of *inhospitable* Denmark, through *honest* Sweden, and *frozen* Lapland, *rude* and *churlish* Finland, *unprincipled* Russia, and the *wide spread* regions of the *wandering* Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I eat the coarse morsel with a double relish.’

On this the writer of the narrative observes,

‘ But though the native benevolence, which even among savages distinguishes and adorns the female character, might sometimes soften the severity of his sufferings, yet at others he seems to have endured the utmost pressure of distress.

‘ I am accustomed—(said he, in our last conversation—’twas on the morning of his departure for Africa) I am accustomed to hardships. I have known both hunger and nakedness to the utmost extremity of human suffering. I have known what it is to have food given me as charity to a madman; and I have at times been obliged to shelter myself under the miseries of that character, to avoid a heavier calamity. My distresses have been greater than I have ever owned, or ever will own, to any man. Such evils are terrible to bear; but they never yet had power to turn me from my purpose. If I live, I will faithfully perform, in its utmost extent, my engagement to the society; and if I perish in the attempt, my *honour* will still be safe; for death cancels all bonds.’

A. D.

(To be continued.)

ART. III. *Voyage from New South Wales to Canton, in the Year 1788, with Views of the Islands discovered.* By Thomas Gilbert, Esq; Commander of the Charlotte. 4to. p. 85. and four large Plates. Price 8s. sewed. Debrett. 1789.

FROM his account of this voyage, there can be no doubt that Captain Gilbert is a very expert seaman, but however interesting a ship's journal may be to those who have the same passage to explore, or to nautical readers at large, we apprehend it will suffice for us to add a general commendation of his book, which carries in it every mark of authenticity and exactness.

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of the roads. The author gives the following account of his plan p. 1.

‘ That the human mind is happiest, when its powers are in a progressive state of improvement, will not, I believe, be denied. Employment concordant with its high nature and exalted wishes, is absolutely necessary, to enable it to enjoy that blissful state, of which it is capable even in this world. It is (to compare great things with small) like a well-formed instrument whose tones and vibrations depend upon due tension and care, but whose harmony is enervated and destroyed by improper relaxation. He, therefore, who can exercise his intellectual faculties in a manner worthy of them, promotes materially his own happiness at least, and if he can add any thing, either instructive or entertaining to the knowledge of others, deserves no mean praise of the public.

‘ It was with this conviction, that last summer, when the town began to grow dull and empty, and all nature was in its most beautiful state, we determined to undertake a tour over some part of England. To mark the varying face of countries; to behold the different states of edifices; to view the strong, the beautiful, and the stupendous buildings, which ages, so unlike our own, either awed by fear, or inspired by religion, have erected; to tread upon the ground, where heroes and sages have been nursed, or have reined; to behold with pensive regret, the decay of ancient families; to trace and to observe the rise and fall of cities, are intellectual exertions, that surely may delight the most cultivated minds, p. 7.

‘ To accommodate those readers, whose taste cannot relish the unadorned narration of history, the following pages are occasionally interspersed with digressions of fancy, and descriptions of the muse, but plain facts and common occurrences are faithfully and simply minuted as they were observed.

‘ If novelty has any charms in the composition of a tour, the course this has taken may, without vanity or self-importance, claim some degree of merit. Numerous have been the descriptions of the North of England and Scotland, while the Western beauties of this isle lie almost unnoticed, at least in any regular and extensive route. And though they cannot boast the same sublime features of lake and rock, yet they display an infinite variety of other objects, with no small share of the romantic and beautiful.’

To set off from a centre, he begins with London. We cannot pretend to accompany him to every seat and town; but we shall point out the counties, and select a few specimens of the work as we go post after him. He traces the origin of the castles and most conspicuous seats, and of the inhabitants, not forgetting their marriages and intermarriages, &c. &c. Middlesex afforded him much amusement, and many well-known seats are described, their pleasure-grounds, furniture, pictures, &c. with anecdotes of the noble owners, and numerous reflections on the instability of sublunary things; and the changes which happened to buildings, trees and men. Essex, Kent, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcester-

genius, when on a visit to his noble friend and patron. Opposite to this we were again amused with Oakley woods in miniature, a lawn from whose centre seven more vistas are directed to various pleasing objects, particularly that stately column just mentioned. Here we took a grateful leave and crossed through the fields, about a mile to the village of Stratton, where we entered the great Gloucester road. The clouds, which had been threat'ning long, now began to pour their copious stores upon the bleak downs of Cotswould; thus we travelled many miles amidst those unshelt'ring walls of stone, till we gladly arrived on that immense verge of Birdlip, whose summit, on a level with most of the Cotswould, so gloriously hangs, near 1350 feet above the water of the Severn. Here the lovely and delicious vale of Gloucester again burst sweetly on our sight, and its fair city, to whose arms we were now eagerly returning, smiled even in this misty eclipse of clouds and rain.

Of the style in general a judgment may be formed from the above extracts; it appears to us weak and affected, neither prose nor verse; but as we suppose that the work will seldom be referred to, except for information, its poetical ornaments and trite remarks may be passed over; for usefulness does not depend on, nor can be destroyed by trifles. T.

ART. V. *A Journal of the Passage from India, by a Route partly unfrequented, through Armenia and Natolia, or Asia Minor. To which are added, Observations and Instructions for the Use of those who intend to travel, either to or from India by that Route.* By Thomas Howel, M. D. and in the Service of the Honourable East India Company. 8vo. 187 p. and a Map. Price 4s. sewed. Forster. 1789.

OF all the journals that ever were published, even at a time when the public avidity for this species of composition is excessive, that before us is the most uninteresting. It is little else than a mere land, as well as sea log-book, containing the route which our traveller held, the state of the weather, a few incidents common to all travellers, and the distance of places from Palamcottah to Ostend. Our curiosity is not a little excited to know what, in the opinion of even the author, could interest any reader in such particulars as these: p. 144.

* June 13th. About noon we left Cerigo, with a fair breeze, which died away at four o'clock, P. M. The wind was afterwards variable; and about midnight we came again a-breast of Cape Matapan.

* June 14th. Spoke to two French frigates in the morning. Wind variable.

* June 15th. Wind foul.

* June 16th. Wind continued foul. Latitude observed 36—30.

* June 17th. Wind still foul. Latitude, by observation, 36—24.

* June 18th. Some wind. In the morning Zante in sight to the northward, and Stanefane islands to the south. In the evening, got off

off the mouth of the harbour of Zante. Latitude, by observation, 36—49.

June 20th. Made very little way during the night; but at seven o'clock, A.M. saw the islands of Cephalonia and St. Maur a-head. Made the northern extremity of Zante at sun set.

The journies of Dr. Howel, by land, are scarcely more entertaining, being marked by little more than a few trivial occurrences and anecdotes relative to Meer load, a Turk, who had been his fellow passenger in the Drake from Bombay to Bussora, and continued to accompany them on their way to Bagdad; the variations in the health of Lieutenant Morris, another fellow-traveller; certain interviews with small parties of Arabs; several instances of misbehaviour in their guides; and of imposition on the part of innkeepers and horse-hirers after they came to Europe. With regard to the country, its inhabitants, vegetable and animal productions, &c. &c. he is either wholly silent, or refers his reader to other writers, or touches on them in so slight and superficial a manner, as plainly shews that they had not made a due impression on his mind. Yet he acknowledges that the face of the country, from Bussora to Constantinople, 'is greatly diversified, and presents the curious traveller with a variety of productions, customs, climates, and romantic prospects, which, by engaging the mind, beguile the length of the journey.'—It may be said that Dr. Howel published his book, not for amusement, but for the useful purpose of shewing the most expeditious route to India. If this had been his sole object, he might have accomplished it in the limits of a small pamphlet: for in this compass, the observations and instructions subjoined to his journal, might have been well comprehended; and these are the only part of this publication that can be of any utility.

Having described the various modes of coming to England by what is called the OVERLAND passage from India, he recommends the following route in preference to all others, p. 175.

'The route I should recommend, would be up the Persian gulph to Bussora, and from thence by the Euphrates in a boat as far as Hilla; then to Bagdad, and from this last place, with a tatar or courier, by Diarbekir to Constantinople: instead of embarking here I would proceed by land through Vienna to Ostend; so as to be independent of all the contingencies to which the navigation of the Mediterranean is liable. The whole of the passage FROM India, might thus be performed in a much shorter time than usual; and packets despatched this route TO India might reach Bombay in sixty-two days; provided the traveller can bear fatigue, will content himself with such baggage only as is essentially requisite, and submit, for a short time, to the Turkish customs and manner of living.'

He adds several instructions for performing the journey from India by this route, which, we doubt not, are practical and judicious,

H. H.

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from China, to receive tribute from these three provinces, which is raised by a poll tax; and the Emperor of China keeps five hundred vessels for the purpose of annually exporting this tribute, which consists of a large quantity of rice, wheat, millet, salt, beans, raw silk, cotton, gold, silver and mercury. The governors of these three provinces continually extend their possessions, either by alliance or intrigue, in such a manner, that they have obtained several towns and districts from their neighbours.

The inhabitants of the island are civilized, except those who live on the eastern coasts. They are of an effeminate disposition, without any marks of courage; given to indolence, and are indebted to the goodness of the climate for their preservation, as the soil supports them with very little labour. If we except the three Chinese provinces, the mines on the island are no where worked. They are contented to wash the sand to extract gold out of it; and if they find pearls in the shells, it is by mere accident. The common people of Formosa are clothed only in blue cotton cloth; the towns are always built in the plains; and the villages are upon the mountains. The houses of people of condition among them are extensive and beautiful, but plain. Those of the people are mere huts; and they are not permitted to build better. Most of them are covered with straw and reeds, and are divided or separated from each other by rows of palisadoes; their moveables are nothing more than what necessity has rendered indispensable. In the houses of men of rank, there are advanced rooms, in which they eat, receive strangers, and divert themselves. The apartments of the women are always separate, and apart from the house. Though they are built within the court, no one is permitted to approach them. In this country there are no inns for travellers; but those who are on a journey sit themselves down near the first house they come to, and the master of the house soon after receives them, and entertains them with rice and some flesh meat, with tobacco and tea.

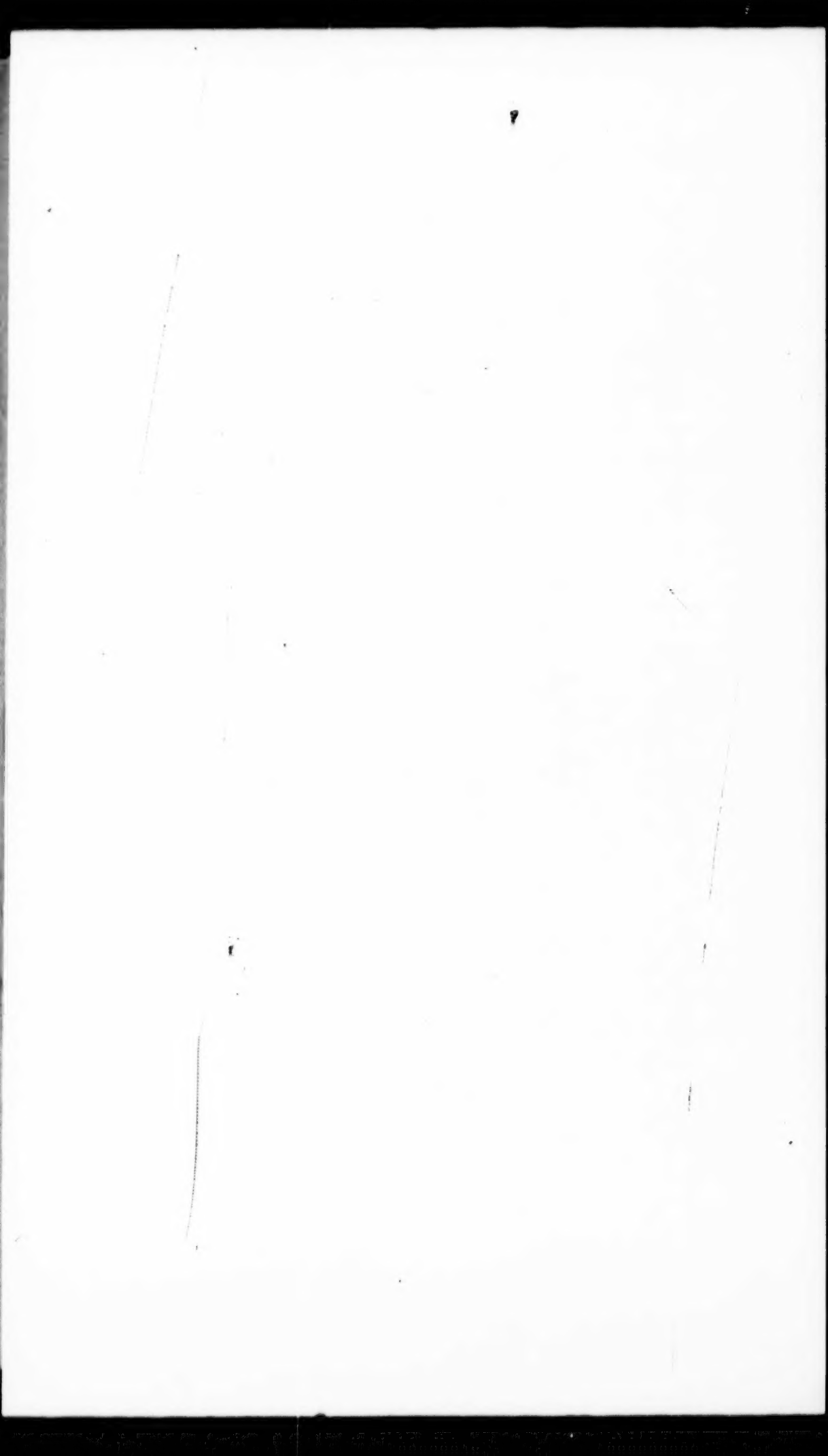
The only commerce of the inhabitants of Formosa is with some Japanese barks, who touch here, and with the Chinese.

In each province there are five or six towns, which have establishments for instructing youth in reading and writing. Their characters of writing, and for the expression of numbers, are as difficult as those of the Chinese. Their pronunciation is sometimes quick and elevated, and at other times slow and grave. They obtain their books from China. There are forcerers or diviners here, who have a great influence over the people. Their religion consists in adoring one God, and in the performance of good offices to their neighbours. The provinces which are not conquered, are governed by princes or kings, who have an absolute power over their subjects. None of these last, without any exception of the great men, has any property in the lands. They receive the advantages of their lands, subject to the good pleasure of the prince, as well as the gains they derive from the multitude of their slaves. Some of the principal people have as many as one, or even two thousand. The princes always compose their councils of their principal military officers, and always keep their troops on foot, divided into four, five, and six divisions, which remain constantly on the frontiers. The body guard of the sovereigns consists of no more than five or six hundred young men, born of the principal families among their subjects. The ancient soldiers are employed in the

the command of towns or villages ; for there is no village in Formosa which is not commanded by a soldier, and each commander is obliged to present annually to his superior, a list of the people under his jurisdiction. Formosa being surrounded by the sea, these princes constantly maintain a certain number of vessels, each of which has two masts and twenty-four oars ; they do not use cannon, but make great use of artificial fire works.

On the 11th of September they set sail from the island of Formosa, where they left one of their associates, Mr. Loginow, and directed their course to Macao. On the 16th they put in at Tanasoa, on the coast of China, where they found a hospitable reception from the Mandarin who commanded there ; and on the 21st they arrived at Macao. At this place twenty of the associates and three of the women lost their lives, owing to the avidity with which they devoured the bread and fresh provisions ; and on the 25th Miss Aphanasia Nilow paid the debt of nature also. By the intrigues of certain emissaries of the English East India company, who had made a party among his associates, and who wished to possess themselves of his papers, the count suffered much uneasiness during his abode at Macao. With the French East India company the count entered into a secret negociation, and, having lost his whole property, which had been stolen by two of his associates, he set sail on the 13th of January, 1772, with his companions, in two French vessels for the Isle of France, where they arrived on the 16th of March, and sailed for Europe on the 4th of April following. On the 18th of July they arrived at Port Louis, and the count had the satisfaction of finding his uncle Count de Benniow in the service of France, and soon after accepted a regiment of infantry in the same service. At the end of the year his lady arrived from Hungary, her child being just dead. In the course of the month of December the French ministry proposed to him to form a settlement on the island of Madagascar.

On the 22d of March, 1773, he proceeded on this expedition, and arrived at the Isle of France on the 22d of September following. Here he was surprized to find the express orders of the minister counteracted by the governor and intendant, who asserted, that the projected settlement would be prejudicial to the merchants of the Isle of France. Unfurnished with necessaries, and ill provided in all respects, he determined to proceed, without further loss of time, on the object of his mission ; but in the mean time availed himself of the departure of a ship for France, to inform the minister of the ill conduct of the chiefs of the Isle of France. He was detained by the machinations of the government of that island till February, 1774 ; they even proceeded so far as to send private emissaries to the chiefs of Madagascar, to report insinuations against him, and to assure them that his object was to enslave the whole island,



leaving this) is said to dispose of just what quantity he pleases of his gold—sometimes a great deal, and sometimes little or none; and this, it is said, he does to prevent strangers knowing how rich he is, and that he may live in peace.'

Mr. L. now informed the committee that his next dispatch would be dated from Sennar, the terms of his passage being settled, and the day of his departure appointed, and they expected, with impatience, the description of his journey.

'Great was therefore their concern, and severe their disappointment, when letters from Egypt announced to them the melancholy tidings of his death. A bilious complaint, the consequence of vexatious delays in the promised departure of the caravan, had induced him to try the effect of too powerful a dose of the acid of vitriol; and the sudden uneasiness and burning pain which followed the incautious draught, impelled him to seek relief from the violent action of the strongest Tartar emetic. A continued discharge of blood discovered the danger of his situation, and summoned to his aid the generous friendship of the Venetian consul, and the ineffectual skill of the most approved physicians of Cairo.'

The writer of these memoirs concludes this part of it, with some account of Mr. Ledyard, and with extracts of his letters expressive of his attachment to the society, and his zeal for the service he was engaged in. His person is described to have——

'Scarcely exceeded the middle size, but remarkably expressive of activity and strength; that his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil nor unpleasing. Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them. His genius, though uncultivated and irregular, was original and comprehensive. Ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventurous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary and considerate, and attentive to all precautions, he appeared to be formed by nature for achievements of hardihood and peril.

'They who compare the extent of his pilgrimage through the vast regions of Tartary, with the scantiness of his funds, will naturally ask, by what means he obtained a subsistence on the road? All that I have ever learned from him on the subject, was, that his sufferings were excessive, and that more than once he owed his life to the compassionate temper of the women. This last remark is strongly confirmed by the following extract from his account of his Siberian tour.

'I have always remarked, that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society: more liable, in general, to err than man; but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language

of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise.

• In wandering over the *barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar*, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I eat the coarse morsel with a double relish.

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shire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Surry, are all leisurely surveyed in the same manner. The different manufactories are specified, and the account of the mines, collected from Dr. Watson's chemical Essays, with the author's own descriptions and observations, is by far the most interesting part of the work; indeed the author deserves praise for his indefatigable diligence in collecting and arranging information, and many future travellers will owe him thanks. The account of the mines is too long for insertion, our readers already know what the work contains, and our extracts will be selected to shew how he treats the various subjects. The two following will give an idea of his style of description, p. 195.

' We next passed some iron works on our left; called Bishop's-wood-furnace, belonging to a company at Rofs and Bristol; the scene here greatly improves, and the stream flows through a winding avenue of richer cloathing. In the reach below this, is Led-broke colliery, a very plentiful mine and of good quality; which supplies Rofs, and various places at 13s. per ton. After so much grandeur and tranquillity, this busy contrast upon the banks of the wharf produced a new and lively effect. A little lower on the right, stands Court-field, an ancient pile, with an artificial ruin above, belonging to Mr. Vaughan. A few fine deer were bounding on the ridgy banks; the parish church in miniature, just below, is truly picturesque; it is called Welch Bicknor to distinguish it from another village of the same name about two miles below, on the opposite side of the river, in Gloucestershire, which now only divides the two counties, but was formerly the boundary between the Welch and English; according to this verse of Necham;

" Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenses, hinc respicit Anglos."

" Hence Wye the English views, and thence the Welch."

In this church is a chalice of great antiquity, being from its date made in 1176, and although finished in a very rough manner, it has some resemblance to those used in the present age. It is supposed that it was made by some of those Arabians living in the Norman territories near the borders of Spain, who embraced the Christian religion, and was by them brought to Britany or Normandy, and from thence to England. At English Bicknor, a triangular bushy mount hangs like a noble rampart to the water at the next reach. The verdant rocks now spread their tufted heads in variegated order, and at the half way point, the abrupt cliffs, called Coldwell, opened an amphitheatre of romantic beauties, beyond the power of words or canvas to express; the creeping ever-greens upon the protuberances of each mouldering rock, and the profusion of other hanging foliage, present a variety of vivid tints inimitably soft and fine. No tapestry of art, not even of the rich Gobelins* can possibly excel this admirable production of the

* A house in Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe, loom

loom of nature ; we only wanted sun to paint the colours stronger. The massy heaps beneath thrown from their native rocks by the devastation of time, are very curious, and some of them little inferior to the famous Bowdar-stone in Borrowdale ; one in particular, infinitely more deserves the similitude “ of a ship lying on its keel,” immersed too in the bosom of these lucid streams. We now came to the second ferry called Hudson's-rope, at Whitechurch, which, to give an idea of the beauteous course of this river, is seven miles distant from the upper one, at Goodriche, by water, and only one by land. The parish church here is another picturesque object on the verge of the water, so near as sometimes to be surrounded by the flood ; the vast hills beyond are remarkably bold, and form a sublime termination to this reach. The thinly scattered cots, as we approached the new Weir, are richly replete ; no gripe of poverty, no perplexing cares seem to disturb these quiet haunts ; a more primæval scene cannot well be conceived to exist. Passing through a lock we saw the busy Cyclops working on the opposite shore, and as the evening was far advanced and rather overcast, this scene became more awful and sublime.

The moon scarce seated on her silver car,
The veil of night hung heavy o'er the world,
And o'er the solemn scene such stillness reign'd,
As 'twere a pause of nature : on the banks
No murmuring billow breaks, but all is hush'd ;
Save ever and anon the thund'ring stroke
That beats the fiery mass. While upwards rise
The smoaky volumes sparkling thro' the air.
But hark ! the full assembled owls begin
To shriek their orgies midst the rocks and woods.
Pensive I sit and hear the frightful din
Responsive echoing thro' the sullen skies,
'Till, lull'd by music of the dashing oar,
My untun'd soul again finds sweet repose †.

* P. 258, We now had an agreeable drive through the remainder of Lord Bathurst's grounds, whose beautiful walks, lawns, and extensive plantations do the highest credit to the taste and spirit of Allan Earl Bathurst, father to the present proprietor. Besides the several ornamental buildings on the delightful terrace, which commands distant and fine views, we are pleased with various objects of this kind, interspersed amidst the lawns and vistas of the deer park, particularly a noble lofty column, on the top of which is placed the statue of Queen Ann, as large as life : from hence we have a charming view of the house, with the tower of the church placed so directly in the centre behind, that at first we are induced to believe them one and the same elegant structure. We now passed by an handsome alcove, dedicated to the immortal Pope, where he used often to retire to indulge the creative fancies of his

† Parody on part of the first Scene, Act third, of the Grecian Daughter.

genius, when on a visit to his noble friend and patron. Opposite to this we were again amused with Oakley woods in miniature, a lawn from whose centre seven more viſtas are directed to various pleaſing objects, particularly that ſtately column juſt mentioned. Here we took a grateful leave and croſſed through the fields, about a mile to the village of Stratton, where we entered the great Glouceſter road. The clouds, which had been threat'ning long, now began to pour their copious ſtores upon the bleak downs of Cotefwold; thus we travelled many miles amidſt thoſe unſhelt'ring walls of ſtone, till we gladly arrived on that immense verge of Birdlip, whoſe ſummit, on a level with moſt of the Cotefwold, ſo gloriously hangs, near 1350 feet above the water of the Severn. Here the lovely and delicious vale of Glouceſter again burſt ſweetly on our ſight, and its fair city, to whoſe arms we were now eagerly returning, ſmiled even in this miſty eclipse of clouds and rain.'

Of the ſtyle in general a judgment may be formed from the above extracts; it appears to us weak and affected, neither proſe nor verſe; but as we ſuppoſe that the work will ſeldom be referred to, except for information, its poetical ornaments and trite remarks may be paſſed over; for uſefulneſs does not depend on, nor can be deſtroyed by trifles. T.

ART. V. *A Journal of the Paſſage from India, by a Route partly unfrequented, through Armenia and Natolia, or Aſia Minor. To which are added, Obſervations and Inſtructions for the Uſe of thoſe who intend to travel, either to or from India by that Route.* By Thomas Howel, M. D. and in the Service of the Honourable Eaſt India Company. 8vo. 187 p. and a Map. Price 4s. ſewed. Forſter. 1789.

OF all the journals that ever were published, even at a time when the public avidity for this ſpecies of compoſition is exceſſive, that before us is the moſt uninterreſting. It is little elſe than a mere land, as well as ſea log-book, containing the route which our traveller held, the ſtate of the weather, a few incidents common to all travellers, and the diſtance of places from Palamcottah to Oſtend. Our curioſity is not a little excited to know what, in the opinion of even the author, could intereſt any reader in ſuch particulars as theſe: p. 144.

* June 13th. About noon we left Cerigo, with a fair breeze, which died away at four o'clock, P. M. The wind was afterwards variable; and about midnight we came again a-breſt of Cape Matapan.

* June 14th. Spoke to two French frigates in the morning. Wind variable.

* June 15th. Wind foul.

* June 16th. Wind continued foul. Latitude obſerved 36—30.

* June 17th. Wind ſtill foul. Latitude, by obſervation, 36—24.

* June 18th. Some wind. In the morning Zante in ſight to the northward, and Stanefane iſlands to the ſouth. In the evening, got off

off the mouth of the harbour of Zante. Latitude, by observation, 36—49.

June 20th. Made very little way during the night; but at seven o'clock, A.M. saw the islands of Cephalonia and St. Maur a-head. Made the northern extremity of Zante at sun set.

The journies of Dr. Howel, by land, are scarcely more entertaining, being marked by little more than a few trivial occurrences and anecdotes relative to Meer load, a Turk, who had been his fellow passenger in the Drake from Bombay to Bussora, and continued to accompany them on their way to Bagdad; the variations in the health of Lieutenant Morris, another fellow-traveller; certain interviews with small parties of Arabs; several instances of misbehaviour in their guides; and of imposition on the part of innkeepers and horse-hirers after they came to Europe. With regard to the country, its inhabitants, vegetable and animal productions, &c. &c. he is either wholly silent, or refers his reader to other writers, or touches on them in so slight and superficial a manner, as plainly shews that they had not made a due impression on his mind. Yet he acknowledges that the face of the country, from Bussora to Constantinople, 'is greatly diversified, and presents the curious traveller with a variety of productions, customs, climates, and romantic prospects, which, by engaging the mind, beguile the length of the journey.'—It may be said that Dr. Howel published his book, not for amusement, but for the useful purpose of shewing the most expeditious route to India. If this had been his sole object, he might have accomplished it in the limits of a small pamphlet: for in this compass, the observations and instructions subjoined to his journal, might have been well comprehended; and these are the only part of this publication that can be of any utility.

Having described the various modes of coming to England by what is called the OVERLAND passage from India, he recommends the following route in preference to all others, p. 175.

'The route I should recommend, would be up the Persian gulph to Bussora, and from thence by the Euphrates in a boat as far as Hilla; then to Bagdad, and from this last place, with a tatar or courier, by Diarbekir to Constantinople: instead of embarking here I would proceed by land through Vienna to Ostend; so as to be independent of all the contingencies to which the navigation of the Mediterranean is liable. The whole of the passage FROM India, might thus be performed in a much shorter time than usual; and packets despatched this route TO India might reach Bombay in sixty-two days; provided the traveller can bear fatigue, will content himself with such baggage only as is essentially requisite, and submit, for a short time, to the Turkish customs and manner of living.'

He adds several instructions for performing the journey from India by this route, which, we doubt not, are practical and judicious.

H. H.

ART.

ART. VI. *Memoirs and Travels of Count de Benyowski.*

(Concluded from p. 402.)

OUR adventurers found the island of Usmay Ligon to be entirely independent of both China and Japan, and inhabited by a people in a high degree of civilization. On their arrival they were presented with a paper, written in Latin, by a Jesuit of the name of Ignatio, who died here, intimating the great progress he had made in converting this people to the faith. On unloading the vessel they found, to their great disappointment, that most of their furs were damaged. While engaged in this occupation and in repairing their vessel, the count was visited by one of the inhabitants, who surprized him, by addressing him in the Portugueze language; the history of this chief is sufficiently interesting to demand an extract, Vol. II. p. 10.

‘He was born at Tonquin, of a free family, and studied at Siam in the college of Missionaries. He afterwards accompanied a Missionary to China, who joining himself with three others, at Nankin, embarked together with himself in a Chinese vessel, called a Sampan, which conveyed them to one of the islands of Usmay. Father Ignatio established himself at this island; Usmay Ligon, and the others, departed for other islands. He afterwards gave a full account of the means employed by Father Ignatio to convert the islanders to christianity, and protested that the said father enjoyed a supreme power in this island, until his death; after which the islanders forced him to marry among them. He observed that they had the greatest veneration for himself; but he declared that it was not in consequence of any particular right attached to his person, as the government of the island depended on an assembly of old men, to which the chiefs of the families of the neighbouring islands were often invited. This form of government surprized me, and I could not avoid asking a thousand questions, which led me to a just idea of the constitution and government of this people, of which I propose to give a note at the end of the Journal of my happy residence on this island. Our discourse was interrupted by the arrival of a troop of islanders, whom my friend Nicholas informed of my desire to establish myself amongst them: this declaration was very agreeable to them, for they assured me that they would divide their possessions with us, instruct us in the manner of working and tilling the ground, and would give us their daughters in marriage. But as I saw that the idea of our establishment gave them great satisfaction, and was aware that in order to form a colony it was necessary I should be provided with a set of men, very different from my present companions; I thought it proper to inform them that my establishment could not take place until two years were elapsed, which were necessary for me to return to Europe, and return back again. I found no difficulty in bringing these estimable people to my wish; the open simplicity of their answers shewed their virtuous and innocent dispositions. They assured me that they would pray to God for my happy voyage, and quick return, and that during my stay I might consider them as my brothers.’

After remaining some time on this agreeable island, they set sail on the 20th August, 1771, but were obliged to leave be-

hind them eight of their companions, who determined to stay; and before his departure the count entered into a solemn covenant with the islanders to return and form a settlement among them.

On the 26th of August they made the island of Formosa. Having detached a party to the shore, they found there a less favourable reception than at the former island. After a terrible conflict with the natives, in which not less than 200 of these poor islanders were massacred, they weighed anchor, and soon after entered another harbour on the southern shore of the island. Here they found a Spaniard, who had been eight years upon the island, and who proposed a project to the count of conquering the island, and expelling the Chinese. A party being sent out for the purpose of watering into an inimical canton, were attacked by the natives, and they lost three of their most valuable associates. This affair produced a most severe retaliation, numbers were killed in battle, and still more put to death in cold blood by these barbarous Russians: the killed amounted to 1156, if we may credit the account! among whom were a number of women armed like the men: about 600 prisoners were distributed by the count as slaves among the friendly Indians. The same of this transaction procured him a visit from the general, and soon after from the prince of the canton where they were stationed. The following extracts are intended to give the reader some idea of the manners of these people, and the nature of the island in general, p. 40.

‘The habits of the general consisted of a long red *pautakon* *, Chinese half boots, a white shirt, with a vest of black, and a red surplice, or outer garment, which had some buttons of coral, set in gold. His head was covered with a bonnet of straw, exceedingly pointed, and the upper extremity was ornamented with horse-hair, dyed red. His arms consisted of a sabre, a lance, and a bow, with a quiver, containing twenty-five arrows. The troops who attended him were entirely naked, except a piece of blue cloth round their middle, and their arms were lances and bows.’

‘P. 62. The island of Formosa is called by the Chinese, *Touaiouai*; and by the natives *Paccahimba*. It is one of the finest and richest islands of the known world. The soil, in an infinity of places, produces two harvests of rice and other grain, with a variety of trees, fruits, plants, animals, and birds. Cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry, are very abundant here. This island is intersected by great rivers, lakes, and waters, abounding with fish. It has many commodious harbours, bays, and sounds on its coasts. Its mountains produce gold, silver, cinabar, white and brown copper; and likewise pit coal.

‘The island of Formosa is divided into eight principalities, three of which, situated on the western side, are governed by the Chinese, and peopled by the same nation. Every year an Ambassador arrives

* ‘The *pautalon* is a close garment fitted to the body, and all of one piece from head to foot.’ T,

from China, to receive tribute from these three provinces, which is raised by a poll tax; and the Emperor of China keeps five hundred vessels for the purpose of annually exporting this tribute, which consists of a large quantity of rice, wheat, millet, salt, beans, raw silk, cotton, gold, silver and mercury. The governors of these three provinces continually extend their possessions, either by alliance or intrigue, in such a manner, that they have obtained several towns and districts from their neighbours.

The inhabitants of the island are civilized, except those who live on the eastern coasts. They are of an effeminate disposition, without any marks of courage; given to indolence, and are indebted to the goodness of the climate for their preservation, as the soil supports them with very little labour. If we except the three Chinese provinces, the mines on the island are no where worked. They are contented to wash the sand to extract gold out of it; and if they find pearls in the shells, it is by mere accident. The common people of Formosa are clothed only in blue cotton cloth; the towns are always built in the plains; and the villages are upon the mountains. The houses of people of condition among them are extensive and beautiful, but plain. Those of the people are mere huts; and they are not permitted to build better. Most of them are covered with straw and reeds, and are divided or separated from each other by rows of palisadoes; their moveables are nothing more than what necessity has rendered indispensable. In the houses of men of rank, there are advanced rooms, in which they eat, receive strangers, and divert themselves. The apartments of the women are always separate, and apart from the house. Though they are built within the court, no one is permitted to approach them. In this country there are no inns for travellers; but those who are on a journey sit themselves down near the first house they come to, and the master of the house soon after receives them, and entertains them with rice and some flesh meat, with tobacco and tea.

The only commerce of the inhabitants of Formosa is with some Japanese barks, who touch here, and with the Chinese.

In each province there are five or six towns, which have establishments for instructing youth in reading and writing. Their characters of writing, and for the expression of numbers, are as difficult as those of the Chinese. Their pronunciation is sometimes quick and elevated, and at other times slow and grave. They obtain their books from China. There are forcerers or diviners here, who have a great influence over the people. Their religion consists in adoring one God, and in the performance of good offices to their neighbours. The provinces which are not conquered, are governed by princes or kings, who have an absolute power over their subjects. None of these last, without any exception of the great men, has any property in the lands. They receive the advantages of their lands, subject to the good pleasure of the prince, as well as the gains they derive from the multitude of their slaves. Some of the principal people have as many as one, or even two thousand. The princes always compose their councils of their principal military officers, and always keep their troops on foot, divided into four, five, and six divisions, which remain constantly on the frontiers. The body guard of the sovereigns consists of no more than five or six hundred young men, born of the principal families among their subjects. The ancient soldiers are employed in

the

the command of towns or villages; for there is no village in Formosa which is not commanded by a soldier, and each commander is obliged to present annually to his superior, a list of the people under his jurisdiction. Formosa being surrounded by the sea, these princes constantly maintain a certain number of vessels, each of which has two masts and twenty-four oars; they do not use cannon, but make great use of artificial fire works.

On the 11th of September they set sail from the island of Formosa, where they left one of their associates, Mr. Loginow, and directed their course to Macao. On the 16th they put in at Tanafoa, on the coast of China, where they found a hospitable reception from the Mandarin who commanded there; and on the 21st they arrived at Macao. At this place twenty of the associates and three of the women lost their lives, owing to the avidity with which they devoured the bread and fresh provisions; and on the 25th Miss Aphanasia Nilow paid the debt of nature also. By the intrigues of certain emissaries of the English East India company, who had made a party among his associates, and who wished to possess themselves of his papers, the count suffered much uneasiness during his abode at Macao. With the French East India company the count entered into a secret negociation, and, having lost his whole property, which had been stolen by two of his associates, he set sail on the 13th of January, 1772, with his companions, in two French vessels for the Isle of France, where they arrived on the 16th of March, and sailed for Europe on the 4th of April following. On the 18th of July they arrived at Port Louis, and the count had the satisfaction of finding his uncle Count de Benniow in the service of France, and soon after accepted a regiment of infantry in the same service. At the end of the year his lady arrived from Hungary, her child being just dead. In the course of the month of December the French ministry proposed to him to form a settlement on the island of Madagascar.

On the 22d of March, 1773, he proceeded on this expedition, and arrived at the Isle of France on the 22d of September following. Here he was surprized to find the express orders of the minister counteracted by the governor and intendant, who asserted, that the projected settlement would be prejudicial to the merchants of the Isle of France. Unfurnished with necessaries, and ill provided in all respects, he determined to proceed, without further loss of time, on the object of his mission; but in the mean time availed himself of the departure of a ship for France, to inform the minister of the ill conduct of the chiefs of the Isle of France. He was detained by the machinations of the government of that island till February, 1774; they even proceeded so far as to send private emissaries to the chiefs of Madagascar, to report insinuations against him, and to assure them that his object was to enslave the whole island,

island; and corrupted his troops by every indirect means. On the 2d of February he set sail for Madagascar, and arrived at the bay of Antongil on the 14th. When he came to inspect the invoice of articles shipped at the Isle of France for his service, he found that he had been entirely deceived by the intendant, who, instead of liquors and articles of trade, had loaded the ship almost entirely with *coals*, an article of not the smallest use. He was obliged to purchase a few necessaries of the captain, and to give him a bill, on his own account, for the amount. On the 2d of March he held a conference with all the chiefs of the province of Antimeroa, in which he explained to them his majesty's intention of taking under his protection the island of Madagascar, and of forming a settlement for its defence, and for a market in order to furnish them with merchandize. This convention was immediately followed by a treaty of amity with the natives. The treaty was, however, ill observed by them, and they attempted to poison the count and all his people in the provisions which they sold. The count was, however, informed of it, and would purchase no provisions which the seller did not first taste, and the experiment cost two of the conspirators their lives. Some hostilities unavoidably took place after this event, but the disaffected chiefs being completely subdued, tranquility was restored, and Count B. soon had the pleasure of receiving a deputation from six neighbouring provinces soliciting his friendship. The hatred of the natives was not however eradicated, as the French perceived, by an attempt which was made to poison the water of the river. On the 1st of April several chiefs of Angontzi came to solicit an alliance; and the same evening a conspiracy was detected among his own people, for the purpose of deserting to the enemy, and destroying the settlement. On the 6th and 7th he received the most flattering assurances of friendship from several different chiefs. On the 17th he detached a party of twenty-three to Foul Point, to form an alliance with Hyavi a powerful chief. About the close of this month he found himself in want of every necessary, from the villainous conduct of the chiefs of the Isle of France, and the prospect appeared, on this account, most discouraging. Disease wasted them on every side, and the count himself was seized with a violent fever, being obliged to retire to the island D'Aiguillon, for the recovery of his health. As they had lost the lieutenant-colonel and fifteen volunteers by disease, their next object was to find a more salubrious spot for a settlement; and the place on which they fixed was called by the natives *The Plain of Health*, about nine leagues up the river.

He was extremely ill treated by the master of the Grand Bourbon, who appears to have been suborned by the chiefs of the Isle of France, and whose treachery proceeded such lengths

as to carry off with him, on his departure, the armourer and carpenter, who had deserted. On the 11th of July the count lost his only son, and on the 12th he experienced another severe loss by the death of his major, M. Marini, who had been very serviceable. On the 13th of August two captains arrived with a letter from the chiefs of the Isle of France, informing him that their vessels had been freighted with stores for the settlement; but on questioning the captains, the count found that they had not two tons on board for the king's service, but that the vessels were really sent for the purpose of clandestine trade: another vessel, however, which had arrived for the purpose of trade, (the owners not knowing that since the settlement all extra trade had been prohibited) was sold, with its cargo, to the count, and afforded a temporary supply. The following act reflects honour upon our adventurer, p. 140.

'This nation (the Saphirobai) have a custom equally cruel and strange, which they have observed from time immemorial. Any child who is born with natural defects, or even on certain days, which they consider as unlucky, is sacrificed at its birth. Most commonly they drown them; and I had an opportunity of being a witness to this cruel custom, in descending the river in my way to the plain at Louisbourg. It happened fortunately, that on the day of my departure I had an opportunity of saving the lives of three of these unfortunate children, which they were carrying with the intention of drowning. I caused them to be conveyed to Fort Louis; and having given directions for summoning a grand Cabar, I caused all the chiefs to enter into an oath, that they would not in future practise any such act of cruelty. I considered this as the happiest day of my life, from the abolition of this execrable custom, which was the effect either of religion, or some more detestable prejudice.'

On the 7th of October, 1774, the *Sieur des Assises* arrived in the *Belle Poule*, as supercargo, from the Isle of France. He was no sooner arrived than he began intriguing with the chiefs of the island, distributing presents among them, and assuring them he was sent to protect them against the count. Distressed with anxiety by this continued opposition, Count B. fell into a dangerous illness, at the height of which M. Des Assises assembled the officers, assuring them he was commissioned to seize the papers of the count; but the proposal was received with indignation by the officers. On the count's recovery, M. Des Assises justified himself by putting into his hands a copy of the instructions he had received from the intendant of the Isle of France, which the count immediately dispatched to Versailles. The extreme ill conduct of this store keeper obliged the count at length to assemble his officers, and, with their advice, to put him under arrest on the 19th of December.

'On the 24th, the two detachments which I had sent upon discovery, returned from their expeditions; and the officers in command gave me an exact account in the form of an itinerary, or journal, from which I was assured, that this immense country abounded with the

the most beautiful plains, watered with rivers; and that colonists only were wanting to turn them to the greatest advantage. Sugar, cotton, indigo, coffee, tobacco, and all other productions, were found in abundance.

The new year was introduced by the favourable omen of the submission of M. Des Affissès, who confessed, in an assembly of the chiefs of the island, that all he had done was in consequence of the jealousy of a party in the Isle of France, who were apprehensive of the prosperity at which Madagascar was likely to arrive. These occurrences were succeeded by a very curious incident, p. 161.

• On the 2d, Mr. Corbi, one of my most confidential officers, in concert with the interpreter, informed me, that the old negress, Sufanna, whom I had brought from the isle of France, and who in her early youth had been sold to the French, and had lived upwards of fifty years at the isle of France, had reported, that her companion, the daughter of Rohandrian Ampanfacabé Ramini Larizon, having likewise been made prisoner, was sold to the foreigners; and that she had certain marks that I was her son. This officer represented likewise to me, that in consequence of her report, the Sambarive nation had held several Cabars, to declare me the heir of Ramini, and consequently, proprietor of the province of Mananha, and successor to the title of Ampanfacabé, or supreme chief of the nation; a title which since the death of Ramini Larizon, had been extinct.

• This information appeared to me of the greatest consequence; and I determined to take the advantage of it, to conduct that brave and generous nation to a civilized state, and the establishment of a solid and permanent government. Its situation, its population, the fertility and excellency of its soil and climate, with a variety of other circumstances, conspired to induce me to lay a foundation for the establishment of a power, founded upon national liberty. But as I had no person to whom I could intrust the secret of my mind, I lamented to myself at the reflection how blind the Minister of Versailles was to the true interests of France. I therefore contented myself with giving particular instructions to Mr. Corbi, respecting the answers he should make to such of the natives, as might question him on this subject. On the same day I interrogated Sufanna, on the report she had spread concerning my birth. The good old woman threw herself at my knees, and excused herself by confessing, that she had acted intirely upon a conviction of the truth. For she said, that she had known my mother, whose physiognomy resembled mine; and that she had herself been inspired in a dream by the Zahanhar, to publish the secret. Her manner of speaking convinced me, that she really believed what she said; I therefore embraced her, and told her, that I had reasons for keeping the secret respecting my birth; but that, nevertheless, if she had any confidential friends, she might acquaint them with it. At these words she arose, kissed my hands, and declared, that the Sambarive nation was informed of the circumstance, and that the Rohandrian Raffangour waited only for a favourable moment, to acknowledge the blood of Ramini.

Unable, however, from the weak state of his forces, to take any immediate advantage of this incident, the count soon found himself engaged in a series of vexatious hostilities with different

rent tribes of the natives. In the mean time his best officers were carried to the grave by disease, and his own strength was wasted by a new attack of a violent fever. For want of the promised supplies from the Isle of France, his troops were destitute of linen, clothes, covering, in fact of every necessary of life. In the month of November an English vessel from Bombay was wrecked upon the coast; and on the 27th of December the count received information of the death of Louis xv. From this period to June, 1776, our adventurers appear to have been engaged in a variety of petty wars and ineffective treaties, which it would be tedious to detail. On the 5th of June the long expected courier arrived; but the vessel which carried the supplies was unfortunately lost. The orders of the ministry were indecisive, and directed only the maintaining of posts, till the king should determine with respect to Madagascar. On the 16th of August he received a deputation from the Malgagos, offering to acknowledge him as their monarch, as the last descendant of Rimini. On the 10th of September intelligence was received that Mess. Bellecombe and Chevreau were arrived at the Isle of France, with the intention, as the count suspected, of securing his person. On the 21st they arrived at Madagascar, and summoned the count to come on board, with which he refused to comply. On the 22d Messrs. B. and C. landed, and on the 28th our adventurer delivered to them his resignation. After the departure of M. Bellecombe, the troops strongly solicited his return, and that he would resume the command; which, however, he refused. On the 11th of October he was acknowledged supreme chief of Madagascar by all the different nations; and on the 23d he determined to return to Europe with a view of forming an alliance with France or some other nation. On the 14th of December, 1776, he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope with this intention, and here the count's own journal concludes.

In order to satisfy our readers concerning the fate of our adventurer, it is necessary to recur to Mr. Nicholson's introduction in the first volume, from which we learn, that after soliciting in vain the European states, the count at length, after the peace, formed a connection with the states of America.—Under their auspices he proceeded to Madagascar with his family, where, however, he had been but a short time before he fell a victim to the animosity of the French, by whom he was murdered.

ART. VII. *Introduction to the Knowledge of Germany, containing Enquiries into the Disposition and Manners, peculiar Habits and Customs of the distinct Classes of Society. Particularities and Anecdotes of their divers Courts, and remarkable Personages. A View of their Literature and Learning, Improvements in Arts and Sciences, religious Opinions and singular Notions, different Governments, Politics and Revolutions. With a Variety of other Researches tending to afford a complete Idea of that Country and its Inhabitants, during the latter Ages and at the present Time.* 8vo. 232 pages. Price 4s. sewed. Hookham. 1789.

THE traveller or the moralist, who would really instruct his readers in the character and manners of a nation, must not confine himself to general observations, to those topics and instances which are to be deduced from the civil history of the people he describes.—He must descend into the minutiae of private life, he must visit not the metropolis only, but the village.—He must not confine his observation to the unvarying and unmeaning circle of a court, but must mingle with the inferior classes of society. This Introduction to the Knowledge of Germany appears from some circumstances to have been written from actual observation, but we want (what from its title we rather expected to find) the nice discrimination of a philosophic eye. We would not be understood to insinuate that the volume before us is destitute of entertainment and information; it is by no means wholly barren of either; but we regret that the volume contains a quantity of matter with which most readers are previously acquainted; and that it is not more frequently enlivened by the display of those peculiar features, which a more attentive observer would have remarked; or a more accurate reporter would have noted down.

Of the independent spirit with which the Germans indulge their particular whims or prejudices, uncontrouled by general laws of custom or politeness, our author exhibits some curious instances.

‘ Thus one of them filled his household with female attendants, whose business it was to perform the task of the men. Another turned his residence into a magazine of musical instruments, bestowing preferments on those who devised the most curious in their kind: and of one it is recorded, that he made it a standing regulation to oblige those, to whom he granted an audience, to partake in equal share with him of a stated quantity of liquor before they proceeded to business.’

The pride of the Germans is disgustingly ridiculous:

‘ The absurdity of family prejudices is certainly carried to a greater height in Germany than in any other country in Europe: so far, that if a person of princely birth marries a lady of a rank inferior to that of countess, he gives her his left hand in the nuptial ceremony; and the intervention of the emperor himself is necessary to enable their posterity to inherit their honours and estates.’

5.

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estates. Nor can this be done but by formally creating her a princess of the empire; otherwise the match remains disgraceful, and the wife is not even allowed to bear the husband's name.'

Whatever may be the eminence of individuals in this country, the author seems to insinuate that the people in general are not far advanced in science and civilization:

'Of late years a very extraordinary opinion was broached, and learnedly maintained. This was, that the dead sometimes came out of their graves to suck the blood of the living. This ridiculous idea, which possibly was occasioned by the disorder called the incubus, or night mare, spread over all Germany; from whence it found its way into the neighbouring countries. It went under the denomination of vampirism; and incredible was the number of elaborate dissertations it occasioned in several of the most polite and enlightened nations in Europe. The French themselves did not escape the infection, and several books were written among them on the subject. It remained during some years uncommonly popular and interesting, and afforded one of the many proofs how readily the grossest absurdities can obtain admittance and belief even among people otherwise sensible and judicious; and what is more surprising, in an age when mankind is daily shaking off the superstition of centuries, and making rapid strides towards a complete liberty of thinking.'

ART. VIII. *Letters, addressed chiefly to a young Gentleman upon Subjects of Literature; including a Translation of Euclid's Section of the Canon; and his Treatise on Harmonic; with an Explanation of the Greek Musical Modes, according to the Doctrine of Ptolemy.* By Charles Davy, M. A. Rector of Onehouse, in Suffolk. 2 Vols. 8vo. 964 p. and 9 pl. or tables. Pr. 14s. sewed. Printed 1787. Pub. 1789. Bury, Rackham; London, Payne and Son.

THE philological reader will find many curious remarks on the formation of the Greek tenses, and the structure of that language, in these Letters. The observations on musical modes, &c. demonstrate a profound theoretical knowledge of the subject; but none of these topics would admit of any analysis proper for our journal. We shall therefore select, for the gratification of our readers, an extract which can scarcely fail to be generally interesting. It is part of an original letter from a Mr. Braddock, who was resident at Lisbon at the time of the earthquake, and contains the fullest and most affecting account of that melancholy catastrophe we have ever read.

'There never was a finer morning seen than the first of November, the sun shone out in its full lustre; the whole face of the sky was perfectly serene and clear; and not the least signal or warning of that approaching event, which has made this once flourishing, opulent, and populous city, a scene of the utmost horror and desolation, ex-

cept only such as served to alarm, but scarcely left a moment's time to fly from the general destruction.

' It was on the morning of this fatal day, between the hours of nine and ten, that I was sat down in my apartment, just finishing a letter, when the papers and table I was writing on, began to tremble with a gentle motion, which rather surprized me, as I could not perceive a breath of wind stirring; whilst I was reflecting with myself what this could be owing to, but without having the least apprehension of the real cause, the whole house began to shake from the very foundation; which at first I imputed to the rattling of several coaches in the main street, which usually passed that way, at this time, from Belem to the Palace; but on hearkening more attentively, I was soon undeceived, as I found it was owing to a strange frightful kind of noise underground, resembling the hollow distant rumbling of thunder; all this passed in less than a minute, and I must confess I now began to be alarmed, as it naturally occurred to me, that this noise might possibly be the forerunner of an earthquake, as one I remembered, which had happened about six or seven years ago, in the Island of Madeira, commenced in the same manner, though it did little or no damage.

' Upon this I threw down my pen, and started upon my feet, remaining a moment in suspense, whether I should stay in the apartment, or run into the street, as the danger in both places seemed equal; and still flattering myself that this tremor might produce no other effects than such inconsiderable ones, as had been felt at Madeira; but in a moment I was roused from my dream, being instantly stunned with a most horrid crash, as if every edifice in the city had tumbled down at once. The house I was in shook with such violence, that the upper stories immediately fell, and though my apartment (which was the first floor) did not then share the same fate, yet every thing was thrown out of its place in such a manner, that it was with no small difficulty I kept my feet, and expected nothing less than to be soon crushed to death, as the walls continued rocking to and fro in the frightfullest manner, opening in several places; large stones falling down on every side from the cracks; and the ends of most of the rafters starting out from the roof. To add to this terrifying scene, the sky in a moment became so gloomy, that I could now distinguish no particular object; it was an Egyptian darkness indeed, such as might be felt; owing, no doubt, to the prodigious clouds of dust and lime, raised from so violent a concussion, and as some reported, to sulphureous exhalations, but this I cannot affirm; however, it is certain I found myself almost choked for near ten minutes.

' As soon as the gloom began to disperse, and the violence of the shock seemed pretty much abated, the first object I perceived in the room, was a woman sitting on the floor, with an infant in her arms, all covered with dust, pale and trembling; I asked her how she got hither: but her consternation was so great, that she could give me no account of her escape; I suppose that when the tremor first began, she ran out of her own house, and finding herself in such imminent danger from the falling stones, retired into the door of mine, which was almost contiguous to her's, for shelter, and when the shock increased, which filled the door with dust and rubbish, ran up stairs into my apartment, which was then open: be it as it might, this was no time for curiosity. I remember the poor creature asked me, in the
utmost

utmost agony, if I did not think the world was at an end; at the same time she complained of being choked, and begged, for God's sake, I would procure her a little drink; upon this I went to a closet where I kept a large jar with water (which you know is sometimes a pretty scarce commodity in Lisbon) but finding it broken in pieces, I told her she must not now think of quenching her thirst, but saving her life, as the house was just falling on our heads, and if a second shock came, would certainly bury us both; I bade her take hold of my arm, and that I would endeavour to bring her into some place of security.

‘ I shall always look upon it as a particular Providence, that I happened on this occasion to be undressed, for had I dressed myself, as I proposed, when I got out of bed, in order to breakfast with a friend, I should, in all probability, have run into the street, at the beginning of the shock, as the rest of the people in the house did, and consequently have had my brains dashed out, as every one of them had; however, the imminent danger I was in, did not hinder me from considering that my present dress, only a gown and slippers, would render my getting over the ruins almost impracticable: I had, therefore, still presence of mind enough left, to put on a pair of shoes and a coat, the first that came in my way, which was every thing I saved, and in this dress I hurried down stairs, the woman with me, holding by my arm, and made directly to that end of the street which opens to the Tagus, but finding the passage this way entirely blocked up with the fallen houses to the height of their second stories, I turned back to the other end which led into the main street, (the common thoroughfare to the Palace) and having helped the woman over a vast heap of ruins, with no small hazard to my own life; just as we were going into this street, as there was one part I could not well climb over without the assistance of my hands, as well as feet, I desired her to let go her hold, which she did, remaining two or three feet behind me, at which instant there fell a vast stone, from a tottering wall, and crushed both her and the child in pieces: so dismal a spectacle at any other time would have affected me in the highest degree, but the dread I was in of sharing the same fate myself, and the many instances of the same kind which presented themselves all around, were too shocking to make me dwell a moment on this single object.

‘ I had now a long narrow street to pass, with the houses on each side four or five stories high, all very old, the greater part already thrown down, or continually falling, and threatening the passengers with inevitable death at every step, numbers of whom lay killed before me, or what I thought far more deplorable—so bruised and wounded that they could not stir to help themselves. For my own part, as destruction appeared to me unavoidable, I only wished I might be made an end of at once, and not have my limbs broken, in which case, I could expect nothing else but to be left upon the spot, lingering in misery, like these poor unhappy wretches, without receiving the least succour from any person.

‘ As self preservation, however, is the first law of nature, these sad thoughts did not so far prevail, as to make me totally despair. I proceeded on as fast as I conveniently could, though with the utmost caution, and having at length got clear of this horrid passage, I found myself safe and unhurt in the large open space before St. Paul's church, which had been thrown down a few minutes before, and buried a great

part of the congregation, that was generally pretty numerous, this being reckoned one of the most populous parishes in Lisbon. Here I stood some time, considering what I should do, and not thinking myself safe in this situation, I came to the resolution of climbing over the ruins of the west end of the church, in order to get to the river side, that I might be removed, as far as possible, from the tottering houses, in case of a second shock.

‘ This, with some difficulty, I accomplished, and here I found a prodigious concourse of people, of both sexes, and of all ranks and conditions, among whom I observed some of the principal Canons of the Patriarchal church, in their purple robes and rochets, as these all go in the habit of Bishops; several Priests who had run from the altars in their sacerdotal vestments in the midst of their celebrating mass; ladies half dressed, and some without shoes; all these, whom their mutual dangers had here assembled as to a place of safety, were on their knees at prayers, with the terrors of death in their countenances, every one striking his breast, and crying out, incessantly, *Miserecordia meu Dios*.

‘ In the midst of our devotions, the second great shock came on, little less violent than the first, and completed the ruin of those buildings which had been already much shattered. The consternation now became so universal, that the shrieks and cries of *Miserecordia* could be distinctly heard from the top of St. Catherine’s hill, at a considerable distance off, whither a vast number of people had likewise retreated; at the same time we could hear the fall of the parish church there, whereby many persons were killed on the spot, and others mortally wounded. You may judge of the force of this shock, when I inform you, it was so violent, that I could scarce keep on my knees, but it was attended with some circumstances still more dreadful than the former.—On a sudden I heard a general outcry, ‘ The sea is coming in, we shall be all lost.’—Upon this, turning my eyes towards the river, which in that place is near four miles broad, I could perceive it heaving and swelling in a most unaccountable manner, as no wind was stirring; in an instant there appeared, at some small distance, a large body of water, rising as it were like a mountain, it came on foaming and roaring, and rushed towards the shore with such impetuosity, that we all immediately ran for our lives, as fast as possible; many were actually swept away, and the rest above their waist in water at a good distance from the banks. For my own part, I had the narrowest escape, and should certainly have been lost, had I not grasped a large beam that lay on the ground, till the water returned to its channel; which it did almost at the same instant, with equal rapidity. As there now appeared at least as much danger from the sea as the land, and I scarce knew whither to retire for shelter, I took a sudden resolution of returning back with my cloaths all dropping, to the area of St. Paul’s: here I stood some time, and observed the ships tumbling and tossing about, as in a violent storm; some had broken their cables, and were carried to the other side of the Tagus; others were whirled round with incredible swiftness; several large boats were turned keel upwards; and all this without any wind, which seemed the more astonishing. It was at the time of which I am now speaking, that the fine new quay, built entirely of rough marble, at an immense expence, was entirely swallowed up, with all the people on it, who had

had fled thither for safety, and had reason to think themselves out of danger in such a place: at the same time a great number of boats and small vessels, anchored near it (all likewise full of people, who had retired thither for the same purpose) were all swallowed up, as in a whirlpool, and never more appeared.

‘ This last dreadful incident I did not see with my own eyes, as it passed three or four stones’ throws from the spot where I then was, but I had the account as here given from several masters of ships, who were anchored within two or three hundred yards of the quay, and saw the whole catastrophe. One of them in particular informed me, that when the second shock came on, he could perceive the *whole* city waving backwards and forwards, like the sea when the wind first begins to rise; that the agitation of the earth was so great even under the river, that it threw up his large anchor from the mooring, which swam, as he termed it, on the surface of the water; that immediately upon this extraordinary concussion, the river rose at once near twenty feet, and in a moment subsided; at which instant he saw the quay, with the whole concourse of people upon it, sink down, and at the same time every one of the boats and vessels that were near it were drawn into the cavity, which he supposes instantly closed upon them, inasmuch as not the least sign of a wreck was ever seen afterwards. This account you may give full credit to, for as to the loss of the vessels, it is confirmed by every body; and with regard to the quay, I went myself a few days after, to convince myself of the truth, and could not find even the ruins of a place, where I had taken so many agreeable walks, as this was the common rendezvous of the factory in the cool of the evening. I found it all deep water, and in some parts scarcely to be fathomed.

‘ This is the only place I could learn which was swallowed up in or about Lisbon, though I saw many large cracks and fissures in different parts, and one odd phenomenon I must not omit, which was communicated to me by a friend who has a house and wine-cellars on the other side the river, viz. that the dwelling-house being first terribly shaken, which made all the family run out, there presently fell down a vast high rock near it, that upon this the river rose and subsided in the manner already mentioned, and immediately a great number of small fissures appeared in several contiguous pieces of ground, from whence there spouted out like a *jet d’eau* a large quantity of fine white sand, to a prodigious height.

‘ I had not been long in the area of St. Paul’s, when I felt the third shock, which though somewhat less violent than the two former, the sea rushed in again, and retired with the same rapidity, and I remained up to my knees in water, though I had gotten upon a small eminence at some distance from the river, with the ruins of several intervening houses to break its force. At this time I took notice the waters retired so impetuously, that some vessels were left quite dry, which rode in seven fathom water: the river thus continued alternately rushing on and retiring several times together, in such sort, that it was justly dreaded Lisbon would now meet the same fate, which a few years ago had befallen the city of * Lima.

* This happened in 1746.

* Perhaps

* Perhaps you may think the present doleful subject here concluded ; but, alas ! the horrors of the first of November, are sufficient to fill a volume. As soon as it grew dark, another scene presented itself little less shocking than those already described—the whole city appeared in a blaze, which was so bright that I could easily see to read by it. It may be said, without exaggeration, it was on fire at least in an hundred different places at once, and thus continued burning for six days together, without intermission, or the least attempt being made to stop its progress.

* I could never learn, that this terrible fire was owing to any subterraneous eruption, as some reported, but to three causes, which all concurring at the same time, will naturally account for the prodigious havock it made ; the first of November being All Saints Day, a high festival among the Portuguese, every altar in every church and chapel (some of which have more than twenty) was illuminated with a number of wax tapers and lamps, as customary ; these setting fire to the curtains and timber work that fell with the shock, the conflagration soon spread to the neighbouring houses, and being there joined with the fires in the kitchen chimnies, increased to such a degree, that it might easily have destroyed the whole city, though no other cause had concurred, especially as it met with no interruption.

* But what would appear incredible to you, were the fact less public and notorious, is, that a gang of hardened villains, who had been confined, and got out of prison when the wall fell, at the first shock, were busily employed in setting fire to those buildings, which stood some chance of escaping the general destruction.

* The fire, by some means or other, may be said to have destroyed the whole city, at least every thing that was grand or valuable in it ; and the damage on this occasion is not to be estimated.

* The whole number of persons that perished, including those who were burnt, or afterwards crushed to death whilst digging in the ruins, is supposed, on the lowest calculation, to amount to more than sixty thousand ; and though the damage in other respects cannot be computed, yet you may form some idea of it, when I assure you, that this extensive and opulent city, is now nothing but a vast heap of ruins, that the rich and poor are at present upon a level, some thousands of families which but the day before had been easy in their circumstances, being now scattered about in the fields, wanting every conveniency of life, and finding none able to relieve them.

* A few days after the first consternation was over, I ventured down into the city, by the safest ways I could pick out, to see if there was a possibility of getting any thing out of my lodgings, but the ruins were now so augmented by the late fire, that I was so far from being able to distinguish the individual spot where the house stood, that I could not even distinguish the street, amidst such mountains of stones and rubbish which rose on every side. Some days after, I ventured down again with several porters, who, having long plied in these parts of the town, were well acquainted with the situation of particular houses ; by their assistance, I at last discovered the spot ; but was soon convinced, to dig for any thing here, besides the danger of such an attempt, would never answer the expence.

* On both the times when I attempted to make this fruitless search, especially the first, there came such an intolerable stench from the dead

dead bodies, that I was ready to faint away, and though it did not seem so great this last time, yet it had like to have been more fatal to me, as I contracted a fever by it, but of which, God be praised, I soon got the better. However, this made me so cautious for the future, that I avoided passing near certain places, where the stench was so excessive that people began to dread an infection; a gentleman told me, that going into the town a few days after the earthquake, he saw several bodies lying in the streets, some horribly mangled, as he supposed, by the dogs; others half burnt; some quite roasted; and that in certain places, particularly near the doors of churches, they lay in vast heaps, piled one upon another.

The letters of Mr. Davy are in general well written.

D.

ART. IX. *Christophori Saxii Onomasticon Literarium, sive Nomenclator historico-criticus præstantissimorum omnis ætatis, populi, artiumque formulæ Scriptorum; item, Monumentorum maxime illustrium, ab orbe condito usque ad sæculi, quod vivimus tempora digestus, & verisimilibus, quantum fieri potuit, annorum notis accommodatus. Pars Sexta.—A Literary Onomasticon; or, Historico-Critical Nomenclature of the most eminent Writers of all Times, Nations, and Arts; and of the most illustrious Monuments from the earliest Records to the present Time. Digested according to the most probable Dates and Æras. Part VI. By Chr. Saxius. Large 8vo. Utrecht. 1788.*

OF all the publications which have issued from the Dutch press of late years, none deserve more notice, or will be more acceptable to the lovers of literature, than that of which the sixth volume is now offered to the public. Indefatigable study during a long course of years, a most laborious research into every thing that the republic of letters has produced from the earliest ages, a thorough acquaintance with almost every branch of science, and a strong and sound judgment, have alone enabled the celebrated author to prosecute an undertaking of this kind so successfully as he has hitherto done. If we only consider the numberless multitude of writers, who in so many ages have appeared on the stage, the few certain records which exist concerning the earliest of them, the darkness which involves those of the middle ages, and the confusion, if we may so call it, occasioned by the multitude of those who have flourished since the restoration of letters, we must be justly astonished at the laborious application it must have cost the professor, to treat a subject of this nature, with such order, perspicuity and accuracy, as we here meet with. For this purpose it was necessary for him to travel through the whole world of letters, to make himself intimately acquainted with all its inhabitants both ancient and modern, to ascertain the time of their birth, their flourishing and death, and to collect, often from scattered fragments, the most authentic accounts respecting their persons, employ-

employments, writings and talents. His design, however, is by no means to give a diffuse description of every ancient and modern writer, to delineate at large their peculiar characters and circumstances, to collect every particular relating to them, to criticize the works of each, and mention the different editions of them. This would have added but little to the usefulness of his labour, since a work of such an extensive nature could only have been occasionally consulted, and that too chiefly by those, who it is to be supposed are already in possession of the sources pointed out by the professor. Mr. Saxius's principal aim is, to give a chronological list of all those, who have acquired any celebrity by their learning or writings, to be able by this means and from this point of view, to overlook the whole kingdom of science, to ascertain the degree of credit due to the various historians, to point out originality and invention, and to estimate the lesser merits of those who are only imitators of others. He has thus placed the whole history of literature in its proper connexion, leaving to each who may have occasion for it, the collection of further materials, while at the same time he points out all along the proper places where such materials are to be found. This is certainly no small labour; and yet it is executed by the professor with such accuracy, as clearly shews, that he is not a mere copyer of the quotations of others, but that he has himself gone to the original sources, and consulted them with his own eyes.

We may properly divide all the writers mentioned in his *nomenclature* into three classes, viz. into *fontes primarii*, *secundarii*, and *fontium instauratores*. Under the first of these classes he has omitted none, so far as we have been able to judge, of whom there remains any writing or fragment; while at the same time, he mentions in their proper place, the most renowned geniusses of antiquity, whether, like Socrates and others, they have left no writings behind them, or their writings have been lost. Under those who may be reckoned only *fontes secundarii*, a considerable number are omitted by him, who, however, were neither Greeks nor Latins, but mostly Arabians, whose names he might easily have transcribed from the *Bibliothèque Orientale* of Herbelot, but who are known merely by their names, and do not deserve to be mentioned on account of their writings. In like manner, he has spared his readers the trouble of going through a dry list of Jewish writers or rabbies, with whose memories or literary labours we are little concerned; and also of those insignificant writers, whose works have not the smallest relation to the *historia medii ævi*, nor to the *propagines literarum*. With respect to the *fontium instauratores*, the professor has confined his chief attention to real literati, *antiquarii* & *critici*, studiously omitting the enormous mass of mere makers of systems, whether in theology, jurisprudence,

jurisprudence, medicine or philosophy, of whom he only mentions the principal, those who have acquired a name on account of the peculiarity of their opinions, or the strangeness of their errors. Here, however, the professor has been accused of partiality, as if wedded to his own favourite study, he has given the preference chiefly to those who have devoted themselves to it, and thus given a place to many *philologastri* of little importance, while he has either wholly omitted, or superficially mentioned, many distinguished men in other branches of literature. But though we cannot deny, that among the *philologi*, *antiquarii* & *critici*, or in one word, among the *grammatici*, he has mentioned besides the *heroes*, also some *medioximidi*; yet it does not appear to us, that he has done this at the expence of other literati of merit in any branch of science whatever. It certainly corresponded more with the design of an *Onomasticon*, not *Theologicum* or *Juridicum*, or *Medicum*, or *Philosophicum*, or *Politicum*, but purely *Literarium*, to give a place among the *fontium instauratores* to all those who have contributed to illustrate antiquity and literature, than to load a work which must in itself be sufficiently extensive, with an useless list of the names of those, whose writings have been consigned to oblivion along with their lives. Indeed we may observe in general, that in a work of such an extensive nature as that before us, mistakes or omissions are almost unavoidable, and that we have reason to wonder, not that a writer sometimes, but that he so seldom can be accused of such. If in any thing, surely we may justly say here, *beatus ille qui minimis urgetur vitiiis*.

The volume before us begins with the present century, and goes to the end of 1740. We have therefore reason to hope, that the public will soon be in possession of the whole of this valuable work. Mr. Saxius had hitherto added to every other volume a compleat index of the writers mentioned by him; and we therefore expected to have had, in this volume, a similar register, respecting it and the former one; but as this is not the case, we are led to presume, that a seventh volume will compleat his *Onomasticon*, and that he then intends to give a general register to the whole work. This period, we doubt not, will be anxiously wished for by every lover of literary history, to whom we can justly recommend this work as their best guide, as we are persuaded that no where will they find that extent and accuracy which distinguish the performance of Mr. Saxius from every other of a similar nature, and which will, doubtless, give it a very high value in the opinion of every admirer of literary merit.

A. G.

ART.

ART. X. ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΥ τῆ Γραμματικῆς τῆ κατ' ἙΡΩ, καὶ ΛΕΑΝΔΡΟΝ.
*Di MUSEO il Grammatico gli amorosi avvenimenti tra ERO, e
 LEANDRO, tradotti del Greco, originale in Latino, ed in versi
 Italiani. Da Francesco Mazzarella-Farao.—Musæus the
 Grammarian's Poem of Hero and Leander, translated into
 Latin and Italian Verse. By Francis Mazarella-Farao.
 Naples. Small 8vo. 238 pages. Imported by Edwards.*

IN appretiating the merit of this work, more praise is due to the learning of the editor, than either to his judgment, or his taste. After a dedication in Latin, to *Sir William Hamilton*, he proceeds to an introductory address of fourscore pages, in which, besides what relates to his subject, he may be said to have treated, *de omni scibili et quolibet ente*. This address is followed by a collection of epigrams on *Hero and Leander*, or such as mention their names. To these, as well as to the poem itself, are subjoined one translation in Latin, and another in Italian. The former, we allow, is literally exact; but the latter, though highly applauded by the countrymen of the author, we are sorry that we cannot very strenuously praise. Of its merits, however, our readers may form some judgment, from the version annexed of the first fifteen lines.

• Deh m'ispira a cantar, ma in modi alteri
 Quella Lucerna testimonia *fida*
 Di occulti amori, o Dea d'almi piaceri,
 E'l Notator notturno a l'onda *infida*
 In sen, che a un tempo nave, e condottiero
 D' Imenei, coraggioso a lei si *affida* ;
 E come per quell' umido sentiero
 Caldo di amor, l' ombre non pave, e vola
 Cara a stringersi al sen la sua bella Ero.
 Amori, o Dei ! che nella Gnidia scuola
 Più vaghi unqua non fur, e se uom mai dice
 Che l'Aurora immortal guatogli, è sola :
 E Sesto, e Abido, dove l' infelice
 Notturno maritaggio, e clandestino
 D' Ero si celebrò, che or dir mi lice :
 E già mi par quel Notator divino,
 L' amoroso Leandro, e la Lucerna
 M' invitino a ridir lor fier destino.
 Fatal Lucerna, oh Ciel ! che a notte eterna
 Que' due condusse, e pria dell' alma Dea
 Di Cipro ambasciadrice indegna esterna ;
 Quella che paraninfa esser dovea
 D' Ero notturna sposa, e 'l nuziale
 Talamo ornar qual face alma febea ;
 Quella, che come mai non ebbe eguale,
 Fra gli astri a sfavillar l' etero Giove
 Affigger poi dovea dopo il ferale

Cafo, e quindi nomarla a tutte prove
 D'Amor pronuba ftella, onde appariffe,
 Che a le cure di amor valse ella altrove.
 S' alla focia, e adiutrice in quelle riffe
 Il fuo offizio adempio di fida fcorta,
 E mediatrice amica in fin che viffe;
 Ma quando il Ciel crudel più non comporta,
 Che a' vegghianti Imenei meffaggio fia,
 Co' fiati rei l' ha nemico aultro morta.
 Ma via fu ormai deh canta in compagnia
 De l'eftinta Lucerna, e 'l fato amaro
 Del perito Leandro, alma Talia,
 L' unico fin con meco a paro a paro.

What has been faid of the preface, will apply ftill more clofely to the notes, which certainly abound with marks of erudition, but, for the moft part, foreign to the fubject. Of this one fpecimen will ferve as a proof.

V. 62. Due coftumanze dell' antichità Giudaiche, anzi chè de' Gentili, od almeno di alcuni popoli Orientali, rilevar fi pollono da quefto verfo, cioè l' andare scalzo della Sacerdotella pel Tempio, per cui potevafi agevolmente ammirare la vaghezza delle fue bencolorite piante, e l' ufo della vefte facra bianca, onde i Sacerdoti di allora, e que' di Canopo, e Menfi fpécialmente, detti eran *ανιπτοποδες*, e *λινοχλαυται*, *λινοφοροι* *linigeri*: e chi non fa l' *efod lineo*, quo accingebantur Sacerdotes et Levitæ, preffo de' Greci *επιωμεις*, e che ufd anche Davide *ante arcam pfallens*? Come fi legge, che comparvero mai gli Angeli dell' Apocaliffe? Silio Ital. *ante aras flat vefte Sacerdos effulgens nivea*. . . . Virgilio *Æn.* 6. v. 665. defcrivendo gli Eroï de' Campi Elifi oltre della vaga vefte fulgida talare dà lor anche un fimil ornato in fulla fronte:

Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta:

fra' quali Mufeo, Lino etc. fascia dagli Ebrei ufata, e detta *מִגְבָּאוֹת* *migbaoth*, gr. *κισσaris*, e *מִצְנֶפֶת* *mitznepeth* da *עָנָן*, *involvit*, onde detta da Fl. Gioſeffo *μυστα εμφοδης*, v. Maimonid. Seld. etc. che mon era diſſimile dal Turbante de' Turchi, e Marrocchini odierni. Ebbero per Legge gli Ebrei Sacerdoti l' ufo, ed obbligo di andare ſcalzi pel Tempio, onde a purificarſi dall' immondezze, che inevitabilmente tuttora contraevanſi, avevan il *Labbro*, o *mar eneo* famoſo nel Tempio Salomonico *ante fores* allogato, detto *כִּיּוֹר* *chijor*, *conſlatum prius a Moyſe e ſpeculis mulierum*, ed ebbero perciò anche tante fucine ne' conelavi del detto Tempio per riſcaldarſi i piedi, *ne terminibus, aliisque malis excruciantur*, ciocchè farebbe loro ſtato pur inevitabile da che il liſoſtrato era tutto di marmo, ed in conſeguenza freddiſſimo. Erodoto *lib.* 4. deſcrive il cratere di bronzo de' Samj fatto ad imitazione dell' Argolico, del valore di ſei talenti *gryphinis capitibus in circuitu altrinſecus obverſis* che ſituaron nel Tempio di Giunone, e ch' era ſoſtenuto da tre Colofſi di ſette cubiti *genu nixis*: e ſimil a queſto leggeſi pur eſſere ſtato quello di Ariante Re de' Sciti fatto dalle punte delle ſaette de' ſuoi Soldati, quando volle ſaperne con certezza il numero, allo ſcrivere dello ſteſſo Erodoto. I Greci chiamavan ſimili vaſi *περιſφαιτερα*, *circumſperſoria*, ſotto qual nome venivan compreſe tante *urnae*, *hydriae*, *pelves*, *luſtralia*, *vaſa χυτογοναυτοι*, *lavacra*, *labra*, *luteres*, *cacabi*,

ecacabi, caldaria, lebetes, ed anche *ollae, et dolia aurea et argentea*, onde così chiamate leggiam quelle κρατῆρας δύο μεγάδαι μεγάλας, *duas grandi forma pateras*, offerte da Cresò al Tempio di Apollo Delfico, πιδῶς τε ἀργυρεῆς τισσοῦρας κ. τ. λ. de' quali περιβραντήρια avvalevanfi i Sacerdoti non solo per le loro purificazioni, ma anche per le lustrazioni de' divoti, onde usavan d' aspergerli *rore levi ramo felicis olivae*. Virg. *Æn.* 6. v. 229. un simil vaso magnifico di bronzo ci rammenta pur lo stesso Padre della Storia donato da' Lacedemoni al detto Cresò, fatto a guisa di conca *labiorum tenuis frequentibus animalibus exornatum, capax triginta amphorarum.*

In respect to the text, pains have been taken to give it an accurate state, and several mss, collated for the purpose. The various readings adduced we here will subjoin.

—V. 18. ἀμφοτέρης πολιεσσιν, other copies have ἀμφοτέραις and πολιεσσιν.—V. 23. ἐκεῖνος, several mss. ἐκεῖνοι.—V. 27. εἴσεται ποῦ, other mss. εἴσεται νῦν.—V. 29. εἰς ποθὸν . . . ἐνεδῆσε, two mss. εἰς ποθὸν ἀνεδῆσε.—V. 31. γαμῶν, one ms. γαμὸν ἀδιδάκτος.—V. 32. for παρὰ, four mss. have περὶ, and one by mistake after this verse hath v. 188.—V. 33 is omitted in three mss. and v. 188. inserted in its place.—V. 34. for ὁδεποτ', other copies read ὁ δυνετ'. Two mss. read ἀγρομενησὶ μεθωμίλησε, other copies ἀγρομενησιν ἐνομίλησε.—V. 38. one ms. for ἰλασσομένη reads ἰλασσομένη.—V. 42. for Κυπριδῆν, one ms. Κυπριδὸς ἦ.—V. 44. for Πανσυδῆν, four mss. have Πασσυδῆν, and for εἰς, one has εἰς.—V. 45. for ναίετακον, some mss. read ναίεταασκον; and for ἁλίσσεφρων, others have ἁλίτρεφροι.—V. 47. ἐν πολιεσσὶ Κυθρων, two mss. read ἀνα πτολιβρα Κυθειρων. One ms. has χορευων.—V. 48. Λιδανου πλερυγέσσι χορευων, in one ms. Λυδανὸν πλυχέσσι ναίων.—V. 49. περικτιόνων, other copies περικτυόνων; and for εἰλεπτετο τέμος ἑορτῆς, one ms. reads εἰλεπθ' ἑορτῆς θοῆς.—V. 50. for Φρυγίης ναετῆς, οὐ γειτόνος, one copy has Φρυγίης ναεταί, οὐ γειτόνες.—V. 53. for Ἀθανάτων ἀγεμῆν, four mss. have ἀθανάτοισιν ἀγεῖν.—V. 54. the same four mss. for ἀγεμυμένων read ἀγερομένοι.—V. 58. One ms. for χιονέων παρείων, has χιονέας παρείων.—V. 61. four mss. read χροῖν ἐρυθραίνετο, instead of the common lection χροῖν ἐρυθρὰνετο.—V. 71. for καλλιθεμεθλον ὅπῃ κατὰ νηὸν ἀλατο: some copies καλλιθεμηθλον ὅπῃ κατὰ νηὸν γέλατο.—V. 74. for ἑδρακον, two mss. have ἑδραμον.—V. 76. ὑπὸ ὀπῶπα νηῖν, κεινὴν θ' ἀπαλὴν τε, in one ms. ἡποτ' . . . ἰδανὸν θ' ἀπαλὴν τε, in another Νηεῖδα πᾶνθ' ἀπαλὴν, whilst a third has the verse thus, Τοῖν δ' ἡποτ' ὀπῶπα κεινὴν δ' ἀπαλὴν τε.—V. 77. for καὶ others have η.—V. 78. αἰογήσα, one ms. αἰογήσα; and one ms. for Κορὸν δ' ἐχ' ἔυρον ὀποπῆς, reads χορὸν δ' ἐχ' οἶδα ὀποπῆς.—V. 80. for ἐφιμερῶ one ms. ἐφικομένη.—V. 84. ἐφώνει, other copies ἐφώνηεν, one ms. ἐπέφώνεεν, and for Ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος, the same has ἀλλῶθε δ' ἄλλος.—V. 85. for ἐπεμνηατο one ms. σημνηατο καλλεῖ.—V. 86. for Λεανδρῆ two mss. Λεανδρε.—V. 88. πευριπνευστοῖσι one ms. πυρίελητοῖσι.—V. 89. ἀμμορος others ἀμορος, and one ms. ἀμοίρος.—V. 90. two mss. read πυρσων.—V. 91. κραδί . . . ἀνικτῆ, others read κραδὶς ἀνικτῶν.—V. 93. πέλει, Aldus πέλοι.—V. 94. οφθαλμός δ' ὁδός, others οφθαλμός θ'.—V. 95. for ἰλκος, one ms. reads κάλλος.—V. 97. several for κραδίη read κραδίη.—V. 98. two mss. omit δ', and for ἀπενόσφισιν read ἀπενόσφισεν.—V. 100. for ἐβαίει one copy has εἴτο . . . V. 101. Δοξα . . . ἐλελιξεν, three mss. read Δοξα ἐλελιξεν, and one ὑποδελξεν.—V. 103. for ξυνεθηκε, others συνηκε, and

and one ενοησε.—V. 111. for Ανεφαινε some copies αναφαινε, one ανεφνε, the second Venice edition ανετελλε βαθυσικος Έσπαρος αςρ
—V. 115. for εφοιαχιζειν, others εφοιαχνησεν; one εφοιαχισιν; two ε
φναχιζειν.—V. 116. for χωμενη, ροδεν εξεσπασε χειρα, others have
χωμενην εξεσπαζη.—V. 118. θαρσαλεως, in one ms. θαρσαλην.—V. 120.
for οκναλεως, other copies have οκναλεως, and one οκκαλεως.—V. 128.
for παρθενικησιν, other copies δηλυτερησι.—V. 129. instead of επει κλυει,
some mss ως κλυει, one εκλυει, and another οτ εκλυει.—V. 131. for
απειδειωσι, other copies have απειλειωσι, one ιχθαιρωσι, and one απει
χθαιρωσι.—V. 133. for ευδμων κυσας, one ms. reads ευσμον κυσας.—
V. 134. ποθεν βεβωλημενος οισρρ; in another m. s. ποθεν βεβωλημενος οισρρ,
and in a third ποθεν βεβωλημενος οσρρ.—V. 136. for ου επιχθοιησιν ισην
γυναιξιν, in two mss. επιχθοιων ισην γυναικων.—V. 141. for μετερχεο,
Paræus has μετερργεο.—V. 142. is wanted in some editions.—V. 145.
for πιςα one ms. has κεδνα.—V. 148. for ικετην, other copies read
εικετην, for εβελης, εβελεις; and for παρακοιτην, in one copy παρακοιτις.
—V. 14. one copy for τον σοι reads τον με —V. 150. for θοος,
one ms. has θ' ο, and another θεος.—V. 151. εκομιζειν, in two
mss. εκομισεν: and for Ιορδανην ποτε νυμφην, in two mss. Ιορδανην,
and in one Ιορδανη ποτε Νυμφηα.—V. 153. for Αταλαντη, two mss. have
Αταλαιτη.—V. 158. παρεπεισεν αναινομενης, in other copies ανεπεισεν
αναινομενην.—V. 159. for ερωτοκοισι, in one copy ιρωτοκοισι.—V. 160.
for καρθεν.κη δ' αφθογγος, in two mss. παρθενικην δ' αφθογγον.—V. 161.
ερυθιωσαν, in several ερυθρωσαν, in two others ερυθιωσαν, and in Junt. 2.
ερυθροιωσαν.—V. 162. for εξεν ιπ', several copies have εξισεν επ'.—
V. 164. παντα, in two mss. εσι.—V. 168. καλλει, in one copy καλλει,
and in two καλλεια.—V. 169. in some copies εν is wanted, and one
ms. for οπωπην, has ομιχλην.—V. 172. for ανεδεικατο, one ms. reads
ανεδεικατω, and another ανεφηλατο.—V. in two copies for πιτρον οριναις,
πιτραν ορινης.—V. 177. for εφθειγχατο, in others εφθειγχαο.—V. 186.
for εμοι, one ms. has εχω.—V. 193. νημοφπνος, in others νημοιυντος.—
V. 194. κρυπ'ε παρειν, one copy κληπιε, and two others παρειαν.—
V. 196. for βεβωλημενος, three copies have βεβλημενος —V. 19. for
Αιολομετις, three mss. read αιολομητις.—V. 206. for βαρυγδεποιο,
several copies read περιπλωσσοιμι.—V. 208. instead of αγαρρουν, one ms.
has αγερρων, and another αγερρυχον.—V. 210. μνιον, in other copies
δινον.—V. 211. εκ περατης, in two copies εκ περατη.—V. 213.
οπιπλευων, in one ms. οπεπειων, in another υποπλευων.—V. 223. μαρ
τυρησιν . . . φυλαξεν, in one μαρτυριοισιν, and in three others φυλαττειν.
—V. 224. η μεν φως, in Aldus οι μεν, in another copy φας, and
another for περησαι reads περααν.—V. 226. αικοιτες, in another
εκκειιτες.—V. 228. μη τι παραπλαιζοιτο, λαβων σπηια πυργη, in one
μηδε βαλαν, in three others λαβων.—V. 231. τρησαντο, others have
τρασαντο.—V. 235. two mss. for ανεμιμνε, have εφυλαξει.—V. 236.
some copies for πολυκλαυτοιο, read πολυκλαυτοιο.—V. 244. for προσελικτο
two mss. have προλεικτο.—V. 245. one copy instead of ειν υδωρ
gives εκτος υδωρ.—V. 250. ουδανων, in two mss. ιμεναιων.—V. 255.
αυτοσολος; in two copies ραυτοσολος.—V. 257. ληυγαλης αιρησιν, in two
mss. λιπταλης αυραιοσιν, and in a third λεγαλης δ' ευρησιν οβι.—V. 263.
νυμφοκομοιο, in two mss. νυμφ.κομοιο. Παρθενανος, in four copies
παρθενενιας.—V. 265. αλυπτιον, in one copy αλυπλειν, and in three
others

others ἀλιπλοον.—V. 267. for ιαχε, some copies have εννεπε, and one MS. ισχε.—V. 268. πολλα μογησας, à μη παθε, in one MS. πολλ' επαθης τα μη παθοι, and in another πολλ' επαθ' δε.—V. 271. της ιδρωτας εμοις ενικαθισο κολποις, in Aldus ενι κατθισο, in another copy περικατθισο, in two MSS. παρακαττεο.—V. 272. two MSS. for λυσατο μητρην have λυσσατο μητρην.—V. 288. two MSS. for ηρσαντο κατελθειμεν, read ηρσαντο μετελκειμεν.—V. 291. εδ' επι δερυν, in several copies εδ' τε δερυν, and δερυν.—V. 292. αλληλων, in five MSS. αγγυπων.—V. 294. for Φρικαλεας, one MS. has Φρακαλεας; and another for δονεσσα, δονασσα.—V. 296. χειμεριοι πνειοντες αι συφελιζον αηται, in other copies χειμεριον πνειοντες επεσυφελιζον αηται.—V. 298. for διχθαδι, two MSS. read διχαθι.—V. 300. for χειμεριης, one MS. has χειμεριη, and another χειμεριος.—V. 301. Several copies for πυργη read λυχνη.—V. 302. ηθαδα, in two MSS. ειθαδα, and in others η δαδα.—V. 109. ευτε βαρυπνειοντες αηται, one MS. reads οττε, and another ο τε βαρυπνειουσι αηταις.—V. 310. for ακοντιζοιτες αηται, two copies read ακοντιζοιτας αητας, and one αηλλας.—V. 132. δη ποιε, one MS. adds και, and two for εθημενος give εσθημειος.—V. 313. for επι νωτων, some copies υμεναιον.—V. 315. for παννοθεν ηχη, three copies read παντοθε η γη.—V. 318. κτυπος . . . ερισμαραγοο, in two MSS. κλιπος ερισμαραδιο, and Aldus, ερισμαραδιο.—V. 319. ακηλητοις, in another copy ακηλιτοις.—V. 320. μεν λιτανευσε, in one copy μιν, and in three others λιτανει.—V. 326. for σθινος ην αδωνητον ακοιρητων, other copies read σινος ην ακοιρητον ακινητων.—V. 327. for αυτοματος, one copy αυτοματοι.—V. 328. for αμαιμακετου κινεν αλμης, one MS. has αμαιμακετον πινεν αλμην.—V. 329. for απισον, one MS. reads ασβεσον.—V. 330. for πολυτλητοιο, some have πολυκλαυτοιο.—V. 333. η δ' ετι δηθυνοντος, in some copies ησεται δ' ιδυνοντος, others εισεται δ' ησθυνοντος, and others δη θυνοντος. For Επ' αγγυπνοισιν, Aldus gives επ' αγγυπνισιν.—V. 335. for ηλυθε, in one MS. ηλυθιν.—V. 336. παντοθε δ' ομμα τιτανειν in one MS. παντοθε ομματα τιτανει.—V. 337. αλωμενον ον παρακοστιν, in one MS. αλωμενον παρακοιστην, and in another αλφομενον.—V. 339. for δρυπιομενον, one MS. δρυπιομενον.—V. 340. δαιδαλιον ρηξασα περι σθηεσσι χιτωνα; in one MS. δαιδαλιον . . . παρα in another, and χιτωνας.—V. 341. ροιζηδεν προκακτος απ' ηλιεατε πισε πυργη, in one copy ροιζηδεν, and Aldus, απ' ηλιεατον πισε πυργον.—V. 342. καδδ', in two MSS. καδ' δ', and in others καδ'. For Τιθηηκε επ' three MSS. have τιθηηκε συν.—V. 343. εν πυματι, in one MS. εν πυματι.

This article hath extended itself further than we were aware, but we flatter ourselves, that the selection of these various readings, which were interspersed in the notes, will prove no unacceptable present to our classical readers. Z.

ART. XI. *The Vision of Columbus. A Poem. In Nine Books.*
By Joel Barlow, Esq. 12mo. 244 p. Pr. 3 s. sewed.
Printed at Hartford, in New England. Reprinted in London for Dilly. 1788.

THE introduction to this poem contains a short account of Columbus, of the mortifications and difficulties which he encountered in his application to the principal maritime states of Europe,

Europe, previous to his discovery of America, the dangers that attended him in making that discovery, and the cruel treatment that he met with after it.—It gives us also the author's reasons for exhibiting his subject in vision, rather than in the form of a regular epic.

The poem opens with a view of Columbus in prison, indulging those melancholy reflections which the unmerited rigours of his lot naturally suggested, when the angel appears to comfort him.

The first book is chiefly occupied in a display of American scenery, without dispute the noblest in the world, drawn with a bold hand, and, in general, with a happy one. The second is rather of a philosophic cast, accounts for the different characters that discriminate the nations of the globe, and for the first peopling of America. These points adjusted, the reader is introduced, toward the close of this book, to an acquaintance with Manco Capac and Oella, and the book is followed by a dissertation in prose on the genius and institutions of that great Peruvian lawgiver. The wars of Capac, the captivity and fortunate deliverance of his son Rocha, form the subject of the third. In the fourth, Columbus, distressed by a foresight of the terrible destruction of Peru by the Spaniards, is consoled by a prospect of the happy effects of his discovery on the affairs of Europe, and of the colonization of America. The contest of England with her disobedient progeny in the west employs the poet in the fifth book and in the sixth. But poetry seems never more unsuccessfully occupied, than when describing a modern battle; if the various movements and evolutions of such a scene are difficult to be understood in prose, much is that difficulty increased in verse, and the field enveloped in smoke and dust is hardly more obscure than the language that represents it. This tumultuous display of French and American prowess is, in the latter of these books, introduced with much warm panegyric on the liberal and heroic interference of France. But all this eulogy comes to nothing the moment we recollect, as an Englishman immediately must, that France, in plain truth, had no end in view, but solely to distress Great Britain. The heroine has her reward.—At the end of the sixth book, both the battle and the poet cease to bray, and the seventh affords us agreeable matter of contemplation. Here the reader is invited into more peaceful scenes; cultivation prospers in his view, the rivers transmit the inland produce to the coast, commerce flourishes, religion is diffused, and the philosophers, painters and poets of America have their praise. Some interesting topics are discussed in the eighth book, which traces historically the progress of the arts and sciences, and accounts for the slowness of that progress. The uncertainty of the human mind in matters of theology is instanced and accounted

for ; but the universality of the notion of a God is urged as proof that a God exists, and the general prevalence of the opinion that some atonement is necessary to conciliate him, as a strong testimony in favour of revelation. The ninth book might be entitled a poetical essay on the progress and effects of civilization, which the author, in a long note, supposes will be at last perfected by the general spread of commerce. The nations all civilized, he reverses the miracle of Babel, and suddenly gives them all one language. The effect is one religion and universal peace.

Such are the materials of which this poem consists, to none of which we object, except, as the reader has seen, to those of the fifth and sixth books. Scented as they are with gunpowder, we confess they did not please us ; but at the same time are ready to do justice to the author's management of this part of his subject, such as it is, and to acknowledge that perhaps few other poets would have expressed it better.

We have to observe also, that though the hypothesis by which he accounts for the conversion of all nations to the Christian faith be ingenious, we cannot admit it to be consonant to the strain of scripture, which does not suspend that great event on an universal confluence of all languages into one, but on the conversion of the Jews, whose reingraftment into their own olive-tree, we are expressly told, shall be attended with the fulness of the Gentiles. Neither does the scripture teach us to expect so slow a progress of the dispensations tending to produce this fulfilment of the divine purposes, as Mr. Barlow is willing to suppose. Slow indeed, if the church must wait for it, till in consequence of the intercourse occasioned by commercial voyages, the whole earth shall gradually speak one language. On the contrary, it speaks of *lifting up a standard to the nations*, and of a *nation's being born in a day* : expressions that imply the utmost suddenness of performance, and such as it may reasonably be supposed would immediately follow on the call of Israel, the circumstances of which call are believed by the best expositors of the sacred text to have been prefigured in the instantaneous and wonderful conversion of the apostle Paul.

With these exceptions we approve the poem. The expression is in general pure and accurate, though sometimes bold, and the conceptions are not seldom magnificent. The numbers also are good, and with respect to its general conduct it is unexceptionable. The design is one, though there is great variety in the means by which it is accomplished. Columbus is to be comforted ; and if the prospect of events in which the whole world is interested, deduced in a regular series from his discovery of America, and terminating in the happiness of mankind, can console the hero, he has, as the angel tells him in the con-

conclusion, no just cause of repining or of sorrow left. It is no fault of the author, if, after all, the melancholy reflection forces itself on the mind of the reader, that this cordial administered by the angel is but a poet's dream, and that the excellent man whom he celebrates in reality died broken-hearted.

We shall now notice, here and there, a blemish, for there are but few, and shall then proceed to give such extracts as may furnish the reader with a competent idea of the author's manner.

In page 119, book IV, we meet with the word *cloudly*, and again we find it in page 231, book IX. It does not appear to us that, in either instance, there was any occasion for this new coinage, but that the old-fashioned *cloudy* would have answered just as well.

In these lines, book V, page 142,

' While the glad lakes and broad Ohio's *stream*
Seem smiling, conscious of approaching *fame*,'

the rhyme is not accurate, and three words of so similar a sound occurring in the same couplet, affect the ear disagreeably, at the same time that the terminating words are dissimilar enough to disappoint it.

Book V, page 147, we have the following lines :

' Or, as on plains of light, when Michael strove,
And swords of Cherubim to combat move ;
Ten thousand fiery forms together play,
And flash new lightning on empyreal day.'

In which the transition from the imperfect tense to the present is inelegant, and even ungrammatical ; rendered so by the intervening conjunction. A slip into which the necessity of rhiming betrayed the author.

Book V, page 152,

' And the long lightnings from their *pieces* burn '

Piece is a military substitute for *musquet*, but not a poetical one.

The poet did not consult his ear when he wrote the following six lines which encounter us in book VIII, page 211.

' While man, still grov'ling, passionate, and *blind*,
Wars with his neighbour and destroys his *kind*—
Say, what connecting chain, in endless *line*,
Links earth to heaven, and mortal with *divine* ;
Applies alike to every age and *clime*,
And lifts the soul beyond the bounds of *time*.'

He who writes in rhyme had need, sometimes, be cautious lest he rhyme too much. The concluding words of these lines are not indeed exactly homotonous, but they approach so nearly to it that they are offensive.

We will now make the author amends by citing some passages which will show him to more advantage.

The following description of the devastation made by HER-
NAN CORTEZ in the territories of the harmless MONTEZUMA,
is strongly coloured, and with a masterly hand, at the same
time that the reflections which the view excites in the mind of
Columbus are natural and touching. P. 40.

Now see, from yon fair isle, his murdering band
Stream o'er the wave and mount the fated strand;
On the wild shore behold his fortress rise,
The fleet in flames ascends the darken'd skies,
The march begins; the nations, from afar,
Quake in his sight, and wage the fruitless war;
O'er the rich provinces he bends his way,
Kings in his chain, and kingdoms for his prey;
While, robed in peace, great Montezuma stands,
And crowns and treasures sparkle in his hands,
Proffers the empire, yields the sceptred sway,
Bids vassal'd millions tremble and obey;
And plies the victor, with incessant prayer,
Thro' ravaged realms the harmless race to spare.
But prayers, and tears, and sceptres plead in vain,
Nor threats can move him, nor a world restrain;
While blest religion's prostituted name,
And monkish fury guides the sacred flame:
O'er fanes and altars, fires unhallow'd bend,
Climb o'er the walls and up the towers ascend,
Pour, round the lowering skies, the smoky flood,
And whelm the fields, and quench their rage in blood.
The Hero heard; and, with a heaving sigh,
Dropp'd the full tear that started in his eye:
Oh hapless day! his trembling voice reply'd,
That saw my wandering streamer mount the tide!
Oh! had the lamp of heaven, to that bold sail,
Ne'er mark'd the passage nor awak'd the gale,
Taught eastern worlds these beauteous climes to find,
Nor led those tygers forth to curse mankind,
Then had the tribes, beneath those bounteous skies,
Seen their walls widen and their spires arise;
Down the long tracts of time their glory shone,
Broad as the day and lasting as the sun:
The growing realms, beneath thy shield that rest,
O hapless monarch, still thy power had blest,
Enjoy'd the pleasures that surround thy throne,
Survey'd thy virtues and sublimed their own.
Forgive me, prince; this impious arm hath led
The unseen storm that blackens o'er thy head;
Taught the dark sons of slaughter where to roam,
To seize thy crown and seal thy nation's doom.
Arm, sleeping empire, meet the daring band,
Drive back the terrors, save the sinking land—
Yet vain the strife! behold the sweeping flood!
Forgive me Nature, and forgive me God.'

In book III, page 87, the poet employs his powers to good purpose in the exhibition of a volcanic eruption; but we are somewhat apprehensive that the two last lines of the passage border rather too nearly on the extravagant.

' At length, far distant, thro' the darkening skies,
Where hills o'er hills in rude disorder rise,
A dreadful groan, beneath the shuddering ground,
Rolls down the steeps and shakes the world around.
Columns of reddening smoke, above the height,
O'ercast the heavens and cloud their wonted light;
From tottering tops descend the cliffs of snow,
The mountains reel, the valleys rend below,
The headlong streams forget their usual round,
And shrink and vanish in the gaping ground;
The sun descends—Wide flames with livid glare
Break the red cloud and purple all the air;
Above the gaping top, wild cinders, driven,
Stream high and brighten to the midst of heaven;
Deep from beneath, full floods of boiling ore
Burst the dread mount, and thro' the opening roar;
Torrents of molten rocks, on every side,
Lead o'er the shelves of ice the fiery tide;
Hills slide before them, skies around them burn,
Towns sink beneath, and heaving plains o'erturn;
O'er distant realms, the flaming deluge, hurl'd,
Sweeps trembling nations from the astonish'd world.'

There is much animation and true poetry in this figure of Sir Walter Raleigh. Book IV, p. 126.

' The Seraph spoke; when fair beneath their eye,
A new-form'd squadron rose along the sky;
High on the tallest deck majestic shone
Great Raleigh, pointing tow'rd the western sun;
His eye, bent forward, ardent and sublime,
Seem'd piercing nature and evolving time;
Beside him stood a globe, whose figures traced
A future empire in each wilder'd waste;
All former works of men behind him shone,
Graved by his hand in ever-during stone;
On his mild brow a various crown displays
The hero's laurel and the scholar's bays;
His graceful limbs in steely mail were dress'd,
The bright star burning on his manly breast;
His sword high-beaming, like a waving spire,
Illumed the shrouds and flash'd the solar fire;
The smiling crew rose resolute and brave,
And the glad sails hung bounding o'er the wave.'

In the ensuing passage, in which the angel presents Columbus with a vision of the whole earth, we find a strain of versification and expression not unequal to the grand occasion, P. 225.

' Far as the Angelic Power could lift the eye,
Or earth or ocean bend the yielding sky;

Or circling suns awake the breathing gale,
 Drake lead the way, or Cook extend the sail;
 All lands, all seas, that boast a present name,
 And all that unborn time shall give to fame,
 Around the Chief in fair expansion rise,
 And earth's whole circuit bounds the level'd skies.

He saw the nations tread their different shores,
 Ply their own toils and claim their local powers.
 He mark'd what tribes still rove the savage waste,
 What happier realms the sweets of plenty taste;
 Where arts and virtues fix their golden reign,
 Or peace adorns, or slaughter dyes the plain.
 He saw the restless Tartar, proud to roam,
 Move with his herds, and spread his transient home;
 Thro' the vast tracts of China's fix'd domain,
 The sons of dull contentment plough the plain;
 The gloomy Turk ascends the blood-stain'd car,
 And Russian banners shade the plains of war;
 Brazilia's wilds and Afric's burning sands
 With bickering strife inflame the furious bands;
 On blest Atlantic isles, and Europe's shores,
 Proud wealth and commerce heap their growing stores,
 While his own western world, in prospect fair,
 Calms her brave sons, now breathing from the war,
 Unfolds her harbours, spreads the genial soil,
 And welcomes freemen to the cheerful toil.'

We beg leave, by way of hint to the *young* men of our own country, to remark, that this poem, and the Conquest of Canaan by Mr. Dwight *, respectable works both, and on well-chosen subjects, are the productions of two *young* Americans.

G. G.

* * This article has been mislaid.

ART. XII. *An Inquiry into the Small Pox, medical and political: wherein a successful Method of treating that Disease is proposed, the Cause of Pits explained, and the Method of their Prevention pointed out; with an Appendix, representing the present State of Small Pox.* By R. Walker, M. D. 8vo. 499 p. pr. 6s. in boards. Murray, 1790.

THOUGH the modern improvements which have been made in the treatment of the small-pox have produced many publications on the subject, few of them have comprehended the worst symptoms of the natural disease; and we believe none can be considered as compleat treatises upon it. The design of the work before us is, however, of this kind, the author having, as he informs us in the preface, for many years past paid particular attention to the worst kinds of small-pox, to which he was led by observing with regret, that whilst the mode of treating the

* See Vol. III. p. 531.

mild disease produced by inoculation has, 'for more than half a century, engaged the attention and employed the talents of medical men, little or no pains have been taken to enquire into the nature and most effectual method of curing that which is produced by accidental contagion.'

In our account of this work, which is peculiarly entitled to attention, we shall give a general sketch of our author's plan, and notice more at large such parts of it, as appear to be new or most interesting. It consists of a preface, an introduction, sixteen chapters, and an appendix. The preface, as usual, contains the author's general reasons for publication, one of which we have already mentioned. The introduction is principally taken up with observing, that very little additional light has been thrown on the disease, produced by accidental infection, since the days of Sydenham, unless by carrying the cool regimen rather farther than he did; and with remarks on his theory of the disease, and the practice he founded upon it, on which Dr. Walker says, 'he has dwelt the longer, in order to shew, that notwithstanding the esteem his works are justly entitled to, and though his pieces on the small-pox contain many valuable observations, and are generally considered as the most complete standard of practice, yet if the above observations are just, it must appear evident, that he is not a perfect pattern to copy in his treatment of this disease; and that by following out his method of cure, we shall never be able to reduce the mortality by small-pox, which is the leading intention of this inquiry.'

Chap. 1st contains, 'first, accounts of the small-pox, and opinions concerning its origin;' but in this the reader will find little more than that the first writers on this subject were Arabians, and that the only early accounts we have of it are those of Rhazes and Avicenna. Chap. 2d is on the remote cause of small-pox. In this the author endeavours to prove, that it is produced by a peculiar contagion, and that the disease is not, as supposed by some respectable French writers, merely an inflammation *sui generis*. Chap. 3d treats on the apparent properties of variolous contagion. The nature and principles of the different kinds of contagion will probably for ever elude our most diligent researches, we were not disappointed therefore in finding but little information on this part of the subject; the author conceives, however, that the poison of the small-pox contains 'an inflammatory septic principle,' which opinion he thinks 'is corroborated by a fact which occurs in practice; for while variolous contagion propagates the same specific disease in those that are susceptible of it, in others who have already undergone the small-pox, it occasions malignant and putrid fevers.'

The fourth chapter is on the action of the variolous contagion on the fluids: with many other authors who have written before on this subject, Dr. Walker supposes this action on the blood to be a ferment, by which he says, 'some of the constituent parts of that fluid are assimilated to its own nature.' He takes considerable pains to explain and justify the term ferment, and refers to some respectable writers who have adopted it in the same sense, but we confess it does not convey to us a sufficiently precise idea of the mode of action of specific poisons. In this chapter are also recited some experiments made to ascertain which of the component parts of the blood are most readily influenced by variolous contagion. Blood was taken from a person who never had the small-pox, the red particles, coagulable lymph and serum, were accurately separated, the red particles and coagulable lymph were also each diluted with water; to a certain quantity of each of these diluted fluids, and to a certain quantity of the undiluted serum was added some variolous matter, and these were put into phials; the same quantity of the several fluids unmixed with variolous matter was put into other phials, and the whole suffered to be at rest in the same temperature, viz. 98°; a putrid fætor was produced in all the fluids which were impregnated with the variolous matter, sooner than in those in which there was no admixture of this poison, and the red particles so mixed discovered a putrescent tendency much sooner than the other fluids; 'which experiment,' says our author, 'shew that some constituent parts of the blood are influenced by the variolous contagion sooner than others; and that the red particles and coagulable lymph are resolved and brought into a putrescent state much sooner than the serum.' We do not see any inferences deducible from these premises, which can illustrate the principle on which the contagion acts, much less do they point out any practical improvement in the treatment of the disease; they are nevertheless curious physiological facts. Chap. 5th is subdivided into three parts, and treats, 'first of the different quantities of the variolous ichor generated in the system, in different kinds of small-pox. 2. The whole quantity generated, not determined to the skin in the form of pustules. 3. Inquiry whether the variolous pustules, invade the viscera and internal parts.'

In the first part are given some considerable extracts from Holwell's account of the treatment of this disease in the East, in which is described the mode of opening the pustules by the Bramins, and which Dr. Walker says, 'puts it beyond a doubt, that different quantities of the variolous ichor are generated in the system, in different kinds of small-pox,' and tends, he thinks, to support a theory, on which in the course of this work he lays much stress; but which we shall have more occasion to notice hereafter. Chap. 6th treats on the predisposition necessary to
 infec-

infection. In proof of this, some instances are mentioned of persons exposed repeatedly to the contagion, and of others who have been inoculated, without taking the infection at that time, and yet at a future period they have had the disease, and also of others who during life have never had the disposition to receive it; but in what this disposition consists, and from what state of the habit arises the difference in the degree and virulence of the disease, though our author offers some conjectures, we observe nothing very satisfactory. Chap. 7th is on the proximate cause; we have before observed, that our author considers the action of the contagion on the blood as that of a ferment, assimilating a portion of that fluid; in this chapter he amplifies on this subject, and says, 'that the blood, in consequence of the action of the variolous ferment, during the stage of fermentation, being more or less assimilated, and the contagious particles accumulated in the system, we consider to be the proximate cause of small-pox.' Chap. 8th contains an accurate description of the symptoms preceding the eruption, of the eruption itself, and of the varieties of the disease, as the contiguous, the simple confluent, and the chrysaline. Chap. 9th, which is a practical one, begins with an observation to which, for the sake of humanity, we wish we could unequivocally subscribe.

'Before entering upon this important part of the subject, we must observe, that small pox, though one of the most formidable and destructive diseases to which mankind are exposed, is, nevertheless, more under the controul of the physician than any other acute distemper we are acquainted with, as the knowledge of its remote cause, and the evident effects of that cause operating on the system, puts it in our power to obviate the worst, and most dangerous symptoms of the disease.'

The theory which we have before alluded to as being considered by the author of such practical importance, and on which his method of treatment is principally founded, respects two natural processes peculiar to the disease, namely the generation of the principles of contagion in the blood, and the effort to rid the system of it when once accumulated in the fluids: the first he calls the stage of fermentation, and the other is the disease itself, during the whole progress of which he conceives there exists an unremitting endeavour in nature to unload the system of the contagious matter generated in the preceding stage; and though the principal outlet is evidently by the surface of the skin in the pustularly eruption, yet all the other sources of escape by increased secretions are not neglected; 'for if we attend,' says our author, 'to the operations of nature from the commencement of this disease, we shall find that her chief aim is the expulsion of the morbid particles: she, indeed, is not always directed to the most safe and eligible channel for discharging these, but employs the common secretory organs of the machine for that purpose: hence we find a deter-

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mination of these contagious matters to the skin, either by sensible or insensible perspiration, to the head and salivary glands, to the kidneys, and sometimes to the intestines,' and 'no doubt nature relieves herself in part by these discharges, as well as by what is propelled to the skin in the form of pustules.' This chapter, therefore, is principally employed in enumerating the indications arising in these different stages; 'as the severity of the eruptive fever, and of all the other symptoms very much depends,' Dr. Walker says, 'upon the quantity of contagious matter generated in the system, this period merits particular attention, either in the case of inoculation, or when we have reason to suspect accidental infection,' and 'the indication in this first stage is to prevent as much as possible too great an assimilation of the variolous ferment, which, he adds, may be effected by attending to the following circumstances, abstaining from animal food, wines, and every thing of a heating nature, being kept cool, avoiding exercise, preserving the mind in a placid state, and taking cooling laxatives.' These, the reader will observe, are the general directions which every practitioner gives to patients who are preparing to receive the infection, and in the period between its being communicated by inoculation and the appearance of the disease, but he will probably wonder with us, why no notice is taken of mercury, on which so much reliance has been placed by the most celebrated and successful inoculators.

'As a fever of the inflammatory kind always accompanies the contiguous and simple confluent small-pox, and shews itself by a quick, strong, or hard pulse, great heat, thirst, flushed countenance, and inflamed eyes, quick respiration, cephalgia, delirium, lumbago, &c. in these circumstances the first obvious indication is bleeding.' But though an advocate for this practice in general, the author adds some cautions against its indiscriminate use. 'The impropriety of it,' he says, 'where we have reason to suspect the putrid diathesis, is manifest, and in the mild small-pox it is unnecessary, and may be hurtful.' Among other means which he recommends, with a view of moderating the eruptive fever, he thinks 'there is no expedient more effectual or more useful and salutary in every stage of the disease, than the application of cold;' and in support of this opinion, which is however at this time sufficiently confirmed by the experience of every practitioner who is at all conversant with the disease, he gives a long extract from Sir G. Baker's enquiry into the merits of a method for inoculating the small-pox, &c. He then proceeds to the second indication in the treatment of the disease, which is 'to diminish the excess of the contagious fluids,' and is effected by promoting those several discharges, which in concurrence with the pustular eruption, tend to remove the load of morbid fluids; these are perspiration,
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the salivary discharge, the urinary discharge, and diarrhœa; all these he takes into consideration, pointing out how far they may be encouraged, and by what means; he enters however most fully into the subject of diarrhœa, which he considers 'as one of the principal discharges employed by nature in disburdening herself from an excess of the contagious matters;' he places his chief expectation of cure in keeping up this discharge throughout the disease, and combats the prejudices, as he says, both of the learned and the vulgar, who have been afraid to encourage this evacuation, 'lest the morbid particles should be diverted from the surface.' We are not perfectly satisfied with the reason he gives for this practice, which as before repeatedly observed, is to dislodge from the habit those contagious particles, which the pustules on the surface are unequal to remove, notwithstanding he tells us, that the doctrine is demonstrated by the practice of the Bramins in Indostan, for 'after the pustules have been punctured, and emptied seven or eight times, they always fill again, which clearly shews, there is often a much greater quantity of contagious particles in the blood, than can be contained in the pustules.' We think it by no means difficult to account for the pustules filling again, upon the common principle of pus continuing to be secreted on all surfaces while a certain degree of inflammation subsists, more especially as it appears to us highly probable that the matter which fills the pustules is the same fluid which is secreted on all inflamed surfaces, impregnated indeed in the present instance, as perhaps all the other animal secretions are, with the specific poison which at that time exists in the habit. Were our author's doctrine strictly true, we should expect that the pustules in the distinct small-pox, when few in number, would not fill again after being punctured, which however we know they do, as it cannot surely in this case be contended where so small a portion of the surface is employed in the process, that any of the contagious matter is left in the circulation because the surface is unable to carry it off.—Chap. 10th contains general directions for the treatment of the inflammatory small-pox, with answers to the objections which may be made to the author's plan: it treats also on the putrid and chrystalline small-pox. In the inflammatory small-pox he relies chiefly on early purging; and in the putrid he says, the indications of cure are, 'to check the putrid tendency of the fluids, by supporting the vis vitæ; and to diminish the excess of contagious matter in the system, by promoting the diarrhœa which commonly attends this sort of putrid small-pox, or purging gradually as the strength and other circumstances will admit, where the belly is slow and no diarrhœa occurs.'—In chapter 11th he describes the several symptoms which occur in different kinds of the distemper, and endeavours to point out the most effectual method of relieving them:

them: these symptoms are swelling of the head, face, and fauces—cephalgia—delirium—coma—phrenitis—angina—dyspnœa—pains in the region of the stomach—lumbago—swelling of the hands—suppression of the urine and convulsive fits.—Chapter 12th is on the use and abuse of opiates. Convinced as our author seems to be, that a certain quantity of contagious matter is generated in the fermentatory stage, and that throughout the disease nature exerts herself to get rid of it, he reprobates the use of opiates in the worst kinds of small-pox, in those in which, to use his own expression, ‘there are clear indications of an extensive fermentation,’ as tending to prevent the due escape of this matter. Without entering into the question, whether opium can really have such a tendency, we shall observe, that if the Doctor’s readers have experienced, like ourselves, the salutary effects of this medicine in all kinds, and in every stage of the disease, they will not forbear to use it because its supposed action is repugnant to a theory, which however plausible and ingenious, certainly wants the test of further and more general experience.—Chap. 13th is on the secondary fever. This our author thinks is not produced by the cause to which it has hitherto been universally ascribed, namely, the reabsorption of pus after its compleat maturation in the pustules; he adduces a cause which accords more with his own theory, namely, the retention of the contagious matter in the circulation, when the pustules are become too full to receive any more of it; for, ‘while there is room,’ he says, ‘for the contagious fluids to be deposited in the pustules, (and this always takes place, till they are stretched to their full extent) the fever keeps moderate; but about the 8th day of the eruption, or Sydenham’s 11th day, when the pustules are incapable of containing more, the contagious particles must be detained in the circulation; the consequence of which is a considerable augmentation of fever, with a repetition and increase of the whole train of symptoms which occurred before eruption.’

Chapter 14th is on the theory and prevention of pits. This is a curious and interesting part of the subject, and we entered upon it with no small degree of expectation. Our author accounts for them in the following manner: about the seventh day of the eruption, he says, all the pustules which are exposed to the air, change colour at their apices, feel rough, and begin to harden, and the hardness gradually increasing downwards in the pustules, the whole matter is at length condensed into a solid crust. ‘It is the density,’ says our author, ‘of these pustules impressing the tender and elevated cutis, now thickened considerably by the swelling of the face, that forms what we commonly call pits, but more properly impressions, a term which leads directly to their true cause, viz. *the pressure of these*

condensated pustules upon the tender cutis, producing the same effect, as that of a seal impressing melted wax.* His method of preventing them consists in the application of a mask, composed of fine cambrick thinly spread with a soft liniment. He begins to apply it upon the seventh day, and renews it three or four times in twenty-four hours. The intention of the mask is to prevent the access of air to the pustules, and to preserve the pus in a state of fluidity, in which state Dr. Walker thinks it will transude the pores of the skin, leaving no impression behind. He speaks in the most positive terms of the success of this practice, on which account we think it well worth the attention of practitioners: we would however remark, that Dr. Walker is not the first author who has proposed a similar plan to prevent this injury to the face. In Mr. Rigby's essay on animal heat, which we have lately perused, we find the following observation.—'An attention to the circumstance of the face being exposed to the air, might possibly prevent or lessen the scars, which in this disease, sometimes so greatly deform the face, especially if means could be used to prevent the contact of the air without increasing the heat of the part. Gold-beaters skin, or some such thin membranous substance, seems to be the best calculated for this purpose; were the face perfectly covered with this, the air would certainly be sufficiently excluded from it, and if kept constantly moist by milk and water or any other mild lotion, the inconvenience from its becoming stiff, and the injury from its heating the part, would be prevented. Greasy liniments, or even plasters thinly spread, would seem also to answer this purpose*.' Chap. 15th treats on ulcerations which are the consequence of the small pox, the design of it being chiefly to point out the distinction between these and pits.—Chap. 16th is in some measure a recapitulation of what has been before observed, and enumerates the advantages arising from our author's method of treating the worst kinds of small-pox. The volume concludes with 'an appendix, representing the present state of small-pox, with remarks on its frequency and mortality, and on the expedients used for reducing these.' In this part of our author's work he exhibits a most melancholy account of the ravages which this disease constantly commits on the human race, and proves, notwithstanding the general introduction of inoculation, and the supposed improved method of treating the disease which prevails at present, that the injury to population from this source is still as great, if not greater, than ever. In support of this assertion he refers to Dr. Jurins state of the bills of mortality for forty years prior to the æra of inoculation, which was in 1722, and compares them with several accurate accounts which have been taken from that period to the present time: 'From

* Essay on Animal Heat, p. 321.—Note.

these calculations,' says our author, 'which are founded upon authentic evidence, it is clearly shewn, that the mortality by small-pox has not been lessened by inoculation, but rather, since the æra of that practice or soon after, there appears to have been a considerable annual increase of deaths.' This is a fact which surely demands the utmost attention; and when we add, from some other calculations which the author has subjoined, and which appear to be just ones, that the probable annual loss to Great Britain and Ireland is not less than 55,555, it is astonishing that it has so little excited the attention, even of legislative bodies. Dr. Walker attributes this formidable increase of mortality to various causes, and proposes his method of treating the disease, founded on the preceding theory, as the best calculated to prevent the evil. We rather suppose it to be simply owing to the disease being now kept constantly alive by the practice of inoculation, and by this practice being confined to the higher classes of society. Before inoculation was introduced, though at certain periods thousands and tens of thousands were rapidly swept off by it, its continuance was always but temporary, and the cautions which were used to avoid communication with infected persons, prompted by the great alarm which ever took place at its appearance, secured great numbers from its attack, in so much that in some places the disease scarcely ever entered, and very many persons passed through a long life without being exposed to the infection; but at present it is scarcely possible for any person to escape, as the disease, from the prevalence of inoculation, is now present almost at all times and in every place; admitting, therefore, the proportionate mortality from the natural small-pox to be the same now as formerly, the greater number of deaths produced by it at this time is evidently owing to a greater number having the disease. Experience at the same time having fully proved, that, to those who are the subjects of it, inoculation is almost a certain means of preventing the mortality of the small-pox, it remains only to extend its beneficial effects to all ranks of society, and the mortality from the disease at large will be nearly done away. To those acquainted with these interesting facts, it must seem very extraordinary that some steps have not been taken to obviate an evil of such great political magnitude, it being surely incumbent upon the superior classes of society, whose preservation from the ravages of this disease, under the present circumstances, may be said to be effected at the expence of their poorer neighbours, to hold out to them the same means of security; in some large towns, as Liverpool, Manchester, Norwich, and Chester, we believe some measures have been taken to introduce a general inoculation, and Dr. Haygarth, of the last of those places, whose admirable plan for lessening the mortality from the disease in that city, is very properly noticed in the
work

work before us, is peculiarly entitled to the thanks of his fellow creatures, for his persevering exertions on this subject. We are sorry, however, to add, that these several plans have hitherto been put into execution but in a very small degree; and we lament that they have principally failed from having been undertaken by a few individuals only, unsupported by sufficient numbers of the higher orders of the people; but even this is to be accounted for; the disease, in its worst forms, being now confined to the lower classes of society, they are no longer witnesses to it in this, its only alarming state; and though such numbers are annually destroyed by it, the deaths are more different than heretofore, and being all poor, they die as they lived, so little noticed, that the event makes no impression upon the minds of the higher classes of society, at least not sufficient to excite a proper attention to the cause of it.

But our limits will not admit of our enlarging further on this subject, though in what we have said on this interesting part of it, we are conscious of having discharged an important duty to the public. We must, therefore, conclude our account of this valuable work by earnestly recommending it to general attention.

P.

ART. XIII. *Annales de Chimie &c. or, Annals of Chemistry.*
Vol. III.

[Concluded from page 262.]

Extract from the third Volume of the New Experiments of Dr. Ingenhousz, by Mr. Hassenfratz. Dr. Ingenhousz's first memoir contains experiments made upon that peculiar substance which Dr. Priestley has called the green matter, and is formed in vessels of water exposed to the action of air. If this substance, which has a strong analogy with the *conferva rivularis*, and the *tremella nostoc*, ought, as well as these two substances, to be placed in the vegetable kingdom, and if the property of producing vital air during the action of light and increase belong to vegetables only, it will appear to be a consequence of the doctor's experiments, that an insensible transition exists between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The abstract of his experiments is as follows. Boiled water inclosed in a bottle inverted over mercury does not afford the green matter, whatever may be the length of time that the bottle is exposed to the light. Spring water, on the contrary, produces it almost always; and boiling water, exposed to the contact of air, produces it at length: whence it seems that many waters contain the germen of the green matter, that this germen can be deposited by the air, and that it is destroyed by ebullition.

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The water which had been boiled produces the green matter if it be mixed with flesh, blood, fish, bile, the gall of oxen, or of pigeons, cabbage, potatoes, indigo, &c. These substances are first decomposed, the water becomes turbid, a mixture of inflammable air, phlogisticated air, and fixed air is disengaged; the water at last becomes green, and instead of these airs the elastic product comes vital air of the greatest purity.

Mr. Hassenfratz takes notice, that there remains only one doubt concerning the production of the green matter, which is, whether the germen of this matter may not have originally been deposited in the animal and vegetable substances thus added to boiled water. It does not appear that the doctor has ascertained this point by previously boiling these substances and then adding them to the water.

If this water be examined with a good microscope as soon as it has become green, it is found to be filled with a great number of green animalculæ which move freely. It is singular that these animalculæ vary in their figure according to the nature of the substance from which they are produced; and still more, that there is not always a certainty of obtaining the same animalculæ with the same substance.

By following the progression of these animalculæ it is observed, that at the expiration of a certain time they slacken their motions, and attach themselves to each other in the manner of a chaplet; these chaplets are again united by a green adhesive matter, and no longer exhibit at the bottom of the vessel any other appearance than that of an irregular mass, which grows larger and swells up, although the water be deprived of animalculæ; some species of these animalculæ change their figure before they unite.

It is this green mass, formed of united animalculæ mixed with small whitish fibres, which produces vital air by the action of light. It is the green matter of Dr. Priestley.

If, after having suffered this green matter to dry, it be pounded and then mixed with water, small round bodies are observed in the water which are absolutely similar in form to those which the animalculæ assumed before they attached themselves together. If a drop of this water be exposed on the stage of a good microscope, and covered with the talc to prevent evaporation, the round bodies are first observed to be perfectly motionless; some time afterwards they seem to move feebly, and as it were by a kind of vibration; after which their motion increases, and at length becomes equally brisk and lively as it was before they were united. This state is succeeded by the actual union and formation of the green matter, together with the production of vital air.

The relation between this green matter and the *conserva rivularis* and the *tremella nostoc*, depends not only upon its exhibiting filamentous productions, as in the *conserva*, and shapeless masses covering filaments, as in the *tremella*, but likewise that the *conserva* and *tremella* produce the green matter absolutely in the same manner as that which has been obtained spontaneously, and that the chemical products of these three substances are absolutely the same.

If the *conserva rivularis* be clipped into extremely small pieces and mixed with water, it is seen with a good microscope that the filaments were white, filled with small round green globules, and that their colour was owing to those globules. By observing these globules in the same manner as those of the green matter they are found to be absolutely similar in form to those of the *animalculæ* before their reunion; like them also they are at first motionless, afterwards oscillate, then move freely, and at last form the green matter.

The same appearances are produced by drying and pounding the *tremella nostoc*.

Independent of this conformity of results, Dr. Ingenhousz has sometimes obtained the true *conserva* in his vases instead of the green matter, and he has succeeded in producing the *tremella* by extending a piece of the filaments of the *conserva rivularis* upon a cork floating in water, in such a manner as that the extremities floated in the water while the middle part was supported above the surface. In this situation the two extremities were extended in length, while the middle, not being capable of the same extension, swelled up, and became enveloped with a gelatinous matter. There are, however, the following differences between these three substances. 1. That if all three be chopped, the green matter alone will immediately produce vital air; whereas the two others will first emit inflammable air, phlogisticated air, and fixed air. 2. That when they are dried, the *tremella nostoc* resumes its property of disengaging vital air as soon as it is put into the water, but the green matter and the *conserva rivularis* do not emit it till some time afterwards.

It may therefore be concluded, according to Dr. Ingenhousz, that these three substances are probably zoophytes, or plants of a peculiar nature, which, at two different times, possess the properties of animals and vegetables, and emit inflammable air like the latter.

At the end of this memoir is a letter of Mr. J. Vanbreda, on trials on the purity of the atmosphere, in which he presents the result of one twelvemonth's daily experience with the eudiometer of Fontana, that is to say, by the mixture of one measure of atmospherical air with one of nitrous air in a long tube, shaking these airs immediately after the mixture, and

then determining the quantity of diminution. From these experiments it appears to be of considerable consequence whether rain or river water be used, and still more whether the agitation of the water be well made or not.

In Dr. Ingenhoufz's third memoir it is shewn, that the air which issues from the lungs of animals is less vitiated in winter than in summer, and that in the ratio of 4 to 5.

Dr. Ingenhoufz finds that agitation in spring water injures vital air and atmospherical air, but that inflammable air and air injured by the nocturnal contact of plants are rendered most respirable. He finds that the air expelled from water by heat, or by standing in the shade, is always the same from the same water. That in which plants have vegetated is most commonly of a better quality than the air of the atmosphere, and almost all of these waters contain a small quantity of fixed air, rain water excepted.

By a great number of experiments, Dr. Ingenhoufz finds that electricity has no effect upon vegetation. He has also made experiments to verify the existence of electrical sparks emitted from several plants, as asserted by Mademoiselle Linné, the Abbe Bertholon, and M. Haggren. He never perceived any such appearance, and doubts the fact.

Mr. Hassenfratz passes lightly over the other memoirs of Dr. Ingenhoufz, and proceeds to enter into a detail respecting a letter of Dr. Franklin, concerning chimnies. The causes of their smoaking into apartments are nine in number, according to Dr. Franklin's observations, as follow.

1. A too perfect closure of the apartments which prevents a sufficient quantity of air from entering to maintain the fire, and supply the current formed by the tube of the chimney. The remedy for this inconvenience consists in making apertures in the upper parts of doors, or other convenient places through which the external air may enter.

2. A too large opening of the fire-place. It is necessary that the opening of the chimney should be proportional to the size of the chamber, the height of the pipe, and the quantity of air supplied, in order that its aperture being always filled may form an obstacle to the return of the smoak. This simple case is remedied by contracting the inferior opening of the chimney.

3. The flue being too short. There are two methods of preventing a chimney of this kind from smoaking. The first consists in lengthening the flue, or chimney pipe, and the second, in contracting the opening of the fire-place so much as to oblige all the air necessary to the support of the fire, to pass through or very near the ignited matter, in order that it may be more strongly heated, and by that means acquire a greater disposition to ascend. Dr. Franklin observes, that when one flue is made

made to serve two chimnies, the real height of the flue for each chimney ought not to be reckoned beyond the place where the two flues join; so that it may happen that a very elevated chimney may nevertheless admit smoak into the apartments because the effective flue is too short.

4. When the chimneys of two apartments draw the same air, so that one force counter-balances or prevails against the other, this communication must be destroyed, by affording each chamber the means of drawing its air from without.

5. When the upper extremity of the chimney is commanded by higher buildings, or eminences, their effect must be taken off by means of a turning cap.

6. When the eminence which commands the wind is placed near the chimney, it may be necessary to raise it above the roof, and to support it with bars of iron.

7. When a door or window opens in such a direction as that the current of air it admits blows sideways into the chimney, and carries the smoak with it into the chamber, the evil must be removed either by a skreen, or by altering the door or window if practicable.

8. When the smoak descends down a chimney, in which no fire is lighted, the remedy is to close the lower opening of that chimney with a plate of iron or sliding register.

9. Lastly, there are chimneys which generally draw well, but nevertheless occasionally admit smoak into the apartments in particular winds, or during stormy weather. This evil may, it is supposed, be remedied by a turning chimney; but it has not yet been tried.

Among other valuable facts contained in the succeeding memoirs, we find, that the conducting quality of metals with regard to heat, are in the following order. Silver, gold, copper, tin, iron, steel, lead, and platina. And from Bertoud, that a metallic rod of 461 lines in length, at the Zero of Reaumur's thermometer, was lengthened at 127 degrees; annealed steel $\frac{69}{360}$ of a line; cold hammered steel $\frac{74}{360}$; annealed iron $\frac{72}{360}$. Hardened steel $\frac{77}{360}$. Hammered iron $\frac{78}{360}$. Annealed gold $\frac{82}{360}$, gold wire $\frac{94}{360}$, copper $\frac{107}{360}$, silver wire $\frac{119}{360}$, brass $\frac{121}{360}$, tin $\frac{160}{360}$, lead $\frac{193}{360}$, glass $\frac{62}{360}$.

A continuation of extracts from the second volume of Crel's Annals for the Year 1788. By the Baron de Dietrich.

1. The salt which is commonly found upon the walls of ancient buildings of brick in the town of Hamburg, was found by Mr. Gmeling to be Glauber's salt. If these bricks be soaked a long time in water before they are used, the walls are more solid, and do not afford this saline efflorescence.

2. Mr. Bindheim of Moscow, has observed, that the volatile oils of plants have less colour in proportion as the plant is

freſher, and that rectification deprives the coloured oils of a great part of their colour. This chemiſt diſtilled the oil of peppermint with powder of charcoal. The oil was ſome-what more coloured than that which he had obtained by diſtilling with water; the reſidue had a very ſtrong aromatic odour, reſembling that of camphor. He propoſes to examine this farther. 3. Mr. Herman of Catharineburgh in Siberia, announces that muriated ſilver has been found in cavernous quartz, mixed with yellow ocre, among the ancient remains of the mines of Filipofkoi Rudnick, on the banks of the Ulba. 4. According to Meſſrs. Kirwan and Weſtrumb, calcined magnesia does not take fire but with the volatile vitriolic acid, and not with that which the French chemiſts call ſulphuric, and which we conſider as the pure vitriolic acid. Mr. Richter, of Halle, has obſerved, that this laſt produced the ſame effect. Mr. Lucac, of the ſame town, has aſcertained, that other earths do not exhibit this phænomenon. Mr. Richter aſcribes this effect to the diſengagement of fire which was interpoſed between the particles of the magnesia, during calcination. 5. Mr. Scoppoli has diſtilled various reſinous woods, the reſults of which are here tabulated. 6. Mr. Afzel, of Upſal, analyſe various ſpecimens of ponderous ſpar, of the component parts of which an account is given in the preſent article. 7. Mr. Hauſſman, director of the manufactory of coloured piece goods at Colmar, continues to uſe the dephlogiſticated marine acid. 8. Mr. Vogler has made a conſiderable number of experiments upon vegetable colours uſed in dying. He has endeavoured to diſcover the colours which may be obtained from the trifolium pratense perpureum Raii. He has found that the bath of this ſeed afforded a very deep yellow, with a ſolution of vegetable alkali; a bright yellow with vitriolic acid; an orange yellow with the ſolutions of alum and tin; a greeniſh yellow, with ſulphurated copper; and laſtly, with copper water, a precipitate of a blackiſh or a bottle-green. Wools impregnated with theſe corroſives, and boiled for ſeveral minutes in the bath of the ſeed of the trifolium, were very ſolidly dyed of the above colour. The yellows afforded a fine green with indigo. 9. Dr. Brugnatelli has been making experiments upon ſympathetic inks. The inviſible characters traced on paper with a nitrous ſolution, become white, and remain opaque when the paper has been made transparent by ſoaking in water. To this we will add our conjecture, that the ſame effect would take place if the paper were ſoaked in oil, and with a much greater number of ſaline fluids. 10. Mr. Tuckert, apothecary at Weiſbach, being buſied in the manufactory of chemical products, has made a number of uſeful obſervations; he recommends the evaporation of urine, to extract the ſalts, by the proceſs called graduation, which conſiſts in pumping the fluid to the upper part of an elevated building, and ſuffering it to fall down
through

through brush-wood exposed to the air. The same chemist has likewise made experiments which ascertain, that plants watered with distilled water, impregnated with fixed air, are more thriving than others supplied with the water alone; and he finds that inflammable air, though it hastens the fall of the leaf of these last mentioned plants, has no effect on the former.

Among other extracts and observations, some of which have before appeared in our Review, we shall conclude this article by taking the following, which describes the process for making red precipitate, by the Hollanders, as described by Mr. Tuckert.

‘Thirty-six pounds of nitrous acid prepared without water, are cautiously poured upon forty parts of crystalized martial vitriol of Goslar, or of England, and twenty parts of East-Indian nitre with twenty-five pounds of pure mercury in a bottle, defended by a very thin coating composed of white clay and iron scales. The neck of the bottle is very long, scarcely ever exceeding three lines and a half in diameter, at its upper orifice. The matras is covered with the usual head, and a receiver is adapted and luted on with linseed paste, through which a quill is stuck. The furnaces, which are very deep, are heated by fires of turf, one of which serves two vessels. As soon as the vessel has received a certain degree of heat, the fire is raised and continued until the drops pass over slowly and with difficulty. At this period red vapours fill the vessel. The heat is kept up for twenty or twenty-five hours without interruption, and then still further urged until the flowers which adhere to the belly of the matras, and which successively assume grey, yellowish, and orange colours, have become of a lively brick-dust red. As soon as they have arrived at this point, care must be taken to remove the receiver with caution, at the same time that the fire is diminished, the furnace closed, and the whole is suffered to cool.

‘The matras is broken with a red-hot iron, and usually affords twenty-six pounds of mercurial calx, which affects a kind of crystallization, and one pound of the red flowers.

‘The whole secret of the Hollanders consists, 1. In the quantity of mercury they calcine at once; 2. In the depth of the furnaces; 3. In seizing the exact time of terminating the process; 4. In taking away the receiver before the end of the calcination; and 5. In the goodness of the nitrous acid.’ V.

ART. XIV. *Aanmerkingen op de Prys verhandelingen tegen Priestley, &c. Remarks on the Prize Dissertations against Dr. Priestley, particularly on the Dissertation of Professor C. Segaar.* By Paulus Samosatenus. 8vo.

It was easy to foresee, that the prize dissertations against Dr. Priestley, published by the Theological Society in the Hague, however applauded by those who had an interest in

their publication, or whose sentiments coincided with those of their authors, would not gain many profelytes among such as are accustomed to form their religious notions, not from human systems but from the sacred writings, and who consider sound reason as the only true interpreter of them, the competent judge to determine their sense and meaning. Persons of this turn will seldom be persuaded to receive things on mere trust or authority, but will much rather take the trouble to examine the evidences offered to them with a severity of inquiry, which how favourable soever to the interests of truth, is yet often found to be the reverse to those, whose writings must undergo this test.

Such an examiner of the above prize-dissertations, is the writer of the remarks before us; and as the dissertation of the Professor Segaar appeared to him the best and most candid, he confines his remarks solely to it, accounting the other two far beneath the notice of criticism. His intention is not to enter into an examination of the theological reasonings and arguments adduced by Mr. Segaar in favour of his system; as in his opinion these contain nothing new, but are merely a repetition of what has been said in other words a thousand times. But his aim is, solely to examine the historical proofs with respect to the opinion of the earliest fathers and first Christians, brought by the professor for the express purpose, as he himself says, 'of shewing, that the doctrine concerning the divinity of Jesus and the Holy Ghost, concerning grace, original sin and predestination, as these are now acknowledged by Christians in their creeds and symbolical books, is upon the whole essentially the same with that of the primitive Christians.' The writer begins with observing, that these expressions are rather equivocal and undeterminate, as the professor speaks in general of the *doctrine of Christians* and *their creeds*, as if they were all agreed in this respect; and then says, that these are, *on the whole*, the same with those of the first Christians; yet adds at the same time, *with respect to essentials*. But, says he, the professor's meaning may easily be gathered from the whole tenor of his dissertation, from which it sufficiently appears, that by the *doctrine of Christians*, he understands that of the established church in Holland. As the writer therefore principally confines his attention to the proofs adduced, in order to shew that the first Christians thought in the same manner of the doctrine respecting the divinity of Jesus as the reformed church, he previously asks, what this belief concerning it is? 'This,' says he, 'may be known from the ninth and tenth articles of its confession of faith, from which it appears, that it embraces that creed which was settled in the council of Nice, in the year 325; and also that *holy jargon* which goes under the name of Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria.' The writer therefore
says

says, that the professor must not merely prove, that the first Christians gave to Christ the name of God, of the son of God, of his only begotten son, which is by no means denied; not only that he must shew, that they believed in the pre-existence of the son, which Dr. Priestley himself acknowledges was embraced by the Gnostics in the time of the apostles, and which it appears not improbable to the writer, was likewise adopted by St. Paul; but also, that in order to support his proposition, the professor must clearly prove, that the first Christians believed that Jesus was God, in the same sense in which it is understood in the Nicene and Athanasian creeds.

But this is denied not only by Arians and Socinians, but even by some of the most zealous defenders of the Nicene creed. Among the last, Dionysius Petavius expressly asserts, that in his judgment, the Anti-nicene fathers embraced the opinion, which was afterwards publicly maintained by Arius, and that those who accused this last as a broacher of novelties, spoke hyperbolically. 'This declaration of Petavius,' says the writer, in a note on p. 15, 'occasioned Bull great difficulty.' He needed not, however, have done this bishop the honour of quoting him, as we hardly know a writer who sacrifices in such a manner the genuine spirit of the gospel to the interests of his particular system, and whose intolerant principles, and unworthy evasions, have destroyed his character in the eyes of most candid and rational Christians.

The writer appears to be as well versed in the writings of the fathers as Mr. Segaar, or any of those who are accustomed to quote them in support of their particular opinions. Very different, however, was his view in studying them: 'this,' he says, 'was solely in order to enlarge his historical knowledge, as he does not consider himself as under the smallest obligation, to make their sentiments the standard of truth.' The reading of them, however, filled him, as it must do every impartial and philosophical mind, with disgust and contempt. The following observation of Dr. Langhorne, with respect to the fathers, is perfectly just. 'These lights of the church,' says he, 'were in general most wretched fanatics, as ignorant and childish as they were cruel.' 'No wonder therefore,' adds he, 'speaking of the Romish clergy, that those who take them for their models, tread also in their footsteps. No wonder that they are likewise defenders of ignorance, folly, fanaticism, and all the ridiculous effects of a blind and superstitious zeal.'

The writer remarks farther, that Professor Segaar and his competitors Velingius and Gavel, represent the opinions of the first Christians on the point in question, as perfectly uniform, and with respect to essentials, agreeing with each other. 'This,' says he, 'considering the matter *a priori*, appears at

first sight very improbable, and is moreover flatly contradicted by history. The Christian doctrine was never, by Jesus or his apostles, digested into a regular system. The only confession which they required of their converts was, *that Jesus was the Messiah the Son of God*, to which words they annexed no metaphysical sense, but left every one to explain them for himself. It is not surprizing, therefore, that those whose curiosity led them to consider this confession of faith metaphysically, should endeavour to explain it agreeably to that system of philosophy to which they were attached; and this we ought never to lose sight of, if we wish to ascertain the sense in which the general expressions of the New Testament were used by the writers of those early ages.

The opinion that the soul, and all spiritual beings, were emanations from God, which was common to the Platonic as well as the Oriental philosophy, was likewise, as the writer justly remarks, embraced by many of the learned among the Jews, who did not belong to the sect of the Sadducees. 'They had,' says he, 'borrowed this as well as other notions, from the ancient Persians. Their philosophers dreamed likewise of *Æons*, which were emanations from the Supreme Being, the essence of spiritual fire and light. They considered their Messiah as such an *Æon*, one of the three *מַרְמָר*, which issued from the divinity, and which were the source of the other seven. They gave him exalted titles, yet always distinguished him from the supreme God, from whom the Messiah was produced, and to whom they said he was subject. They called him, for instance, *first of the angels, the angel of God's presence, the word of God, the wisdom of God, God's first minister, the Son of the Highest*, &c. yet never placed him on an equality with God.' This manner of thinking, therefore, must naturally have had great influence on those among these learned Jews, who embraced Christianity, in like manner as the different philosophical principles which were held by the Heathens, must have influenced the ideas of those, who were converted from heathenism to Christianity. It seems thus highly probable, *a priori*, that the first Christians thought very differently from one another on the subject in question, according to the philosophical notions they had imbibed. But that this was actually the case, is proved by the strongest evidence *a posteriori*, from their writings themselves; and this our author shews at great length, in a very rational and learned manner. Some who have maintained that an opinion cannot be true, unless supported by the general consent of antiquity, have also said, that *all* the apostles have represented Christ as only a mere man. This opinion our author contradicts, yet on the other hand he thinks it certain, that those canonical writers who were not philosophers, and of consequence were little acquainted with the

the metaphysical subtilties of the age, considered Jesus only as a mere man, but endowed with very extraordinary and distinguished gifts. This appears to him to be the case with Matthew, Mark and Luke, and also with Peter, James and Jude, in whose writings he says he can find no proofs that they looked upon him in any other light than as a man, an extraordinary prophet, who was favoured of God in a very peculiar manner. Very different from this was the opinion of John, who for this reason is considerably preferred by Epiphanius, Chrysostom and Augustine, to the other evangelists, whom these fathers treat with rather little respect, and represent as novices and children, who scarcely understood the subject on which they had undertaken to write. It actually appears that John, notwithstanding the simplicity which runs through his writings, was not wholly unacquainted with the reigning philosophy of his time, as it is evident that he wrote expressly against the notion of the Gnostics, whom we find among the Christians before the days of Cerinthus or Marcion. In answering these, he had recourse to the sublime notions, which the philosophical Christians of his time had already begun to entertain concerning the eternal *λογος*. Dr. Priestley endeavours to weaken the proofs in favour of this opinion, by giving an allegorical explanation of the introduction of John's gospel; but our author rejects this explanation. 'Perhaps,' says he, 'John believed that the *λογος* had originally no distinct existence, and was, as later writers have expressed it, the *λογος ενδιαθετος* of the eternal father, but that it was begotten into a separate person before the commencement of creation; which notion seems to agree with the Platonic philosophy on this subject.' Paul appears to our writer, to have believed, agreeably to his pharisaical principles, in the pre existence of Christ, while however he always plainly distinguishes him from God. He calls him *the image of the invisible God, the first-born of every creature, by whom all things were created, who is before all things, and by whom all things consist*. It is, according to our author, uncertain, whether he ever calls Jesus, God, as all those places which are brought in support of this, have not only been much controverted, but the emperor Julian expressly asserts, that no one before John, not even Paul, had ventured to call Jesus, God; from which our author concludes, either that the above passages are not genuine, or that they were not looked upon in those times, to convey such a sense. If the opinion of some be just, that Paul wrote the epistle to the Hebrews, it is true that he places Jesus far above the most exalted angels; yet it is likewise evident from the connexion, that he deduces the greatest part of his glory from his exaltation. Our writer is of opinion, that after the time of John, the principles of Platonism began very soon to be intermixed with those of the gospel; and that for this reason,

reason, those who were accounted the most orthodox, ascribed to Christ not only a human but also a more exalted nature, though they differed considerably from one another in their expressions on this subject. 'It appears,' says he, 'that those who knew more than the generality, so soon as Gnosticism crept into Christianity, availed themselves of the Platonic subtilties, on purpose to adorn the Christian doctrine with them, and recommend it to the world; and also by this means to lessen the scandal of the cross.' 'Among these orthodox,' says he, 'there were several, who ascribed no original personal existence to the Son, whom they pretty generally called by the name of the *λογος*, but considered him as the *λογος ενωσθετος*, *the indwelling reason of the eternal father*, which then first, when the world was to be produced, received a distinct personality. Of this opinion were Justin Martyr, Theophilus of Antioch, Tatian, Athenagoras and others. Our author then shews, from the writings of these fathers, that how exalted ideas soever they entertained concerning Christ as the son of God, nay as himself a God, they are however far from agreeing with the opinion which the Belgic church has thought fit to establish as orthodox; as they always expressly distinguish Christ from the supreme Being, and constantly ascribe to this last not only a greater degree of dignity and independence, but also an earlier existence; considering the first as a subordinate being, who owed his personal existence to the will of the Father, in consequence of which he issued from him before the creation of the world. They all deny the eternity of the *λογος* as a person, and attribute it to him, solely as the reason or wisdom of the Father, since God was always wise and intelligent, *σοφης και λογικος*, as all the perfections of the divine nature must necessarily be equally eternal with the divine Being himself. Those fathers who embraced the above opinions concerning the nature of Christ, can certainly not be said to agree with those, who, since the council of Nice, have assumed the title of orthodox, since the above opinions correspond much more with Arianism than with the doctrine established in the Nicene creed; and we cannot omit remarking here, that the late Dr. Sam. Clarke, whose sentiments very nearly coincided with those of the abovementioned fathers, was accused of Arianism by the bigoted clergy of the church of England, and threatened with persecution by the convocation, which at that time, was by no means sunk to the low ebb, of being a mere body devoid of power, as God be thanked, it now is. The doctor endeavoured to acquit himself of this accusation, by saying, that he had not called Christ a creature; yet the orthodox branded him as a heretic, and since that time he has always been considered as a Semi-Arian. Our author, however, acknowledges, that others of the fathers were of a different opinion, and ascribed to the Son an eternal personal existence, though they still looked upon him

as inferior to the Father. Of this opinion at least were Clements Alexandrinus and his disciple Origen; and it, in fact, coincides more nearly with modern orthodoxy; and many expressions of these fathers have been greedily adopted by every writer of this party. But the true sentiments of one are to be ascertained, not from this or the other detached passage of his writings, but from the general tenor and scope of the whole; and how strong soever some particular expressions may seem, yet if there are others to counterbalance and moderate them, they must be compared with these and taken in their connexion, in order to find out the true meaning of the writer. In consequence of this, our author observes, that though Clement seems sometimes pretty plainly to assert the personal eternity of Christ, he yet does not consider him as the modern orthodox do, as alike eternal with the Father. On the contrary, he expressly says (*Stromat* L. VII. § 2.) ‘that the nature of the Son approaches the nearest to the nature of him who alone is Almighty;’ and in another place, ‘that we must learn from the Son to know that cause which is previous, namely, the Father of the universe, and most ancient and beneficent of all;’ and again, ‘that the Son is the first of those things that exist, the first created wisdom, and who is like to the Lord of the universe.’ Hence the writer reasonably concludes, that the eternity which Clement ascribes to the Son, was not of that absolute nature which he attributed to God the Father, but that it consisted in this; that he issued forth from God, not merely just before, or at the creation of this world, but before any thing, except God, existed. The same is the case with Origen. How much soever many passages in his writings are relished by the orthodox, and for this reason are often quoted by them, he is nevertheless likewise very far from agreeing with them. He ascribes indeed a personal eternity to Christ, but this he likewise ascribes to the whole creation; and this our author accounts for, from the sublime ideas he entertained of the immutability of the divine nature, which made him conclude, that God could not pass from *not creating* to *create*, nor from a state in which he was *not a father*, to one in which he became *a father* of a son begotten by him. These difficulties he endeavoured to solve by supposing, that with the supreme Being there is an *eternal day*, without beginning or end. But from all this it can by no means be proved, as the writer justly remarks, that he considered the Son as equally eternal with the Father. On the contrary, he adopts the words of Paul, where he calls him *the first-born of every creature*, and adds, *that according to the sacred writings, he is the oldest of all creatures.* Lib. I. contra Celsum, p. 257. He believed that the Son issued from the divine nature of the Father; but he also maintained the same with respect to all spiritual beings, with this difference

difference only, that the Son was *immediately*, the others *mediately* produced, after the Son was gone out from the Father. Besides, Origen expressly maintains, in different places, the inferiority of the Son to the Father, and calls him *Τὸν δευτερον θεον*; neither will he allow him to be called *God over all*, (contr. Cels. l. LVIII.) nor yet *Τὸν θιον*, *God by way of eminence*, but simply *θεος*, a *God*, to which distinction he annexes a great deal of importance.

By such evidences and remarks, the learned and ingenious author proves, that the fathers were far from being unanimous in their sentiments concerning the nature of the Son, and that they differed very widely from those who now call themselves the orthodox, who cannot justly appeal to them in support of the antiquity of their opinions. In the remainder of this publication, the writer points out the professor's partiality and want of candour in his quotation of several passages, whom he likewise sharply censures for his imposing such writings as genuine, which are justly considered by the best critics as the invention of later ages. The limits of our work will not permit us to follow him through all these particulars; we shall therefore conclude this article with observing, that whatever mistakes in this respect Professor Segaar may be accused of, he has only followed in this the example of all those who have written before him on the same side of the question; in support of which, not only every argument that can be adduced, but even every sophism that can be thought of, has been so often repeated, that the learned professor and his colleagues run not the smallest risk of being accused of novelty, or of any thing, for which, as their own invention, they can be in the least accountable. A.G.

ART. XV. *Letters to Dr. Priestley, in Answer to his Letters to the Jews. Part II. Occasioned by Mr. David Levi's Reply to the former Part. Also Letters, 1. To Dr. Cooper, in Answer to his 'One Great Argument in Favour of Christianity from a single Prophecy.' 2. To Mr. Bicheno. 3. To Dr. Krauter. 4. To Mr. Swain; and 5. To Anti-Socinus, alias Anselm Bayly, occasioned by their Remarks on Mr. David Levi's Answer to Dr. Priestley's first Letters to the Jews.* By David Levi, Author of *Lingua Sacra, the Ceremonies of the Jews*, &c. 8vo. 159 p. Pr. 3s. sewed. Johnson. 1789.

WE were not alone in the hope, that Dr. Priestley's *Letters to the Jews*, considering the importance of the subject, and the name of the writer, would have engaged the attention of that people, and drawn forth their most able and learned men into a discussion of the evidences of Christianity, that would have been highly curious and interesting. But Mr. Levi only, amongst them, took up the pen; and we are concerned to find
from

from this, his second publication, that the silence of his nation, on this occasion, proceeded from timidity. His reply, it seems, was received by them with consternation, and, at the same time, they highly blamed his 'temerity, in thus entering into a contest that might cost them dear: for having long felt the iron hand of persecution, for the most frivolous and groundless accusations, they consequently dreaded the most distant attempt at what might, by malevolent persons, be construed an attack upon the established religion, as this hath always been studiously avoided by them.' This fact is a striking instance of the lasting effects of religious oppression, and a proof that it may operate, long after it hath ceased, to the obstruction of free enquiry and discovery of truth. Mr. Levi hath shewn a laudable superiority to the apprehensions, with which his nation is possessed; and has entered, a second time, into the field of contest. His title page shews against whom he brandishes his weapons. None of his opponents, not even Dr. Priestley, who writes with so much rapidity as well as perspicuity and strength, have noticed this publication: but it is proper to observe, that, lest his arguments remaining unanswered should be supposed to have great force, a very able writer has, in the Gentleman's Magazine for last September, offered some truly judicious observations on Mr. Levi's Letters, to prove, that Christianity has nothing to fear from his past or meditated attacks. Our Jewish advocate appears by no means to have studied the New Testament with critical care for himself, but has carried to his reading of it the interpretations and dogmas of certain Christians, and with as much positiveness applied them to his argument, as if they had been uncontroverted principles of the gospel. Thus, while he is himself as a consistent Jew, an advocate for the divine unity, he considers the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, in the orthodox sense, as the doctrine of the New Testament; and therefore rejects the latter on the supposition of its inculcating the former. In his judgment concerning the sense of the Old Testament, he has adopted more just rules of interpretation than the opinion of Christians, who have system to support; and therefore, in his letter to Mr. Swain, who had urged, in proof of the doctrine of the Trinity, several passages of the Old Testament, in which the plural number is used, though God alone is spoken of, Mr. Levi shews, that this argument proceeds from an ignorance of the language in which Moses wrote; in which the verb is sometimes in the *singular*, and the nominative in the *plural*; and sometimes the verb in the *plural*, and the nominative in the *singular*: sometimes the verb is *feminine*, and the substantive in the *masculine*; and an *adjective singular* is sometimes joined to a *substantive plural*; besides a number of others of the like import, that are peculiar to the Hebrew. This is not the only instance

instance in which Mr. Levi triumphs over the injudiciousness of Christians. For the literal interpretation of the devils entering into the herd of swine, by which they ran into the sea and were drowned, leading Dr. Krauter to assert, that thus 'the devils brought upon themselves a punishment which they were afraid of, and wished to avoid, and the whole continent was once for all relieved from the fear of so formidable a hellish legion,' Mr. Levi exclaims, 'What! to *drown a devil* the best way to destroy him! You must surely, Sir, have a very confused notion of devils, if you think they can be destroyed by drowning; or that they are made of such materials that they cannot swim without a cork: or do you suppose that the swine were so extraordinary fat and plump, (being fed in Palestine, a land flowing with milk and honey) that their weight made the very devil sink? If you do, I must tell you plainly, that the idea which you have formed concerning what kind of being a devil is, differs widely from what I ever understood from scripture, or have read on the subject. I have, indeed, heard my grandmother, and other old women, talk of drowning witches; but never, in all my life before, did I ever hear, or read of drowning the devil.'

A. N.

ART. XVI. *On the Necessity of an established Order of Teachers and Rulers in the Church, for the Preservation of Christianity in a Nation. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Doncaster, at the primary Visitation of the Rev. Charles Cooper, D. D. Archdeacon of York, August 13, 1787. To which are added, a few plain Arguments against the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* By George Hay Drummond, A. M. Vicar of Doncaster. 4to. 30 p. Price 1s. Doncaster, Boys and Sheardown; London, Rivingtons. 1790.

FROM the text in Romans x. 14, 15, the preacher infers the necessity of a regular order of persons, properly appointed for the propagation of Christian knowledge. He then proceeds to consider how far a visible church is essential to the Christian religion in general, how far an established order of teachers and rulers in that church is consistent with the supreme dominion of Christ, and the liberty of Christians; and how far the church of England is calculated to answer the ends of such original institution. The necessity of his two first propositions is inferred by the preacher from a variety of arguments; and in discussing the third, he is led into a warm eulogium on the national church, and a consideration of the dangers to which he conceived it would be exposed by the repeal of the Test Act. To this sermon are subjoined some arguments against the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

ART.

ART. XVII. *Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters, with Reference to the Corporation and Test Acts.* 8vo. 19 p. Pr. 6d. Oxford, Prince and Cooke; London, Robinsons. 1790.

THIS pamphlet is intended as a reply to a printed sheet circulated by the Dissenters some time ago, entitled 'The Case of the Protestant Dissenters, with reference to the Corporation and Test Acts.' The observer charges his antagonist with having designedly considered the Corporation Act as posterior to the Test, but alleges, that it was in fact anterior, and intended to operate against dissenters of every denomination. The Test he also asserts to have been designed, from the first, as effectually to exclude Protestant Dissenters as well as Roman Catholics, from offices of power and trust. The author then enters into an examination of the reasons advanced in favour of the repeal, and urges some able arguments in opposition to that measure, but with every argument on each side of this much-agitated question, every reader on the subject must have been long since acquainted.

ART. XVIII. *Episcopal Opinions on the Test and Corporation Acts delivered in the House of Peers in December, 1718, by Archbishop Wake, &c. With Arguments on the same Occasion, by the Duke of Buckingham, &c.* 8vo. 31 p. Pr. 1s. Pridden. 1790.

THIS publication contains the speeches of the clerical and lay lords, on the Test and Corporation Acts in the house of Peers, A. D. 1718, and may probably prove acceptable to many of our readers, who have taken an active part in the late contest.

ART. XIX. *A Collection of the Resolutions passed at the Meetings of the Clergy of the Church of England; of the Counties, Corporations, Cities and Towns; and of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; assembled to take into Consideration the late Application of the Dissenters to Parliament for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* 8vo. 43 p. Price 1s. Rivingtons. 1790.

PUBLISHED at different times in the newspapers, and here collected together.

ART. XX. *An Enquiry into the Principles of Toleration; the Degree in which they are admitted by our Laws; and the Reasonableness of the late Application made by the Dissenters to Parliament for an Enlargement of their religious Liberties.* By Joseph Fownes. The third Edition: to which is prefixed,

an Introductory Preface, containing some Account of the Author.
By A. Kippis, D. D. &c. 8vo. 128 p. Pr. 2s. 6d. Shrewsbury, Eddowes; London, Longman. 1790.

As the work now before us is a republication, a full consideration of it does not fall within the plan of our Review. Amongst the dissenters, the learning and abilities of Mr. Fownes were long known and valued, and this performance is a proof of the abilities and the candour of its author. To the present edition is prefixed a life of Mr. Fownes, written by Dr. Kippis, from which we learn, that this respectable man was born at Andover, and after exercising his duty as a minister in different places during fifty-five years, died at Shrewsbury in the year 1789, and in the seventy-fifth of his age.

ART. XXI. *Toleration and Charity peculiar to the Christian Religion. Written originally in French, (but never published.)*
By A. B. Bishop of —, in Languedoc, to his Friend, a Bishop in Normandy. Translated by a Friend to the Author, and dedicated to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. 8vo. 32 p. Pr. 1s. 6d. Murray. 1790.

In a dedication prefixed to Mr. Fox, the writer of this publication professes to have faithfully translated it from the manuscript letter of a certain prelate in the south of France, who, prior to the revolution, earnestly solicited his brethren to concur in procuring ecclesiastical reform. The principles of liberality and truly Christian charity, exhibited through the whole of this performance, do honour to the religious profession of its author, and might be copied with advantage by many who profess themselves the votaries of a purer system of belief.

ART. XXII. *An History of the Corporation and Test Acts; with an Investigation of their Importance to the Establishment in Church and State. Addressed to the People of England; and particularly to the County of Suffolk.* By Capel Lofft. 8vo. 40 p. Pr. 1s. Bury, Rackham; London, Johnson. 1790.

THIS judicious and well-written pamphlet commences with noticing a tract lately published, entitled 'An Address to the Common Sense and Understanding of the People,' and proceeds to mention some particulars, in which the author of that tract appears to be mistaken. After stating several general propositions, Mr. Lofft proceeds to a concise history of the acts in question, and enters into a brief and sensible discussion of the reasons for which they were passed, the hardships they impose, and the unreasonableness and inexpediency of continuing them. The work concludes with a list of those members who voted in favour of the repeal, May 8, 1789.

ART.

ART. XXIII. *A short History of the Pharisees, with a Parallel between the Antient and Modern: which may serve as a Check to the Spirit lately manifested by some furious Writers against Protestant Dissenters.* By Thomas Twining. Small 8vo. Pr. 6d. Trowbridge, Small; London, Johnson. 1790.

It is not easy to discover Mr. Twining's intent in this pamphlet.—Sometimes we have conjectured that the description of the Pharisees is meant to apply to some congregation of Methodists in his neighbourhood; and sometimes we have thought that he might aim at some of the clergy, though we are at a loss to determine the individuals. The pamphlet contains no new information, and consists chiefly of extracts from the Bible, Josephus, &c. In one point we think Mr. Twining evidently mistaken, viz. that the doctrine of the Pharisees, with respect to a resurrection, was different from that which was held by St. Paul. The apostle takes frequent occasion to speak favourably of that sect, and appears to have maintained most of their principles to the last.

ART. XXIV. *An Appeal to the common Sense and common Honesty of every Inhabitant of Birmingham, respecting the Passages extracted from the Preface to Dr. Priestley's Letters to the Rev. Edward Burn, and sent to the Bishops and Members of the House of Commons, previous to the Debate on the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* 8vo. 31 p. Pr. 6d. Birmingham, Thompson; London, Johnson. 1790.

THE title of this publication may render it unnecessary to say, that the work is a vindication of the principles of the dissenters in general, and of Dr. P. in particular, whose sentiments are shewn to have been grossly misrepresented by the mutilated extracts from his writings, which the author intimates were disseminated by the clergy of Birmingham.

ART. XXV. *Half an Hour's Conversation between a Churchman and a Dissenter, on the Subject of the Test Laws: in which the Propriety of Repealing them is plainly demonstrated. Extracted chiefly from the celebrated Speeches of Mr. Beaufoy and the other Members of the House of Commons, who supported the Motion for going into a Committee to Repeal the Corporation and Test Acts, May 8, 1789.* 8vo. 8 p. Pr. 1d. Matthews. 1790.

A VERY short summary of the principal arguments in favour of the dissenters, which operate so strongly upon the churchman's mind, that he should 'rejoice at the opportunity of being instrumental, in the least degree, in obtaining the repeal of statutes that are injurious to liberty, and a disgrace to the nation.'

D.

ART. XXVI. *Political Tracts.* By Sir Francis Blake, Bart. 8vo. p. 361. Price 5s. Debrett. 1789.

THE first of these tracts is *A Proposal for the Liquidation of the National Debt*, an object of acknowledged importance. This tract having been published before, although without a name, we shall content ourselves with giving the outlines of the plan, in the author's words nearly.

'Let us suppose the debt of the nation 240,000,000 l. the interest upon this debt 10,000,000 l. the rent-roll of real estates 50,000,000 l.—From these premises it appears that the income of the individuals of this country is 60,000,000 l.; and it further appears that if the debt of the nation was transferred to individuals, every proprietor of real estates and stock would be encumbered thereby to the amount of four years income. A proprietor of 100 l. *per annum* would be burthened with 400 l. another of 500 l. *per annum* with 2,000 l. and so on in proportion; which at four *per cent.* would reduce the first to 84 l. and the latter to 420 l. *per annum.*'

Such are the outlines of this plan, which Sir Francis thinks would occasion no hardship, as this deduction from incomes would be in lieu of all taxes whatever. The interest to be paid on the 240 millions is to be 4 *per cent.* which will amount to 9,600,000 l. But as no interest must be calculated upon that part of the debt which falls to the share of the stock-holders, a deduction is to be made of 1,600,000 l. being the interest of 40 millions, or four years income of 10 millions *per annum* at 4 *per cent.* The whole sum to be levied then will be 8,000,000 l. which is their proportion who are proprietors of real estates. Sir Francis strengthens the propriety of this plan by various feasible arguments, and gives acute and sensible answers to such objections as had or might arise. He concludes this part, with an account of what was done in some public meetings relative to the plan.

Part the second contains a tract on the efficacy of a sinking fund of one million per annum, the propriety of an actual payment of the public debt, and the true policy of Great Britain. Our author here examines Mr. Pitt's plan of a surplus million, and considers it as weak and inefficacious; nay he avers that it is now clear to all the world from the circumstance of the new loan, that the boasted surplus is mere delusion, and that so far from diminishing the debt, we are absolutely adding to it in time of peace. He condemns also the several plans offered by Earl Stanhope and Mr. Fox, and concludes thus, 'There is a plan (his own) which in truth will do all that is here required of a good plan, and will restore us in one moment, without dread of relapse, from long-lost health, to strength and vigour little short of immortality.'

After this encomium we are surprised with an enquiry into the propriety of paying the national debt; this some may think

ought to have preceded any plan for the purpose. Sir Francis's idea, however, on this subject is, that it is not necessary for the improvement of our situation to get rid of the debt, but in such sort to dispose of it as to do away the ill effects it has on trade and manufactures. It is sufficient for our purpose he thinks that the debt has no longer any kind of existence as a national incumbrance.—This whole paper is ingenious, and merits an attentive perusal. In treating of the true policy of Great Britain, he recommends several reforms in our navy, revenue, &c. which he conceives will restore this nation to its pre-eminence.

Part third is on the abolition of tithes and the reform of the church revenue. The doctrine of prescription considered. A narrative of proceedings at a county meeting held at Morpeth, Dec. 22, 1784, respecting the payment of tithes, and a letter to the freeholders of the county of Northumberland on the same subject.—His plan relative to tithes is briefly, that every proprietor of land be obliged to purchase the tithes of his estate by a fair valuation of its worth at thirty years purchase, not, however, by an actual payment of the principal sum, but by subjecting his property to the regular discharge of interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. He also proposes to get rid of the church drones, by which he seems to mean all churchmen except parish priests and the bench of bishops.

All these tracts have been before the public for some years, and on that account we do not enter more minutely into the contents of them. Sir Francis here reprints them for the first time with his name. As a political writer he ranks among the useful, if not the elegant; his zeal is tempered by enquiry and consideration of facts, and he never loses sight of the genuine principles of our constitution. He is indeed a true friend to liberty, and concludes with declaring he will never abandon his pursuits while there are any hopes that he may be able to rescue these lands from the triple tyranny of taxes, tithes and public debt.

ART. XXVII. *The Patriot: addressed to the Electors of Great-Britain.* By a Member of the House of Commons. 4to. 45 p. Pr. 3s. Bourne. 1790.

THE subjects discussed in this pamphlet are, parliamentary reform, annual elections, Mr. Pitt's administration, &c. in the form of dialogue. It contains a considerable portion of shrewd and acute remark; but the characters of the king, prince of Wales, Mr. Pitt, and Mrs. Fitzherbert, are treated with no common degree of severity. The pamphlet, if not from the *master*, certainly comes from a pupil of the school of *Withers*.

ART. XXVIII. *A Speech intended to be spoken at the general Meeting of the Friends of parliamentary Reform, on Wednesday Evening, May 19, 1790, to be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; in which a new Plan of parliamentary Reform is submitted to its Consideration.* 8vo. 12 p. Pr. 6d. Debrett. 1790.

No person can doubt that this plan is *new*, when they have heard the outlines of it. The author proposes, that the representatives in the next parliament be chosen for *twenty* years; twenty-five members, however, to be voted out by ballot annually, and their places to be filled up by twenty-five representatives, chosen from the twenty-five districts, into which he would have England divided. No person who had served in parliament twenty years to be capable of being re-elected. Thirteen of the king's ministers to be, in consequence of their offices, members of parliament, whether elected by the people or not, &c. For the rest of this plan, and the advantages resulting from it, we refer the reader to the pamphlet, the latter part of which we confess is beyond our comprehension, as friends to parliamentary reform.

ART. XXIX. *An Address to the Electors of Great Britain and Ireland, on the approaching General Election; containing plain constitutional Truths, and seasonable Observations: respectfully offered to their serious Consideration, by an independent Freeholder.* Price 1s. 6d. p. 60. Walter. 1790.

THIS writer professes to be unconnected with parties—unacquainted with any who compose the present administration or with those in opposition. And we see nothing in his performance to contradict the assertion; he advises the electors not to sell themselves in giving their votes to the supporters of either party for interested purposes, contends strenuously for the necessity of parliamentary reform, and quotes a number of authorities respecting the ancient usages of parliament. The subject is not new nor uninteresting; but whilst that concomitant of wealth, luxury, pervades all ranks from the highest to the lowest, it is to be feared that the primitive virtues of our ancestors will be more admired than imitated. C. C.

ART. XXX. *Gallery of Portraits of the National Assembly, supposed to be written by Count de Mirabeau. Translated from the French. In Two Volumes.* Crown 8vo. Pr. 6s. sewed. Robinsons. 1790.

THE author of these portraits declares in his introduction, that it is his intention to assist in illuminating the national confidence, to point out to her the persons upon whose exertions

tions she may fearlessly repose herself, and the persons who, if too deeply trusted, may lead her into misfortune.' This declaration, the sincerity of which is not to be doubted, with many other circumstances that might be mentioned, amounts almost to a demonstration, that common sense does not err when she ascribes the Gallery of Portraits to the pen of Count de Mirabeau: for while the most pure, patriotic, and enlightened men, escape not the severest lashes of satyr, the Count de Mirabeau is held up as a character more than mortal. But in order to maintain the appearance of impartiality, unexpected, and perhaps in some instances unmerited praise is bestowed, amidst many degrading observations on obscure men: because praise bestowed on such men is not likely to make them objects of the national confidence. We shall illustrate the truth of these observations by extracts from the account which is given of the Count de Mirabeau, and that of the Count de Antraigues. We select the portrait of the Count Antraigues, because our readers will be, in some measure interested, we presume, in him, from the analysis we shall give in our Review for June, of his Observations on Divorce, because he stands very high, as we have been privately informed, in the general opinion of his countrymen, and because there are in the delineation before us of this character, so generally respected, and we are inclined to think justly respectable, some strokes that are inconsistent and devoid of candour.

* IRAMBA, (*Count de Mirabeau, Author of Considerations on the Order of Cincinnati; Doubts respecting the Navigation of the Schelde; Disquisitions on the Bank of Saint Charles: on the Water Works of Paris; and on the Caisse D'Escompte; Impeachment of the Stock-jobbers; Thoughts on Letters de Cachet; on the Office of Stadtholder; on the Prussian Monarchy; Secret History of the Court of Berlin, &c. &c. &c.*)

* Iramba would have been one of the most useful men that ever existed, if his unruly passions had not always been at war with his genius. Like the bee, he extracts honey from every thing around him, without the baseness of theft or the infliction of injury. He resembles those rivers, that in their majestic course receive the tribute of a thousand streams, and the diversified wealth of every neighbouring mountain; and then pour into the ocean with an expansion of surface, that is at once astonishing and sublime. Controversy animates Iramba, and gives new energy to his mind. Ardent and vigorous, he draws out the latent force of his adversary. The antagonist excels himself, collects all his powers and qualifications, and employs every expedient of artifice and conviction. Iramba listens, reflects, is instructed; he either defeats his opponent with his own weapons, or passes quietly on and reserves them for a more important occasion.

* He is present at a debate: the disputants adhere scrupulously to the arts of logic, and enquire little after the dictates of persuasion. Diffident of their own capacity, they have recourse to the aids of authority and the deductions of historical fact. Iramba pursues the train

of their reasoning, rejects with contempt their limping and slow-paced method, scans with a penetrating eye the facts that are stated, observes their true bearings and inference, and masters in an hour, what must else have cost him the study of a day.

‘ There are men, laborious in calculation and remark, that have never aimed to acquire the art of explaining their observations. There are others, to whom nature has given the faculty of discovery and invention, but who have not the secret of enlightening the understandings of others. There are persons, who prefer perspicuity and elegance to the grand and the sublime. Iramba estimates each man at his just value, hears them all, and reproduces their ideas animated with the splendour of eloquence. Each man recognises his own method of considering the subject, but he finds that method embellished, and he does not dare to complain.

‘ Men’s minds are as various as their faces. This man takes his departure from a single idea; but he modifies it in a thousand ways, he applies it to a thousand subjects, he builds upon it a system of the most extensive application. That man has a strict and severe logic, he connects disjoined principles, he hangs upon them important consequences, he constantly gives to the truth he would enforce the most irresistible evidence. A third is gifted with a continual flow of useful conceptions, that he brings in, as a tribute to the general weal; he enlarges his talent by the honesty of his zeal, and he enforces his zeal by the respectability of his eloquence. Still another has made mankind his study, in the world, in books; in the midst of important actions; habituated to contemplate, he sees the characters of men under all their different appearances; endowed with a felicity of description, he paints the most striking likenesses. Iramba identifies himself with these four personages; he appropriates their faculties, he increases them from his own stock, he appears a Colossus. There are many men in Iramba, but you never see any thing but himself. Surely he, who possesses the talent of engrossing human understanding, is entitled to fill the first situation! Accordingly his rivals yield to him the palm, and are contented to occupy the second place.’

‘ *ANTENOR.* (*Count d’Antraignes, Author of several Publications upon the Subject of the States-general.*)

‘ Antenor is by nature a courtier, and thinks himself a republican. Do you ask, what is his opinion upon great constitutional questions? Antenor cannot tell you. The system of liberty—opens a vast field to an ardent imagination, eager in the pursuit of the wonderful and the sublime. To defend that ancient nobility, which has exhibited itself in so striking colours in an hundred periods of our history,—appears also to be a very interesting employment. To serve a king, whom circumstances perhaps embarrass, but whose probity and public spirit render him so peculiarly engaging,—is in the eyes of Antenor a sacred and indispensable duty. To afford one’s aid to a nation, which has quitted its ancient slavery, only to be subjected to a condition, perhaps more severe, but less humiliating,—inflames his zeal. Antenor would wish to play these four characters at once, equally anxious to be the man of the people and the man of the king; a nobleman and a citizen; the adherent of republicanism and the advocate of aristocracy:

‘ *Stiff*

‘ Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong,
He’s every thing by turns and nothing long *.’

‘ At what rate are we to estimate the abilities of Antenor? He has nothing about him very characteristic, but many things above the common rate, a moderate degree of penetration, a verbiage of eloquence, which, though sufficiently faulty, is yet better than his composition and his style. To a true judge there is a very sensible difference between a heated imagination and a heart-felt courage; between the restlessness of ambition and the vigour of the soul; between an incapacity of retention and that fulness of the mind which must communicate itself; between common-place declamation against courts and an inbred aversion to the life of a courtier. Grant me this, and every one of my distinctions is to the disadvantage of Antenor.

‘ To do him perfect justice it would be necessary to weigh one’s words with singular accuracy. Few men more capable of serving their party, but you must by no means depend upon it that he will serve it to-morrow. He displays courage, he expresses zeal, he states a project; and in all this for the present he is very sincere: but with equal sincerity he will infallibly destroy all this hereafter. It is not so much that he is a weak man; it is not that he is inconsistent. How then do we account for it? Antenor sees but to a certain extent at a single view; he enters with eagerness into the truth that he sees; he grows animated and warm; presently circumstances change, the scene is altered; other objects present themselves to his view; disquisition enlarges his ideas and dignifies his way of considering objects. His imagination then grows warmer than before; it distends and becomes ungovernable; it overthrows every thing he had before erected, and hurries him away to something diametrically opposite. The love of admiration is his ruling passion; and he forgets, that contradictions ruin a man in the public opinion; that they would smother and annihilate the most shining talents; and that therefore by a still stronger reason.—

‘ But in the party to which Antenor attaches himself, that is, for just as long as he adopts it, he will speak with warmth, he will impress upon his auditors the dignity of truth.’

Here we find our author at one time representing Antenor, at stiff and inflexible in opinion, and, in the next breath, as changing his opinions with the ever-changing aspect of things. It may also be observed here, that if Antenor be indeed always changing his opinions, he cannot be always in the wrong. Our Portrait-painter finds fault with the composition and style (which is perspicuous, animated, fluent, and unaffected) of the Count, and also with his eloquence: though he confesses that he ‘ speaks with warmth, and impresses on his hearers the dignity of truth.’ What is, if this be not, true eloquence? Eloquence whether, in speaking or writing, is like other means, best appreciated by the end which it produces, like other causes, best judged of by its effects.

* Tous les gouts à la fois sont entrés dans son ame,
Tout prince a son hommage, et tout parti l’enflamme.

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We can discern, through the mist and shades, that our author throws on the character of D'Antraigues, a man of genius, eloquence, and the most perfect probity and candour. If he change his tone in public assemblies when he changes his sentiments; if he change his sentiments when men and things change their circumstances and situations, and necessarily appear in another light, it is not D'Antraigues that is changed, but the objects which he contemplates. But if while objects remain the same, he changes his sentiments on enlarging his views, here too his reason, his intellect, himself remains the same; and instead of censuring the limitations of human capacity, which is capable of advancing in knowledge only by degrees, the Count de Mirabeau, if it be the Count, ought to have applauded the noble candour of D'Antraigues, who despising popular applause, (though the Portrait-painter inconsistently calls it his ruling passion) which is not obtained by contradictions in conduct, is careful only to do what is just and right according to his best information. Airs of infallibility and decision ill become such creatures as men. There is greater progress made in knowledge and political wisdom, by feeling, as it were, our way, and correcting our errors, than by adhering invariably to any one system laid down *a priori*, on abstracted principles.

It is unnecessary, and would be useless to multiply proofs, that the Portraits before us are by no means drawn by an impartial, though certainly, by an able hand. The pictures, though drawn with nice shades and ir flowing colours, are not, in every, nor probably in most instances, faithful to the original. An actor on the great theatre of national affairs: An actor who aspires to the management of the theatre, is not likely to give a just and true description of the character and conduct of those whom it is his ambition, by an ostentatious display of his own merit, to eclipse and to lead.

It is therefore surprising, that the translator of this French publication, in magnifying, with the rest of translators, the importance of his subject, should panegyrize our author on account of his impartiality. 'He has certainly, says the translator in his preface, p. ix. aimed at impartiality.' If his aim was impartiality, he certainly was impartial, however he may have misjudged, or been misinformed. But how is it certain that the Count de Mirabeau, the betrayer of Prussian confidence, and the satyr of the friend whom he professed to admire *; how is it certain that the Count de Mirabeau, in such circumstances, should 'aim at impartiality.' The painter displays the utmost variety of imagination, vigour of conception,

* We do not affirm, that the Count was ever guilty of such profligacy: We reason on the ground assumed by the translator in his preface.

and extent of observation: but these are often employed by a prejudiced mind. He shews himself, but not always his subject. We always admire the art, but cannot always place dependance on the fidelity of his pencil. But if we cannot always, we cannot in any instance, unless we are previously acquainted with the subjects of the Portraits. They who have access to be familiarly acquainted with the characters, may probably have frequent occasion to admire the talents of him who draws them: but strangers will regard with a suspicious hesitation, the representations of an interested and ambitious man, who has evidently deviated from the truth in some instances, and therefore may lead them into errors concerning great and good characters in others: for such, it is to be hoped, there are, in the following list of Portraits hung up in the Gallery, which we are now reviewing.—‘De Pompignan, archbishop of Vienne.—De Juigné, archbishop of Paris.—De Boisgelin, archbishop of Aix.—Perigord, bishop of Autun.—Abbé Sieyes.—Abbé Maury.—Duke de Luxembourg.—Duke de Liancourt.—Duke de Châtelet.—Prince de Poix.—Duke de Nivernois.—Mr. Necker.—Mr. Barentin.—Count de Mortmorin.—Mr. Bailly.—Marquis de la Fayette.—Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre.—Marquis de Condorcet.—Count de Mirabeau.—Count d’Antraigues.—Count de Custines.—Viscount de Noailles.—Chevalier de Boufflers.—Mr. Duval d’Epremeuil.—Mr. Dupont.—Mr. Bergasse.—Mr. Target.—Mr. Bernard.—Mr. Malouet.—Mr. de Maupeou.—Mr. de Sartine.—Mr. le Noir.—Mr. de Calonne.—Maréchal de Castries.—Cardinal de Lomenie, archbishop of Sens.—Baron Breteuil.—De Cicé, archbishop of Bordeaux.—Count de Saint Priest.—Marshal de Beauveau.—Cardinal de Rohan, archbishop of Strasbourg.—De la Luzerne, bishop and duke of Langres.—Abbé Gregoire.—Duke d’Orleans.—Duke de Biron.—Duke de Coigny.—Marquis du Crest.—Marquis de Montesquiou.—Count d’Estaing.—Count de Lalli Tollendal.—Viscount de Mirabeau.—Mr. Mounier.—Mr. de Chapelier.—Mr. Cazalès.—Mr. Demeunier.—Mr. Pison du Galand.—Mr. de Gouy d’Arcy.—Mr. Claviere.—Mr. Biozat.—Mr. de Volney.—Mr. Brissot de Warville.—Mr. de Beaumarchais.’

As there are so many nice strokes of delicate discrimination in the characters before us, which are intimately connected with an apt choice of French words, and as the subjects are mostly French, the Gallery of Portraits cannot be supposed to afford much entertainment to the generality of readers, but to those who are conversant with the French nation and language it will be highly amusing. Of this English translation we are sorry to observe, that it is but a coarse copy of an elegant, though often false original.

H. H.

ART.

ART. XXXI. *La Galerie des Dames Françaises, pour servir de Suite a la Galerie des États—Généraux, par le même Auteur. The Gallery of French Ladies, a Continuation of the Gallery of the States General, by the same Author.* p. 209. London, 1790.

FEW productions have had more temporary celebrity than works similar to this—yet, perhaps, no species of writing deserves to be so severely animadverted on.—To hold up living characters to public contempt or derision—to look at the human heart with a microscopic eye, and dissect it, while warm with life it trembles under the knife of the inspector—is a cruel, unmanly exertion of talents.

When vices are lashed and individuals spared, the pointed reflections of honest satire come home to every bosom without wounding any one, unless the monitor within sharpens them; but what character, in a world like this, in which the fairest virtues have a base alloy, can stand such a nice analysis, and how unfeeling is it to make every weakness arise in battle array, which was displayed in the hours of social converse, or in the tender privacy of familiar confidence. These reflections, though obvious, are made with regret, because the portraits are drawn by a skilful hand, and many of the sentiments and observations which they give rise to, do as much honour to the head and heart of the writer as his sagacious discrimination of characters, his quickness in discovering *what* gives each individual he sketches identity and interest, reflects lustre on his abilities—if indeed they come from his heart—which from an air of affectation, that sometimes creeps into the style of this, as well as the preceding article, and some illiberal remarks, there is great reason to doubt. Besides there is a degree of personal bitterness in many of the sarcasms, levelled at particular measures and characters, which shew that the author has either confined or interested views. The excuse which he has offered, for anatomising the members of the national assembly, is inadmissible with respect to women.

Our limits will not allow us to insert a whole character after the foregoing review, and we do not wish to mangle the pretty features of several of the author's favorite portraits, which he has coloured with all a lover's fondness, nor bring forward to notice some of the severe remarks which are levelled at women, who aim at supporting any thing like character: for it should seem that women as well as men must not rise above mediocrity, if they expect to be placed in an advantageous light by this painter.

In his portraits of females, Mahometan, or what amounts to the same thing, libertine sentiments, continually break out; which are very natural effusions from a man who, while he indulges

indulges his ambition, wishes to render life pleasant, to scatter roses in the rough path he treads, carefully stripping off their thorns.—

‘ If I were sure,’ says he, ‘ that I should not be misunderstood, I would say, that virtue rarely embellishes our existence ;’—and again, ‘ masculine virtues, pretensions to character, immutability of principles, are estimable qualities without doubt, but always at the expence of grace and loveliness. Weakness is the source of a hundred defects, and indulgence the mother of a hundred virtues.

‘ One may be without character, and very amiable. It is not even a paradox to say, that what we call character, is often more useful than agreeable.’

These observations must allude to women as mistresses, and not as wives or mothers. It is easy to see that these portraits are drawn by a Frenchman, and in saying so, we do not mean to descend to illiberal national reflections ; but only to observe that in a state of society, where politeness destroys the great outline of character, the fine shades of manners will ever be caught, and artfully diversified ; as in painting, colouring is often made to hide defects in composition ; besides, when the two sexes constantly associate, sentiment and gallantry imperceptibly take place of passion, and the desire of being thought *amiable* in the circle, soon makes vanity domineer over the more natural and laudable inclinations of the heart.

One inconsistency we cannot help pointing out ; when this writer despises a man of rank, he speaks like a philosopher of that accidental advantage ; but when talents bring forward to notice an obscure name, he sneeringly re-echoes the commonplace prejudices, which have shackled many men of abilities, who cannot forget what they have sucked in from their nurses and mothers, or discover that in the real dignity of man, the puerile distinctions of rank are absorbed. M.

ART. XXXII. *Memoirs of the Life of Robert Adair, Esq.* 8vo. 48 p. Pr. 2s. 6d. Kearlley. 1790.

THESE memoirs inform us that Mr. Adair fled from Ireland after having debauched his master's wife ; became fortunately acquainted with a demirep in England, who recommended him to opulent families ; married Lady Caroline Keppel, who did not live long with him ; he promised her, when on her death-bed, that he would always wear mourning ; that he never afterwards married—but formed connexions of the illicit kind with as many women as he fancied :—in a word, that, with no pretensions from genius or learning, Mr. Adair was ‘ the fortunate Irishman,’ and deemed worthy of the pen of this author. C. C.

ART.

ART. XXXIII. *A Letter to the Reverend Doctor Parr, occasioned by his Republication of Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian.* 8vo. 73 p. Pr. 1s. 6d. Bew. 1790.

THE learned doctor has here, if we mistake not, met with his match. Whether however he were intitled to the severest part of the discipline inflicted upon him, can only be decided by ascertaining the fact, whether Dr. Parr was, or was not, privy to the prelusive advertisement inserted in a newspaper, to usher into notice the publication of his volume. As the doctor himself had not been very scrupulous in his ascriptions to the Bishop of Worcester, so the letter-writer deals as freely in return.

‘By the *learned world*, I do not mean such as are entitled to, or have already secured, by their literary labours, the public applause and rewards due to distinguished merit; for this sort of people have an unconquerable aversion from becoming the subject of newspaper observations; but I mean your *dashing scholars*; gentlemen, who, having no other way of reaching the object of their ambition, rush upon the public notice in large capitals, and take the reader as it were by storm. I cannot avoid, sir, placing in this predicament a splendid notification which my paper gave me of your publication. It met my eyes in the following embattled and forensic form,

‘PARR *versus* HURD and WARBURTON.

The ingenious Dr. Parr, &c.’ And again:—‘The following are passages from Dr. PARR’s dedication of this miscellany to the Bishop of WORCESTER, and they are written with a strength of judgment, a splendour of imagination, and an extent of critical acumen, that [would not Dr. Parr have written? *which*] we doubt not will render them acceptable to our readers.’

From this advertisement the writer turns toward the book, for the purpose of examining into the motives offered by the doctor for so extraordinary a republication as that of the *Tracts by Warburton*; which he attributes in part to the view of gain from the *sale*, but principally, to ‘the purpose of endeavouring to vilify and diminish the lustre of an exalted character, on whom respect and admiration are universally bestowed.’ Having thus adjusted this inquiry to his *own* satisfaction, this literary dissector proceeds to investigate another class of motives: viz. those which prompted the doctor to republish the *Tracts of a Warburtonian*, and which the letter-writer professes to have discovered in the DEDICATION and PREFACE. The object of these, as avowed by Dr. Parr, was to defend the character of Jortin and the reputation of Leland; but, as averred by his opponent, ‘to insult one of the most venerable and illustrious scholars of the age.’ In supporting this assertion much acuteness is discovered, nor is malignity wanting to give it effect. For the imputation of pedantry to the doctor in page 23, there is certainly more colour, than there is logic in the argument, page 26. The strongest hold taken on him by his adversary is in the following passage.

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* But strange as is the idea of effecting a *compensation* for the Drs. Jortin and Leland, by a republication of the Tracts, the absurdity is not a little heightened, when we are told, by the learned *editor* himself, and in the very same page, that the Tracts 'had the honour of being censured by the persons, against whom they were severally pointed; and the misfortune to be at first *condemned*, and afterwards *forgotten* by the public *.' Now, that the reverend disputants, to whom these Tracts were addressed, should, under the inflictions of the logical knife, discover some uneasiness, some '*symptoms of kicking*;' nay, should go so far as to *honour* the instrument and operator too, with *censure*, is not at all surprising: nay, it is a thing that one might reasonably have expected, even without *your* authentic information. But the surprising part of the story is, when we have so good an authority as Dr. Parr's, that these Tracts were first *condemned*, and afterwards *forgotten*, by the public, that the same Dr. P. should think it necessary to republish them, as a compensation for the injuries of their first appearance. If the public *condemned* and afterwards *forgot* the Tracts, then are the Drs. Jortin and Leland amply compensated; and needed not the ill-advised officiousness of a meddling editor to revive the subject for further vindication. Hence, sir, arises the absurdity from your own premises, of your present publication, as far as the vindication of the Drs. Jortin and Leland was concerned: hence (an unlucky inference for the public) the *non-necessity* of that *direct argumentative defence*, which you had, and no doubt still have, in contemplation: and hence, the *real necessity* of recurring, for a solution of all our difficulties, to your grand design—the abuse of Bishop H.'

In the conclusion of this letter there is much of shrewdness and petulant humour, interspersed with girds and taunts in abundance; but how far these may accord with the *CLERICAL character*, or the apostolic direction of returning not '*railing for railing*, but contrariwise blessing,' we leave for the author's decision. Though neither advocates for Dr. Parr, nor opponents to Bishop Hurd, there is a passage in the Letter of Dr. Leland to the latter, which, in our opinion, reflects more honour upon the writer of it, than either his advocate or assailant will ever derive from mere literary fame.

'*You were moved*, you say, *to hazard your address to me*, among other motives, by that of *CHARITY to myself*.—Let me request your serious attention to a few of the marks of this *virtue*, as they appear in a controversial writer.

'*CHARITY*, in such a writer, never misrepresents; never ascribes obnoxious principles, or mistaken opinions, to an opponent which he himself disavows; is not so earnest to refute, as to fancy positions never asserted, and to extend its censure to opinions which *WILL PERHAPS* be delivered. *CHARITY* is utterly averse to *SNEERING*, the most despicable species of ridicule, that most despicable subterfuge

* To this passage the following note is subjoined:—'In another place we are told, '*He who had not spared the bishop demolished the letter-writer*.' What need, then, for the display of Dr. P.'s prowess? To thrust at a man, when he lies vanquished and supine, is fit only for a *Falstaffe* in literature.

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of an impotent objector. CHARITY never supposes that all sense and knowledge are confined to a particular circle, to a district, or a COUNTRY. CHARITY never condemns and embraces principles in the same breath; never *professes* to confute what it *acknowledges* to be just; never presumes to bear down an adversary with confident assertions; CHARITY does not call dissent insolence, or the want of implicit submission a want of common respect.

‘Whether these marks of CHARITY appear in your address or no, I presume not to determine, If they do, your readers will not fail to give them due honour.’

ART. XXXIV. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord North, &c. from Vicefinus Knox, M. A. annexed to the tenth Edition of Liberal Education.* 8vo. 15 p. pr. 6d. Dilly, 1789.

ART. XXXVI. *A Letter to the Rev. Vicefinus Knox, on the Subject of his Animadversions on the University of Oxford.* By a resident Member of that University. 4to. 36 p. Oxford, Prince and Cook. London, Rivingtons, 1790.

WE class these two articles together, because the former is only a republication of the author's sentiments in a different form, which are already well known. The answer is written with elegance, and in a style of liberality and politeness that does its author great credit. In several instances he shews, Mr. Knox was misinformed, or, more properly, had been mistaken; in some particulars Mr. K. is told, that the evils complained of are already redressed, and the improvements recommended have been long since adopted: on all occasions, indeed, the author of this letter is a handsome apologist for the university of Oxford; though it is impossible to *answer* or *confute* Mr. Knox, on some important subjects of complaint, in any satisfactory manner.

Z.

ART. XXXV. *An Account of the Shipwreck and Captivity of M. de Briffon; containing a Description of the Deserts of Africa, from Senegal to Morocco.* Translated from the French. 8vo. 173 p. pr. 2s. 6d. sewed. Johnson. 1789.

THERE is a romantic air spread through this story, which leads us to suppose, that the mere matters of fact have been exaggerated and embellished; or more properly speaking, disguised by some book-maker, who has stretched them into a volume; yet, there is something interesting in the tale, which seems to say it is not all a fabrication.

The account which is given in it of the inhabitants of the deserts, seems to agree with one we have lately read of the wandering tribes that profess the same religion in Barbary, only the *savages* of these barren wilds seem to have caught an additional degree of ferocity from the rude ungenial country they pass over; besides, an oppressed man would naturally dwell on the darkest part of the picture.

T.

ART.

ART. XXXVI. *The Kalish Revolution; containing Observations on Men and Manners.* By Durus, King of Kalikang; who was born in the Reign of the Emperor Augustus, travelled over most of the Globe, and still exists. 8vo. 448 p. Pr. 6s. in boards. Edinb. Bell and Creech. London, Robinsons. 1790.

FROM the title of this book we looked for fancy and descriptions of men and manners in different parts of the world; but in both particulars it is equally deficient. The greater part of the volume is filled with well known anecdotes of the Roman Emperors, from the death of Sejanus to the approach of Vespasian: though the few remarks, which are scattered through this familiar kind of history, are unimportant, yet, as a short compendium of that period, it has some merit. Then follows a cursory retrospective view of Rome before the above mentioned period. Afterwards the author flies to other subjects in a manner so uninteresting that we cannot think of following him. He alludes, *we suppose*, to Great Britain; but as we are not sure that we can decipher his meaning, and wish not to misrepresent him, we must refer to the book itself, not choosing to speak of the allegorical account of the revolution, &c. the drift of which we could not discern, nor could we find any thing humorous or amusing to compensate for the want of instruction. The whole concludes with exhortations to religion, and an account of 'the system of religion written down for the Kalish subjects.' Many vulgarisms occur, which do not appear to be mistakes of the press, 'we held frequent *consorts* upon a rising piece of ground.' M.

ART. XXXVII. *A Letter addressed to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company; containing Proposals for printing a History of the Revolutions of the Empire of Indostan, from the earliest Ages to the present.* 8vo. 51 p. Pr. 1s. Richardson. 1790.

THE author of this letter is the Rev. Thomas Maurice, A.M. late of University College, Oxford. His work is to contain an introductory dissertation on the religion, laws, literature, &c. of India. The history to be divided into three parts. The first part will contain what is related of Indian history in ancient classical writers. The second, the series of Indian conquerors, from the irruption of Caliph Valid till the death of Timur. The third will enumerate the Indian incursions of Timur's descendants, till the final expulsion of Sultan Baber by the Uzbeks; the history of the second Afghan dynasty of the kings of Delhi, overturned by the Sultan Baber, in his last irruption into Indostan; and will conclude with the regular history of the
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the Mogul monarchs, from Baber to the latest accounts; intermixed with that of the invasion of Nadir Shah, Abdollah, &c.

From the style and manner of Mr. Maurice's letter, we have reason to hope well of the performance. His style is animated and nervous, and he promises the strictest impartiality.

ART. XXXVIII. *Transactions of the Social Union. Formed for the Improvement of Civil Society.* No. I. 4to. 12 p. Pr. 6d. Becket. 1790.

A FULL idea of this plan, which is new and comprehensive beyond any precedent, cannot be formed without perusing the pamphlet with some attention. The grand outlines are these: the *Social Union* will select, arrange, animate, and guide the dormant powers of reason, to maintain the beauty of order, while they assert the dignity of man. The object is to form a center, about which virtue and wisdom may unite in vigorous exercise. A strong fortress, where the weak, the oppressed, and the injured, may find protection and redress. A permanent and effectual establishment for the support of truth, the culture of genius, and the advancement of science. A public bank of political honour, on which the nation may place its trust; on its known and assured principles, its wisdom, its faith, its integrity, and its ability to protect the credit and interests of the community, whenever, in the revolutions of human affairs, they may unhappily be brought into danger.

Mr. Young, the author of this pamphlet, informs us farther, that when a sufficient number of subscribers shall have appeared, they will be formed into committees of redress of injuries; of the constitution; of laws; of police; of public justice; of medicine; of charities; of honour; of education; of parochial affairs; of literature; criticism and science; of elocution; of new discoveries and of foreign correspondence. In future papers, dispositions for correspondence will be made; and further details of the plan, progress and operations of the Social Union, will be brought forward to public view, as fast as the several parts are more fully formed and developed.

ART. XXXIX. *The Defence of Innes Munro, Esq. Captain in the late 73d, or Lord Macleod's Regiment of Highlanders, against a Charge of Plagiarism from the Works of Dr. William Thomson; with the original Papers on both Sides.* 8vo. 54 p. pr. 1s. Ridgeway, 1790.

THIS pamphlet contains both the *attack* and *defence*, the former apparently unanswerable, the latter impotent. The curious reader may find an account of the Dispute in our Review, vol. iv, p. 290 and seq. C. C.

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☞ Books reviewed have the first word printed in Capitals, Notices of new Books, and Articles of Intelligence, in Italics: the Languages in which Books are written, if not in English wholly, is pointed out by, A. *Arabic*, Æ. *Æthiopic*, C. *Chinese*, Cu. *Curdistanic*, D. *Dutch*, Dan. *Danske*, E. *English*, F. *French*, G. *German*, Gr. *Greek*, H. *Hebrew*, I. *Italian*, Icel. *Icelandic*, L. *Latin*, Lap. *Laplandic*, N. *Norwegian*, S. *Spanish*, Sam. *Samaritan*, Sc. *Scarvonian*, Sw. *Swedish*, Syr. *Syriac*, following the Title: either of these placed after the Number of the Page denotes, that the Reader will not there meet with Information on the Subject, but be referred to some Book, in such Language, in which he may obtain it.

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E R R A T A.

Page 4, line 7, for <i>atlantic</i> , read <i>Atlantic</i>	257, l. 4 f. b. for <i>prunees</i> , read <i>prunus</i> .
8, l. 10 from bottom, for <i>current</i> , read <i>currant</i> .	261, l. 28, for <i>phenomenon</i> , read <i>pbenomena</i> .
9, l. 13 f. b. dele <i>at</i> .	262, l. 10, for <i>calloric</i> , read <i>caloric</i> .
21, l. 14, after <i>that</i> , read <i>are</i> .	— l. 19, for <i>calcaline</i> , read <i>calculi</i> .
32, l. 14 f. b. for <i>moulded into</i> , read <i>moulded by</i> .	264, l. 25, for <i>experiment</i> , read <i>experiments</i> .
39, l. 5 and 8, for <i>Lyræ</i> , read <i>Lyræ</i> .	296, l. 3, for <i>for</i> , read <i>in</i> .
72, l. 32, for <i>Moses</i> , read <i>Josephus</i> .	318, l. 30, for <i>more</i> , read <i>less</i> .
81, l. 21, for <i>tauo</i> , read <i>too</i> .	338, l. 4, for <i>end a</i> , read <i>end of a</i> .
89, l. 9 f. b. for <i>ignorminy</i> , read <i>ignominy</i> .	345, l. 8, for <i>Diffidents</i> , read <i>Diffidents</i> .
100, l. 20, for <i>Clerke</i> , read <i>Clark</i> .	358, l. 10, for <i>peeb-blen</i> , read <i>peeb-blende</i> .
— l. 34, for ΑΛΛΗΕΛΛΕΙΝ Αμαπη, read ΑΛΗΘΕΙΝ αμαπη.	359, l. 12, for <i>is seducing</i> , read <i>are seducing</i> .
108, l. 7 f. b. for <i>certain</i> , read <i>certainly</i> .	367, l. 13, for <i>Vanbans</i> , read <i>Vaubans</i> .
123, l. 18, for <i>lead</i> , read <i>leave</i> .	392, l. 7 f. b. for <i>Lobofitzs</i> , read <i>of Lobofitz</i> .
138, l. 8, for <i>satisfied</i> , read <i>satisfied</i> .	431, l. 26, for <i>Karschinn</i> , read <i>Karschinn</i> .
155, l. 11, for <i>*</i> , read <i>†</i> .	435, l. 3 and 4, for <i>percarpicens</i> , read <i>pericarpium</i> .
163, l. 11, after page 341, add <i>Vol. V.</i>	436, l. 15, for <i>filled</i> , read <i>fitted</i> .
168, l. 15, for <i>fourth</i> , read <i>third</i> .	— l. 28, after <i>table</i> , add <i>with a hole</i> .
180, l. 4, for 1738, read 1788.	471, l. 14, for <i>December</i> , read <i>January</i> .
181, l. 22, for <i>much much</i> , read <i>much</i> .	477, l. 30, for <i>ventricles</i> ; or, read <i>ventricles, on</i> .
182, l. 7, for <i>last</i> , read <i>least</i> .	556, l. 21, for <i>analyse</i> , read <i>analysed</i> .
188, l. 13 f. b. for <i>bas</i> , read <i>be</i> .	— 29, for <i>perpureum</i> , read <i>purpureum</i> .
214, l. 10, for <i>that its</i> , read <i>that from its</i> .	
— l. 27, for <i>be</i> , read <i>they</i> .	
224, l. 3 f. b. for <i>le</i> , read <i>se</i> .	
232, l. 13, for <i>Russian</i> , read <i>Prußian</i> .	
236, l. 4, for <i>of</i> , read <i>and</i> .	
239, l. 32, dele <i>Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.</i>	

